NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Registered at the P.O. under Class B.

(Tsz-ling-shing-chi-chow-kan 字林星期週刊)

VOL. CCIII. No. 3643. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1937. CHINESE $18 PER ANNUM, $0.40 PER COPY

CONTENTS

Picture Pages 355-6; 393-4
News from Daily News Ads. .. 359

EDITORIAL NOTES—
To $100,000 353
Annexation! 353
Cruel Fortune 353
Coronation Pictures 353
Swatow Incident 353
Another Reform 353
South Africa's Day 353
Seventy Years 353

CHINESE POLITICS—
Swatow Affair Stirs Japan .. 354
Dairen Fishing Boats Raided? .. 354
China's Huge Drought Bill .. 354
No Readjustment of Big Loan .. 354
Salt Revenue in South Better .. 354
Revenue Guards Not Wanted .. 354
China's Shipping Expansion .. 354

LEADING ARTICLES—
Stanley Baldwin 357
Ritual and Kingship 357
Mr. De Valera's Move 357
Dangerous Move 357
Cabinet Changes 358
Grave Affair 358

SHANGHAI NOTES—
Coronation Memorial 359
Over $84,000 359
Unhealthy "Stunting" 359
Unimpressive 359

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR—
Outports Observe Coronation .. 360
Haichow's Great Progress .. 361
Kuling May Day Queen 361
Wusih Silk Crop 361
Taichow Missionaries Leave .. 361
Wedding—Fitch-Robson 361
Disastrous Harbin Fire 361
Szechuen Famine Tales 362
Szechuen Military Situation .. 362
Dairen Boys' Festival 362
Hangchow Revival Meetings .. 362
Possible Kweichow Famine .. 362
Lawless Shensi Soldiers 363
Mr. K. I. Samset Reported Dead 363
Land Ruling Causes Trouble .. 363
British Troops Accused 363
Iron Lung Man Going to U.S. .. 363
Bubonic Plague in Fukien .. 364
Hangchow Again Celebrates .. 364
Huchow Nurses Graduate .. 364

NEWS FROM JAPAN—
Hayashi Cabinet Resigns 365
Anglo-Japanese Talks 365
Japan to Fight for Honour .. 365
Soviet Charges Derided 365
Giant Monoplanes Designed .. 365
Big N.Y.K. Expansion Plan .. 365
New Troubles Face N.Y.K. .. 366
Japanese Army Being Curbed .. 366
Gem Smuggler Heavily Fined .. 366
Tokyo Plans Air Defences .. 366

SHANGHAI NEWS—
French Fliers Crash Near Goal 367
St. George's Monthly Tiffin .. 367
South Africa's Day 368
Stunting Car Crashes 368
May 30 Anniversary 368
Housing China's Poor People .. 369
Campaign to Help Lepers .. 369
Police Seize Bogus Money .. 369
Mr. O. K. Yui Opens Exhibition 369
Annual Meetings—
Electric Engineers Inst. .. 370
Eng. Society of China 370
Latvian Airman Arrives 370
Training for Boiler Attendants .. 370
Burglar Attacks Mr. Speelman .. 370
Japanese Beaten by Guard .. 370
French Municipal Report .. 370
Socialism and the U.S.S.R. .. 371
Shanghai Prepares for Floods .. 371
Russian Found Shot 371
Girl Graduates at Tea Party .. 371
Wife Loses Eye 371
Japanese Navy League 371
Danish Scientist Here 372
Insp. McGillivray Going Home .. 372
Sub.-Insp. Pridmore Leaves .. 372
Mr. R. T. Lindley Leaves .. 372
Addition to Eurasia Fleet .. 372
Sikhs Honour Dr. H. Smith .. 372
Farewell to Church Workers .. 372
Wedding 372
Memorial Day Celebrated .. 373
Death Arrives in Strange Way .. 373
Japanese Woman's Body in Creek 373
In the Russian Colony 373
Obituary 373
Personal Notes 373

COMMERCE AND FINANCE—
Money and Exchange 376
Shanghai Markets Reviewed .. 376
April Wholesale Prices 376
Farm Tenancy in China 376
Crop Losses Through Drought .. 377
Company Meetings—
Millington, Ltd. 378
Hall & Holtz, Ltd. 378
Sungala Estate 378
S'hai Cotton Mfg., Co. 378
Special Langkat Resolution .. 379
Chinese Govt. Purchas. Commsn. 379

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR—
Coronation Memorial 380
"Unhealthy Stunting" 380
Cannibalism in China 380

S.M.C. GAZETTE 381

SPORTS AND PASTIMES 382

BRITISH LAW COURTS—
H.M. Police Court—
S.M.P. *v.* E. F. Hardman .. 384
Rex *v.* W. R. B. Palmer .. 384
Inquest on Mrs. J. S. David .. 384
Bader Din *v.* Mohammed Din 384

OTHER COURTS—
U.S. Court for China—
Inquest on Mr. E. B. Filsinger 384
French Consular Court—
Dr. A. Richer *v.* F. M. Council 384
First Special District Court—
Hawkers Attack Police .. 384
Japanese Shooting Sequel .. 384
Alleged Platinum Fraud .. 384
$46,000 Damage Claim 384
Tax Officials Gaoled 384
Postal Clerk Sentenced .. 384
Second Special District Court—
Murder of Mr. Tang Yu-jen .. 384

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—
Mr. Baldwin Hands Over 385
"Vulgar Snobbery Over Royalty" 385
Germans Bombard Spanish Port 385
Marriage Bill Passed 386

FROM THE FOUR WINDS—
Royal Academy Exhibition .. 387
Coronation's Human Aspects .. 387

SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Whither the Church? 388
Memorial Day 388
Social Life of Lamas 388
To China's Wild West by Car .. 389
China's Skies for June 389
Cathedral School British Symbol 390
Anglo-Japanese Discussions .. 390
Sixty Years Ago 390
London Cross-Word Puzzles .. 391

IN PARENTHESIS 391

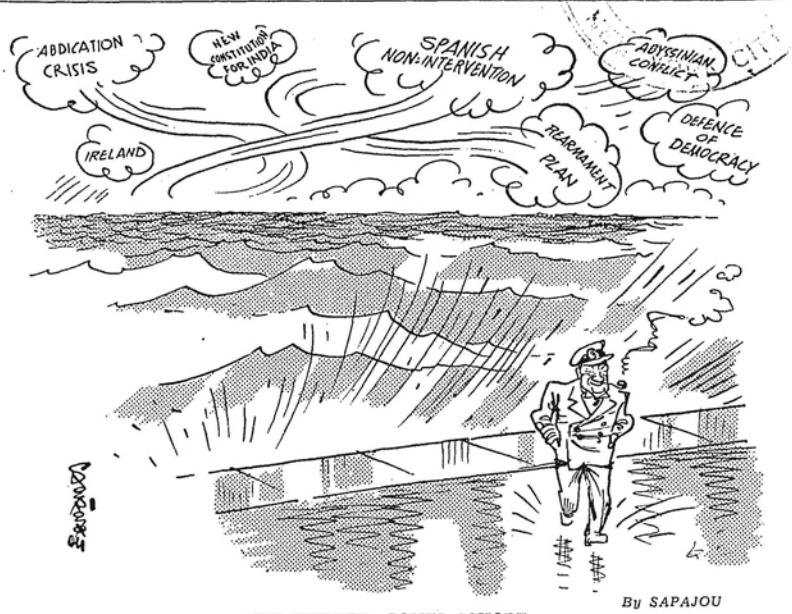
A COUNTRY DIARY 391

BOOK PAGE 392

WOMAN'S PAGE 395

SHIPPING NEWS 396

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .. 396



THE SKIPPER COMES ASHORE

TO $100,000

A gratifying sign of the interest taken in the Coronation Memorial scheme by British subjects in the Outports is forthcoming in the generous donation made by the Bishop of Fukien and Mrs. Hind who have forwarded a cheque for £100. In his letter the Bishop writes: "We hope it will not be a case of playing fields only, but the provision of new buildings too on a suitable site." This draws attention again to the vital importance of the scheme's main objective—the removal of the School. Despite arguments to the contrary it must be emphasized that all who have studied the question from the educational standpoint are in agreement that the School cannot be properly served in its present urban surroundings. The effort of the organisers of the scheme to rectify what must now be admitted to have an unfortunate choice of location by those responsible for the School's inauguration thus deserves unequivocal approval. It is to be hoped that the organisers' readiness to consult with the community in public meeting will be appreciated by those who have certain ideas on the manner in which the scheme should be directed. Meanwhile the proper attitude of all who are convinced of the need for removing the School should be to encourage prompt and generous support of the fund. A definite lift was given yesterday to the total collected. The possibility of reaching $100,000 by June 4 and thus passing the six-figure mark on the way to the desired $150,000 is by no means remote. If everyone realizes that the smallest donations will be welcomed and that there is still room for some of those larger expressions of generosity such as are detailed by Mr. Bruce Lockhart in the correspondence columns to-day the remaining $14,000 of this week's quota will be rapidly acquired. The organizers who have made such a splendid appeal to the imagination of the British community deserve the tribute which would be theirs if they could greet their supporters—and critics—on Friday with the heartening announcement that their Fund had already reached two-thirds of the figure at which they aim.

ANNEXATION!

The announcement by the Russian Weather Bureau, to the effect that the lowest temperature in the Soviet Union on Wednesday was recorded at the North Pole, is taken in some quarters as an indication that Russia is persisting in annexing the North Pole despite the objections of Britain and the United States. It looks very much as though the world at large is being confronted with another of those *faits accomplis* which play so large a part in the international policies of totalitarian states. Nevertheless it should give rise to no great amount of heart burning, for it is reported that there is no land at the North Pole, but merely an ice-floe which is drifting southward, and may in the course of time, perhaps a very long time, completely melt away, so that if the Soviet has acquired anything at all it most certainly is not a local habitation but merely a name. It will be idle now for Russia to approach the nations of the world and aver that it is suffering from land starvation because it has no colonies, for by one sweep of the pen Moscow has acquired the whole of the North Pole, and what is more, has apparently occupied it. That this new movable territory is of very little economic value may be directly traceable to the fact that ice-floes produce nothing, nor can they be mined for mineral wealth, but there it was, lying about with no one to claim it, and so the Soviet just gathered up this unconsidered trifle and made it its own. Viewing all the circumstances it seems unlikely that either Britain or the United States will take any steps to force Russia to give up its newly acquired territory, so that this latest attempt at colonial expansion may be regarded as an unqualified success.

CRUEL FORTUNE

The countrymen of Bleriot and Paulhan will not be content to sit down under the cruel buffets which outrageous fortune has delivered to their young airmen who have so gallantly essayed to cover the distance from Paris to Tokyo in under 100 hours only to be baulked when within sight of the goal. MM. Marcel Doret and Francois Micheletti are the latest victims of this adverse fate. They appeared to have made such remarkable progress in the earlier stages of their flight that even when they reached Shanghai with a much diminished margin in hand it was expected that they would succeed in their adventure. An unfortunate accident due to circumstances beyond their control made their case desperate by the time they rose from the ground here on the last lap. They crashed in Japan not far from the spot where their compatriot, M. Japy came to grief. There will be the utmost sympathy with them both, hopes for their speedy recovery and good wishes for the next attempt which they or some other French airmen may make to defeat the bogey who has so stubbornly blocked the path of achievement.

CORONATION PICTURES

Considerable—and flattering—interest has been displayed in Shanghai this week at the London Coronation photographs published in the "North-China Daily News" which followed the radio photographs received via Tokyo. This week's photographs were received by Imperial Airways and C.N.A.C. from London after careful arrangements and reflect the detailed organization made by London newspaper photographic groups in co-operation with the officials in charge of press affairs to "cover" this important event in the history of the British Empire. According to the "World's Press News," the press of the world were allocated 298 seats in Westminster Abbey and a multitude of arrangements were made to provide them with facilities although the limitations of the Abbey naturally resulted in restrictions for the reporters and photographers had to be in their places at 8 a.m. although the ceremony did not start until 11 a.m. As far as photography inside the Abbey was concerned, the two photographic groups were represented as follows: British International Press Photographic Agencies: Mr. R. Speller and Mr. W. Vanderson (both Fox Photos): Photographic News Agencies: Mr. Leslie Davies (Sport and General) and Mr. J. F. Sime (Central Press). It was through the latter service that the "North-China Daily News" received its pictures. As far as cinema reproductions are concerned, six cinema cameras were allowed inside the Abbey and various versions will be seen in Shanghai in the near future.

THE SWATOW INCIDENT

It is much to be hoped that the reports of the tension created by the incident of the detention of a Japanese subject at Swatow are, as is now suggested, exaggerated. General Wu Te-chen, the new Governor of Kwangtung confronted so soon after his assumption of his new office with a Japanese demand for redress of alleged Chinese delinquencies, must have ruefully recalled his experience on taking over the mayoralty of Shanghai more than five years ago. Happily there is no reason to believe that Swatow's situation is comparable with that earlier clash between representatives of the two nations. At the same time it does seem regrettable that there should be such direct conflict of assertion regarding the actual course of events at Swatow. Both sides agree that Mr. K. Aoyama was detained by the Chinese police. On all other points at present no agreement exists. It may be sufficient here to observe that in view of the insistence laid by Japanese authorities on the need for the protection of their nationals, Chinese anxiety to secure registration of such residents is understandable. Whether that anxiety found expression in proper form is a matter which it is hoped that the inquiries will amicably determine.

ANOTHER REFORM

The Statistical Secretary of the Inspectorate-General of Customs has made a further advance in the issue to-day of a new publication entitled "Shanghai Annual Returns of Foreign Trade, 1936," giving an analysis of the Import and Export trade of Shanghai by Tariff code Numbers and Countries with comparative figures for 1935/36. It is a well-compiled and helpfully presented document, by which can be determined the market demand for various categories of goods outward and inward. During 1936, of the total imports into Shanghai which takes 50 per cent. of China's trade, United States of America imported in value 24.31 per cent., Germany 19.34 per cent., Japan 13.25 per cent. Great Britain 12.25 per cent. Of Shanghai's total exports, U.S.A. took 33.01 per cent., Japan 11.94 per cent., Great Britain 10.34 per cent., France 6.28 per cent., Germany 6.10 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DAY

Eight years after the signature of the Peace of Vereeniging the Union of South Africa, as a fully self-governing Dominion of the British Empire, was proclaimed on May 31, 1910. Monday was therefore South Africa's National Day and was celebrated as such by South Africans everywhere, including Shanghai. South Africans—Afrikaners and British alike—join in remembrance of a historic event which signalized the development of their national unity from the honourable liquidation of a struggle wherein 70,000 Transvaalers and Orange Free Staters defied the British Empire for more than two and a half years and yielded only after 300,000 British troops had taken the field. Although the two main components in the European population of South Africa preserve their racial identity—57.5 per cent. of Dutch and 33.7 per cent. of British origin according to the census of 1926—the currents of national feeling have happily flowed into channels which have strengthened rather than weakened the sense of unity. South African Nationalism has, at times, given rise to controversy but that difficulty has diminished in recent years. To-day South Africa is playing an important part in the Imperial Conference at London. A South African statesman, for the first time, represents the Crown as Governor-General at Pretoria. Moreover the healing influence of time has helped further to vindicate the bold policy of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman with the result that, despite the existence of many delicate problems, the relations between the Dominion and the Empire as a whole are of the happiest description. Not the least pleasant developments of recent history have been the reconsideration of the personal issues of the struggle of nearly forty years and the consequent recognition by Englishmen of the sterling qualities of the great Boer statesmen, Paul Fruger, whose reputation, now that the mists of animosity and prejudice have been removed, has emerged as fit to stand beside, if not above, that of Cecil Rhodes in the esteem of South Africans.

SEVENTY YEARS

With "Whitebait and Greenwich" and "Faust and Marguerite" the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club began its successful career in 1867. Therefore the present season which is now ending with the clever production of "Children to Bless You" marks the seventieth year of the Club's existence. For this last play the Club has been fortunate enough to secure the skilled direction of Mrs. Gardner Crane who, with her husband, has delighted so many playgoers in productions of the American Players and has most sportingly put her services at the disposal of the senior organization, with most satisfactory results. This journal's reviewer has indicated his warm appreciation of the first performance, but it will be judged from a letter published elsewhere that excessive diffidence in the green room seems to have overcome certain supporters of the Club. It is feared apparently that intelligent readers will not be sufficiently seized of the excellence of the play and its players to make the appropriate assault on the box office. Perhaps more careful reading of the dramatic critic's appraisement will correct this pessimism, for others, taking it as a guide to their action, have certainly not drawn conclusions unfavourable to the production. Indeed general opinion so far as can be gathered from personal reports reaching this office, is warmly commendatory. It is hoped that this revelation will help to remove apprehensions which are quite understandable in those whose modesty is apt to be accentuated by the emotional crises inseparable from dramatic productions whether amateur or professional. The amiable reviewer has his finer feelings. In this instance this journal gives unbending support to a competent critic who, it may be added for the benefit of those in need of the information, wrote his report solely on the first night's performance after a careful preliminary study of the play itself from material placed at his disposal. To suggest that his review, avoiding as it rightly did the affront of indiscriminate adulation, was "grossly unfair" or lacking in understanding is to indulge in hyperbole which calmer reflection would surely reject.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHINESE POLITICS

JAPANESE STIRRED BY SWATOW AFFAIR

Chinese Version: Japanese Police Assist in Armed Aggression: Further Protests: Joint Inquiry Offer

THE Chinese semi-official version of the Swatow incident throws a light on the affair different to the version issued by the Japanese. It asserts that on May 22, having discovered that Aoyama and other Japanese had changed their residence without giving the notice required by law, the Chinese police headquarters sent a police patrol to urge registration. The visit being reported to the Japanese Consulate, a Japanese officer and four armed policemen appeared on the scene and gave the Chinese police a severe beating, one Chinese constable being taken to hospital with a serious head wound in regard to which considerable anxiety exists, and another being badly wounded in the wrist.

At the news of this affray the Chinese Police authorities sent a strong force which surrounded the building and took Aoyama into custody. In reply the Japanese sent their own Consular police who endeavoured to break the cordon without success. Aoyama was taken to the Chinese police headquarters but after discussion with senior Japanese Consular officials he was handed over to the Japanese authorities for punishment.

The Chinese version lays stress on the fact that the Japanese resident, Aoyama, had failed to comply with the law, refused to comply on representations being lawfully made to him and was supported by armed aggression on the part of the Japanese Consular police in clear encroachment on Chinese authority. Japanese statements to the effect that Aoyama was the victim of an unprovoked attack are strongly denied. He and his official supporters were the aggressors and whatever damage accrued to them came from their attempt to use violence against the police in an effort to escape the consequences of an omission to comply with the law.

Full Report

Swatow, May 26.

The Swatow Municipal Government has lodged a strong protest with the local Japanese Consulate against the assault on two Chinese police officers.

The removal of the Japanese was first discovered by Sgt. Tung Sheng, a policeman in this district. Sgt. Tung immediately advised the Japanese to report their removal to the Branch Police Bureau, but the Japanese refused to do so.

When Sgt. Tung reported the matter to the Branch Police Bureau, a staff member, Mr. Chang Wen-chih, and Sgt. Lai Yun-chung was sent to see the Japanese. The Chinese police officers explained the necessity of registering house removals with the Police Bureau, but Aoyama became abusive, resorted to force, and badly beat up the police officers.

Mr. Chang received several kicks and was injured on the left forehead, while Sgt. Lai was struck and injured on the left arm. The police then brought Aoyama to the Branch Police Bureau for questioning.

Upon hearing of the incident, Mr. S. Yamazaki, the Japanese Consul at Swatow, despatched a detachment of Consular Police, including more than ten members armed with rifles, to the Branch Police Bureau in two motor cars.

Stopped by Cordon

Precautionary measures had however been taken by the Chinese Police authorities, and the motor cars conveying the Japanese were prohibited from passing through the police cordon. The Japanese police alighted from their cars and made an attempt to break through the cordon, but were stopped by the Chinese police.

Seeing the futility of resorting to force in view of the strong force of Chinese police, the Japanese police then changed their attitude and asked to see the officials of the Branch Police Bureau. This request was readily granted.

They said that they had come by order of the Japanese Consul to take over Aoyama. The Branch Police Bureau having just received instructions from the Police Commissioner, decided to send Aoyama to Police Headquarters under escort. While Aoyama was being interrogated at Headquarters by the Judicial Section, by order of Mr. Hsuch Han-kwang, the Commissioner of Police, another detachment of Japanese Consular Police arrived.

Commissioner Hsuch informed the Japanese that, in accordance with the proper procedure, they should take the matter up with the Swatow Municipal Government.

The Japanese then proceeded to the Municipal Government, and there it was arranged to deliver Aoyama to the Japanese Consulate. This was done at 6 p.m. Simultaneously, the Municipal Government lodged a protest with the Japanese against the behaviour of Aoyama in attacking and doing injury to the Chinese Police officers.—Kuo Min.

Solatium Demanded

Swatow, May 26.

Municipal authorities here to-day filed a counter-protest with the Japanese Consul in connection with the detention and alleged maltreatment of Consular Policeman Kiyoshi Aoyama by the Chinese police last Saturday.

The note alleges that Aoyama attacked two Chinese constables who asked him to fill a registration blank following his change of domicile. Aoyama's subsequent detention, the Chinese authorities contend, was unavoidable."

The counter-protest demands the immediate filing with the Chinese authorities of Aoyama's registration blank, the payment of solatium and damages to the injured constables, an apology by Aoyama, his punishment by the Japanese authorities and guarantees against a repetition of such an incident.—Domei.

Japanese Protest

Canton, May 26.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Toyoichi Nakamura, this morning filed a strong protest with Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Kuangtung Provincial Chairman, over the alleged manhandling of a Japanese officer by the Swatow police on May 21.

In his verbal demarche, the Japanese official blamed the incident upon the "excessive restrictions" upon Japanese nationals in their slection of domicile. The Japanese authorities, Mr. Nakamura emphasized, regarded the incident as "very grave" as the Chinese police in arresting and beating the Japanese officer were aware of his official standing.

The incident, Mr. Nakamura reportedly asserted, is especially regrettable because it occured at a time when Sino-Japanese relations were showing great improvement. He asked Gen. Wu to pay serious attention to the affair and to secure its early settlement.

Gen. Wu's Reply

In reply, Gen. Wu pointed out that the Chinese version of the incident differed greatly from the Japanese contention but he said he regretted the affair occured at the outset of his service as Provincial Chairman and expressed his hope for an early settlement.

In the afternoon, Mr. Nakamura made similar representations with Gen. Auyang Kui, Secretary-General of the Provincial Government.

During the three-hour interview, the Chinese official proposed the formation of a joint committee to investigate the matter, in view of the sharp difference in the two versions.

Observers here believe that Mr. Nakamura would accept the proposal, on receipt of instructions from Tokyo.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities here were reported to be determined to secure a settlement of a series of anti-Japanese acts allegedly committed in this province in recent months.—Domei.

Nanking Commissioner

Nanking, May 26.

Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau, Foreign Affairs Commissioner for Kuangtung, to-day was ordered to proceed immediately to Swatow from Canton to investigate the Aoyama affair, the Waichiaopu announced to-night. The statement also dealt with the stationing of Salt Revenue Guards in the vicinity of Tsingtao.

The Waichiaopu's statement restated the Chinese view of the incident and expressed confidence that the case would be settled "appropriately" if

(Continued on page 366)

CHINA'S DROUGHT BILL HUGE

$1,093,741,400 Loss During the Year 1926

Nanking, May 26.

The 1936 drought cost China $1,-093,741,400, according to figures just released by the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industry.

The estimate is based on information obtained by crop reporters of the Bureau stationed in various parts of the country. Rainfall was extremely scarce during the autumn and throughout the winter, thus not only affecting the proper growth of the summer crops but also the winter planting, especially in the northern provinces. The following summary gives an idea of the area affected and the extent of the damage, as estimated for 1,065 hsien in twenty provinces.

Crops	Amount damaged (Shanghai piculs)	Value of Losses (Chinese dollars)
Rice	66,993,700	$275,146,000
Kaoliang	18,753,400	78,764,400
Millet	22,636,100	109,988,800
Corn	28,658,300	100,337,800
Soya-beans	28,999,400	168,196,300
Sweet potatoes ..	81,715,000	253,316,800
Cotton	2,630,500	107,390,400
Total	251,766,400	1,093,741,400

—Reuter.

NO READJUSTMENT OF BIG LOAN

$96,000,000 Issue Still to be Settled

Reports have been in circulation during recent weeks that the "$96,-000,000 loan," as it is popularly called, would soon be readjusted. This loan was issued by the Government at Peking in 1922 in two portions, one Chinese and the other Japanese. The former was for $56,000,000 and the latter for Y.39,000,000. Part of the latter was redeemed, but there is still Y.32,000,000 outstanding.

When a readjustment of China's domestic loans was made in 1932, there was no announcement in regard to the above loan, but it is still quoted on the local exchange and there is evidently a belief in some quarters that a readjustment in regard to it will be made some time or another. As a matter of fact, no immediate readjustment is likely, the Kuo Min News Agency has learned from responsible financial circles.

Recently Japanese representatives called upon the two Vice-Ministers of Finance at Nanking, and enquired whether conditional payment of principal and interest was to be considered. It was explained to them that there were a number of difficulties to be overcome and that, in any event, the absence abroad of the Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, made it impossible for anything to be done at the present time. The Japanese representatives concurred in this view and the matter remains in abeyance.

It may be stated definitely, and on the best authority, that the rumours of impending readjustment are untrue.

EXPANSION OF CHINA'S SHIPPING

Nanking, May 26.

In view of the success thus far of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's ss. Haiheng Amoy-Manila run, the Ministry of Communications hopes that other Chinese shipping concerns will look into the question of extending their lines to countries abroad.

In the meantime, the Ministry has been asked to consider the proposition of increasing the capital of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company by $100,000,000.

To expand, the China Merchants S. N. Company, it is reliably reported, requires at least $30,000,000 for new ships; $30,000,000 for adjustment of its liabilities; $30,000,000 for improvement of its wharves and godowns; and $10,000,000 for operation expenses.—Ta Kung Pao.

GENERALISSIMO'S GIFT TO DROUGHT VICTIMS

Loyang, May 27.

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, has remitted $10,000 to the local authorities for urgent drought relief in western Honan.—Kuo Min.

NEW SWEDISH MINISTER SELECTED

Nanking, May 28.

It is learnt that Baron Johan Hugo Beck-Friis, Chargé d'Affaires of the Swedish Legation, will be promoted Swedish Minister to China. The concurrence of the National Government to the new appointment is understood to have been secured by the Swedish Government.—Kuo Min.

DAIREN FISHING VESSELS RAIDED?

Alleged Action by Customs Cruiser: Tokyo to Lodge Stern Protest with Nanking

Tokyo, May 25.

Japanese authorities to-day were drafting a stern protest to be lodged with the Chinese Government over the reported attack on two Japanese fishing vessels by a Chinese Customs cruiser last Saturday afternoon eighteen miles off Dairen.

According to information reaching here, an unidentified Chinese Maritime Customs cutter opened fire while the fishing craft were engaged in fishing.

The master of one of the fishing vessels was wounded in the left arm by a bullet. His ship was subsequently boarded by a party of ten men from the Customs cruiser who are alleged to have carried away equipment and documents from the Japanese vessel.

The other fishing boat escaped, despatches reaching here said.

Gaimusho's View

May 26.

A grave view was taken to-day by Gaimusho officials of last Saturday's alleged attack on two Japanese fishing smacks by a Chinese Customs preventive cruiser.

While refusing to comment officially until fuller reports are received, Gaimusho authorities pointed out that the attack formed a violation of International law.

As soon as an official report is received, Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Consul-General in Nanking, will be instructed to file a stern protest with the Central Government, it was revealed.—Domei.

Armed Trawler Sent

Dairen, May 26.

Alarmed by the reported attack on a Japanese fishing smack off Tangku by a Chinese Customs cruiser, the Kwantung Fisheries Guild to-day decided to despatch an armed trawler to the Gulf of Chihli.

Meanwhile, authorities of the Seiai Hospital here to-day expressed fears that the arm of Captain Choju Takasaki, alleged to have been wounded by a Customs bullet, would have to be amputated.

Capt. Takasaki was wounded at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at a point eighteen miles southeast of the Tangku lighthouse.

The attacking vessel, the wounded officer said, was a Chinese Customs cruiser, either from Chefoo or Tientsin. His ship, the 43-ton Choshu Maru No. 1, was subsequently boarded by Chinese Customs officials, he charged.

Another Japanese smack, the 49-ton Shimado Maru No. 7, with a crew of nine men, succeeded in escaping from the Customs vessel.

The Dairen water police have filed a complete report with the Kwantung Bureau, for reference to the Consul-General, Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, in Tientsin.—Domei.

Customs Without Knowledge

Tokyo, May 27.

Mr. Tsukuru Tanaka, Vice-Consul in Chefoo was to-day instructed to file another protest with the Chefoo Customs authorities against the alleged attack by a Chinese preventive cruiser upon a Japanese fishing trawler, eighteen miles south-east of Tangku on May 23.

A report received to-day from the Consul-General, Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, stated that the Customs Commissioner in Tientsin disclaimed knowledge of the alleged attack. Thereupon, the Gaimusho ordered the filing of a protest in Chefoo.

According to Mr. Horiuchi's report, two trawlers, the 43-ton Choshu Maru No. 1 and the 19-ton Shimado Maru No. 7 were fishing off Tangku, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when a Customs cruiser fired upon them

Of the 24 shots fired by the Customs cruiser, the report asserted, one seriously wounded Capt. Choichi Takasaki on the arm. He is now in a Dairen hospital, where it is feared his arm will have to be amputated.

The Chinese cruiser left the scene, after a thorough search of the Japanese vessel.

In deciding to file a protest with the Chefoo Customs, the Gaimusho was guided by the conviction that the firing was an illegal Act committed on the high seas, Domei was reliably informed.—Domei.

Protest Rejected

Tientsin, May 28.

Mr. B. E. F. Hall, Customs Commissioner in Chefoo, yesterday rejected a protest filed by the Japanese Vice-Consul, Mr. Tsukuru Tanaka, against the alleged attack by a Customs cruiser on two Japanese fishing trawlers off Tangku on May 23.

The filing of the protest followed the action of the Customs Commissioner here in disclaiming knowledge of the incident.

The Japanese authorities here were reported to be taking a very serious view of the matter, in view of the refusal of the Customs to assume responsibility for the attack.—Domei.

SALT REVENUE IN SOUTH IMPROVES

Director Outlines Measures on Arrival Here

Mr. T'ang Hsuan, Director of the Liang-Kuang Salt Administration, has arrived in Shanghai for a conference on administrative and reform measures in connection with the New Salt Law. A large construction programme is planned for Kwangtung, including salt storage godowns at the new port, Whampoa, where coastal steamers from the salt works will be able to go alongside, and, if necessary, unload direct into railway cars for transport to northern Kwangtung and Hunan.

Since the amalgamation of the Salt Commissioner's Office with the Inspectorate on October 5 last, definite progress has been made in Kwangtung. For the last six months period, October-March inclusive, 3,283,000 piculs of taxed salt have been released for public consumption as compared with 2,437,000 piculs for the same six months period a year ago.

For the seven months period, October-April this year, the Kwangtung salt revenue collections totalled in National currency $8,276,369.23—in spite of one month's merchants' strike—compared with $6,091,733.17 for the same seven months period a year ago.

$4,822,195.47 (national currency) has been turned over to the Finance Ministry's special deputy at Canton in the six months ended April 30, 1937, as compared with $2,568,237.73 handed over during the same period a year ago.

Monthly Quota

Kwangtung's monthly quota for the service of foreign loans secured on the salt revenue is $191,400 (national currency) and is not included in the above figures.

Further marked increases in the Liang-Kuang salt revenue are promised by Mr. T'ang as the administration's programme of control of the salt producing areas and organization of the Revenue Guards and Marine Preventive service become effective.

Mr. R. D. Wolcott, for a number of years Mr. T'ang Hsuan's colleague at Canton has been transferred to the post of acting English Secretary at the Directorate-General, Shanghai. Mr. L. F. Newman, who has returned from furlough, has succeeded Mr. Wolcott as Associate Director at Canton.

REVENUE GUARDS NOT WANTED

China Reserves Liberty to Move Own Troops

Nanking, May 26.

Referring to Japanese objections to the presence of Chinese salt revenue guards near Tsingtao, the statement held that no foreign power could interfere with the Chinese Government's liberty to move its troops within its own territory. Much less can such objections be voiced to the movement of salt revenue guards, whose sole duty is to prevent smuggling, the statement added.

One battalion of salt revenue guards has always been stationed at the Kiao Ao salt fields. On May 2, the communique went on, the Ministry of Finance ordered this battalion's transfer to Haichow, and replaced it with the Fifth Regiment of the Salt Revenue Guards. This increase in the strength of the salt revenue force was deemed necessary because of the increase in smuggling, which followed the recent raise in the tax on table salt.

The Japanese Consulate-General in Tsingtao, the statement continued, unaware of the purpose of this move, protested to the Tsingtao municipal authorities and simultaneously asked Nanking for the withdrawal of the force. The Japanese press in Tsingtao then launched on a campaign false charging the salt revenue guards with oppressing Korean residents in Shantung.

It also, according to the statement, rained provocative criticism on the Shantung Provincial Government and the Tsingtao municipal authorities. This, the communique said, is most regrettable.—Domei.

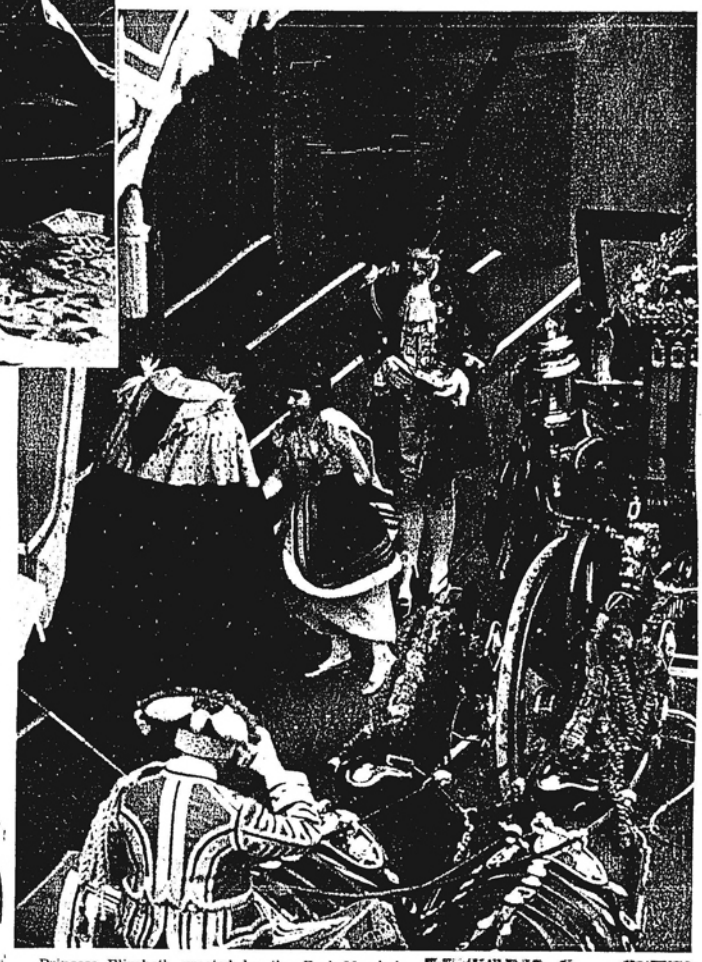
According to Mr. Liu Hang-sen, Commissioner of Finance of Szechuen, who is now in Nanking on business, Szechuen is to abolish its local tax on petroleum products.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Pictures Taken at the Coronation

At Buckingham Palace: Their Majesties after their Coronation.

Queen Elizabeth waves to the people as she stands on the balcony at Buckingham Palace with Princess Elizabeth, after the return from Westminster Abbey.



Princess Elizabeth greeted by the Earl Marshal on her arrival at the Abbey.

Shanghai Blossoms and Pictures

At the American Women's Club's annual spring flower show on Tuesday: (*left*) Mrs. G. H. Greene votes on the best bouquet; (*upper, l. to r.*) Mrs. M. C. Guss and Mrs. R. T. Bryan, jnr., were in charge of general arrangements; (*lower*) Mary Reilly and Christy Cornish (*left*), a first prize winner.—*N.C.D.N.*

Senior girls of the Shanghai American School were guests of honour at the Association of American University Women's annual tea on St. John's campus yesterday afternoon. Among those present were: (*Front row*): Barbara Davis, Connie Wolcott, Peggy Myers, Joann Karns, Elizabeth Sullivan (one of the hostesses), Dorothy Jones, Betty Day. (*Second row*): Louise Dyer, Alice Bryan, Jacqueline Ferry, Betty Throop, Shirley Symonds, Margaret Thomas. (*Third row*): Mary Ellen Kelhofer, Harriet Mills, Sylvia Pethick, Edith Roberts, and Betty Little.—*N.C.D.N.*

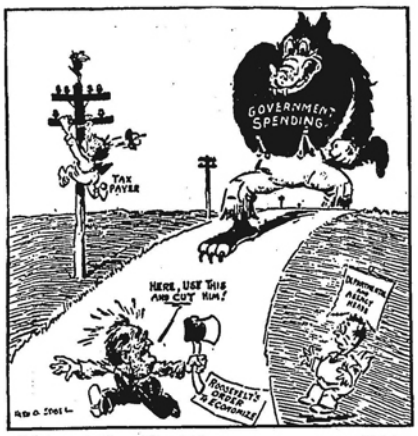
An interesting exhibition of art by Cantonese painters from all parts of the country is being given in connection with the Second National Fine Arts Exhibition and is now on display at the Sun Co. in Nanking Road. Some beautiful work is to be seen, the exhibition being divided into eight sections—calligraphy, Chinese paintings, westernized art, sculpture, porcelain pieces, photographs, stones, etc. The exhibition was opened on May 29 and it is being attended daily by large numbers of people, including many foreigners.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The World's Wit and Humour

"Sunday Chronicle" London

"D'you imagine you're the mistress here?"
"Oh, no, mum."
"Well, don't act like an idiot, then."

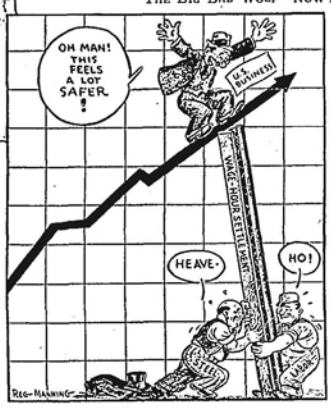


"Richmond Times-Dispatch" U.S.A.

THE BIG BAD WOLF—NOW!

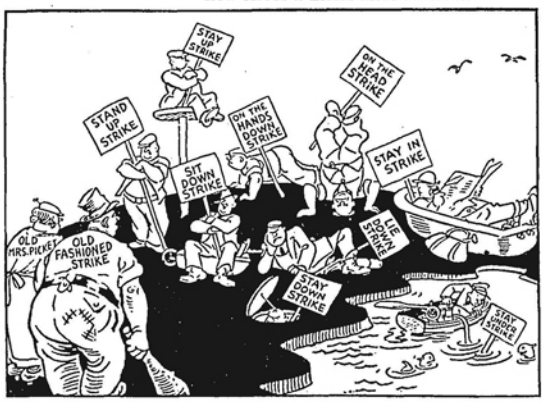
"New York Times"

HOW ABOUT A LITTLE MORE PRESSURE?



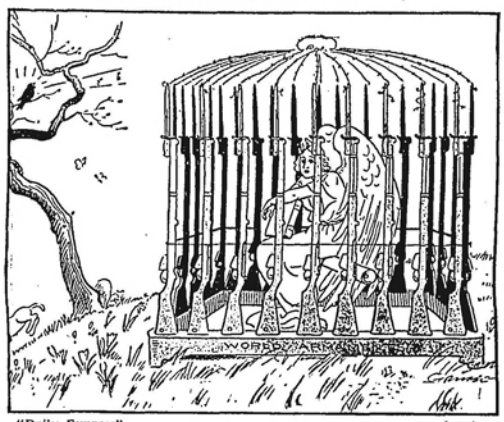
"Arizona Republic"

A SUBSTANTIAL PROP



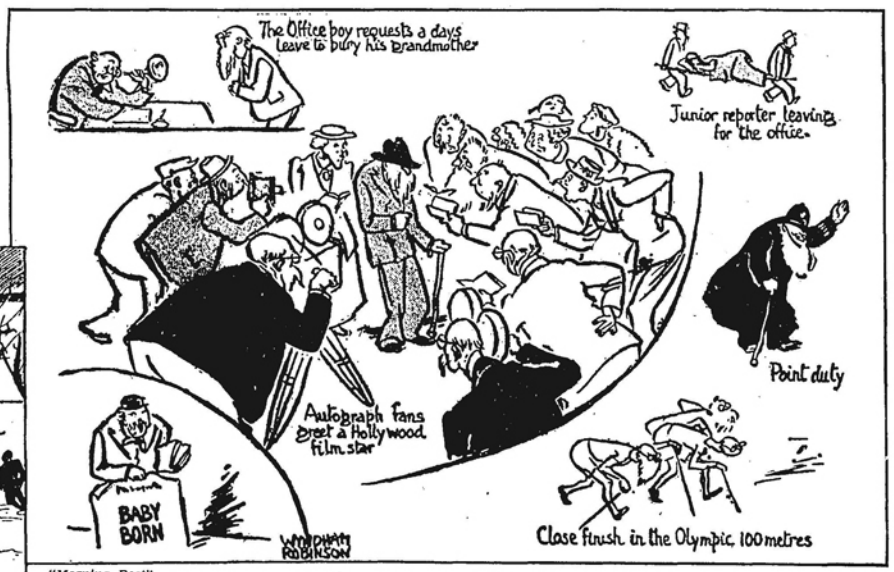
"New York Times"

"WELL, STRIKE ME PINK"



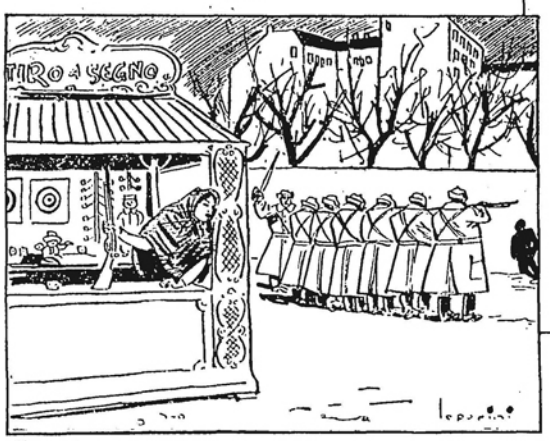
"Daily Express" London

SPRING



"Morning Post"

A BIRTHRATE STATISTICIAN'S VIEW OF ENGLAND IN A. D. 1999



"Travaso" Rome

RUSSIAN SHOOTING GALLERY PROPRIETOR: "There's too much competition. I'm not taking a single penny myself."

"Daily Herald" London

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH 'EM?"

"Birmingham Gazette" Britain

WILL JAPAN SET THE STYLE IN WARSHIPS?

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

North-China Herald

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of N.C. Daily News

Single copies 40 cents.

Shanghai delivery .....per annum		$18
China, Japan and Korea	"	$18
Hongkong and Macao ..	"	$21
Postal Union Countries ..	"	$28

North-China Daily News

Single copies 10 cents

Shanghai delivery .....per annum		$24
China, Korea and Japan	"	$32
Hongkong and Macao ...	"	$57
Postal Union Countries .	"	$105

North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai

Telegrams: Herald Shanghai

P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals. Correspondents are requested to typewrite on one side of the paper only. Letters to the Editor should be brief and to the point. Every effort will be made to return manuscripts for which space cannot be found, but no responsibility is accepted in the matter.

STANLEY BALDWIN

May 28.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin to-day resigns his high office as Prime Minister and to his act finality is expected to be given by his elevation to the dignity of an Earldom. The House of Commons wherein he has sat continuously for 29 years as Member for Bewdley will know him no more. Judged by the tale of years—barely eight in all—Mr. Baldwin has not held the Prime Ministership for an extraordinarily long period. Yet in the circumstances of the last six years, during which he has been first of all the leader of the largest single party in the House of Commons and the pivot of the National Government, his influence has been in excess of the limitations of time. He has been frequently acclaimed as the typical Englishman, an assessment which has been encouraged by his own deep love of England and his brilliant oratorical salute of English life—"To me, England is the country and the country is England". It has been suggested that his command of public confidence has been due to some indefinable feeling that with patent honesty there is in him allied a lack of pretension to cleverness which Englishmen are supposed specially to distrust. This is a superficial verdict. Mr. Baldwin is—and history will probably confirm that view—a most astute politician, using that depreciatory word in its best sense. No-one who realizes that for the greater part of his service as Prime Minister he has received and disposed of fiercer attacks from groups, often powerful groups, within his own party than from parties nominally hostile to him, can deny to him the possession of the strategical sense, tactical skill, instinctive grasp of principles which go to make up the consummate political genius. For several years megalomaniacal Press Lords—the Gemini of Fleet Street—carried on a bitter and none too scrupulous vendetta against him. Their attacks broke ignominiously on his calm rock-like defence. Even though they received a sudden reinforcement in the greatest crisis of his career last November, he was able, by imperturbable confidence in his judgment of the nation's will, to inflict on them the final defeat.

He himself summed up this quality during that crisis when he told King Edward VIII: "I may be a remnant of the old Victorians, but my worst enemy cannot say of me that I do not know what the reaction of the English people will be to any particular course of action." It is no exaggeration to say that the overwhelming verdicts given by the electorate in 1931 and 1935 respectively in support of the National Government were votes of confidence in Mr. Baldwin, even though in the former of the two contests he was playing second to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's role as Prime Minister. His ability thus to combine the character of a great politician with that of a plain, blunt man devoid of artifice or finesse, may be explained by recalling his address to the students of the University of Edinburgh on his inauguration as Lord Rector in 1925, when he held up to admiration the "curious power" of an old-time statesman who could say to the House of Commons "I know this to be right, I cannot remember why—but you may take it that it is so" and carry complete conviction. Mr. Baldwin's leadership acquired the same quality. At times restiveness in the camp was due to fear that he would yield too much to the opposition because of his marked capacity for seeing the other man's point of view. It never degenerated into disbelief in his sincerity. The character of the man overcame whatever uncertainty his policies may have produced here and there. Those policies too have survived the tests of bitter opposition and criticism and have acquired strength from the personality of the man behind them.

Rather in understanding of the typical Englishman's point of view than in a claim in his own person to embody that type has Mr. Baldwin succeeded as a leader of a great party and of the greater nation. Few Englishmen can in their own persons combine his versatility — orator, student of literature, business man, politician, farmer, statesman. He himself has ascribed a certain streak of obstinacy to the Quaker strain of his ancestry. It also accounts for the breadth of vision which has enabled him to earn the affection of his opponents, sometimes to the despair of some of his accredited followers. If it were possible to indicate the secret of his ascendancy in the national counsels during the last decade it might perhaps be found to lie in his breadth of vision, his tolerance, his intense loyalty to his friends, his fidelity to truth, and his unaffected, almost deprecating modesty. Those who have been with him on occasions when public criticism has demanded from him a defence of his actions or words, will vividly remember the half-humorous smile of encouragement thrown to his followers just before he prepared to rise for the ordeal, the matter-of-fact manner of the exordium, the warming up to a vigorous defence of some colleague, the stern contemptuous dismissal of some charge against himself and the final appeal to men of goodwill to consider the issue in the light of national well-being or of the larger interests of humanity. He has not been afraid to permit the House to share with him his fears, even his despair—as in the historic speech on air defence—and he has thus paid the democratic institutions of which he has been so fervent a defender in these difficult days, the supreme compliment of taking the people through them fully into his confidence. Historians will one day submit his career to the considered judgment made possible by the materials at their disposal. Whether they will hold that his greatest achievement was in handling that delicate crisis last winter when the nation stood solidly behind him, or in his generous self-effacement under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's leadership in 1931, or, as the late Lord Balfour immediately asserted, in the brilliant defence of the Declaration of Dominion Status for India, they cannot deny that during his Prime Ministership he kept ever before him the need for preserving national unity as the essential basis of national policy. His adeptness in keeping his own party together was for him merely an instrument in securing that higher objective. He recognized the salutary influence of party controversy but he was never bound to its chariot wheels. Because he had that supreme gift of rising above party prejudice he was able to stand as the nation's spokesman in an especial degree. He now enters the ranks of elder statesmen amid the grateful applause of supporters and opponents alike. They will wish for him many years in which to enjoy the greater ease and dignity of the "other place" wherefrom his counsel, when offered, will be heeded with all the attention proper to his noble record.

RITUAL AND KINGSHIP

May 27.

Mr. C. R. Attlee's motion in the House of Commons during the debate on the Civil List seems to have closely followed that which was defeated by 12 votes to 3 in the Select Committee on the basis of whose report the House has now made the appropriation required. In committee Mr. Winston Churchill was successful in carrying to Mr Attlee's motion an amendment which affirmed a desire to effect no changes "in the style and establishment of the Sovereign and his Family, other than those which His Majesty may himself see fit to make from time to time." The House itself has reflected the same attitude and it is evident from comments made in the course of the debate that the overwhelmingly spontaneous celebration of His Majesty's Coronation had deeply impressed members with a sense of popular approval for the symbolism of monarchical ritual. Nevertheless Mr. Attlee deserves commendation and gratitude for courageously raising an issue which is by no means disposed of by the defeat of his motion in the lobby. It voiced the views of many who have given thoughtful attention to the controversial passages of the recent Abdication crisis. It probably would have been endorsed by a large proportion of those who voted against it had it not seemed in essence to imply criticism of the King himself rather than of the system. Mr. Churchill's reservation in favour of changes which His Majesty might see fit to make showed clearly that Mr. Attlee could find a responsive echo for his insistence on simplicity. Commenting on that discussion "The Times" rightly repudiated the notion that the British Throne was surrounded by any perpetuation of "Byzantine splendours or formalities" and went on to declare that the suggestion that the Monarchy was immured in a "class" preserve would not "bear a moment's examination". There the newspaper seems to have done less than justice to the thesis which Mr. Attlee sought to establish and, also, to have shut its eyes to actualities in riding off on the comfortable belief that Mr. Attlee and his friends were paying too much heed to "the vapourings of a few extremists". That respectable flunkeyism is no more impressive than the setting up of ninepins for the pleasure of editorially knocking them over.

Paradoxically enough, the undue exaltation of Royalty has come from organs which specially affect to express popular opinion. The technique is combined with that pertinacity which seeks by the publication of what it imagines to be the facts to elicit information on matters of no public concern. Yet these misguided gilders of the lily may well claim that they are merely putting into words "understanded of the people" the adulatory restraint which journals of a more exclusive type habitually cultivate in discussing Court affairs. Mr. Winston Churchill is speaking for the bulk of responsible opinion in the Empire when he observes that the pageantry and historic ceremonial associated with the Monarchy are in themselves the people's protection against dictatorial rule. Whether Mr. Attlee is equally right in alleging that British social conditions are rapidly reaching a "classless" state cannot be so definitely asserted. It is is obvious, however, that in such a state the Monarchy receives an even firmer sanction for its leadership. Hence Mr. Attlee will have the support of many people when he urges that the King should be protected against such an excessive display of ritual as to bring him and his family predominantly into contact with a certain class apart from the rest of the people. The tendencies of the Royal Family are all toward the simplification of their public occasions. The danger lies in the creation of a sort of social enclave within which the King and his Court are insulated from the live currents of national feeling. So intensely democratic in their sympathies have been King George V and his son, the present Monarch, that this danger has been averted, but it could easily assert itself by reason of certain long-standing modes of procedure in the selection of Court officials and the conventional lines prescribed by routine, often with more regard for tradition than for the plain facts of modern political thought. Acute symptoms of this esotericism are to be discerned less in the King's Court itself than in other parts of the Empire where he has to be represented in greater or less dignity. The rigidity of the ceremonial and the exclusiveness of the personnel in these reflections of the Royal state frequently exceed anything to be found in Buckingham Palace itself—a point on which the Duke of Windsor, when Prince of Wales, was known to have caustically commented during one of his tours. Decorum and dignity should ever be observed in upholding the King's authority, but their degeneration into the pure affectation of snobbery should be severely discouraged.

Mr. Attlee has reputable historical justification for his contentions. In the early years of Queen Victoria's reign public opinion was seriously perturbed by the tragedy of Lady Flora Hastings which gave rise to certain quite unjustified fears lest the Queen had become enmeshed in Tory intrigue to the prejudice of the Whigs. Out of the affair the Chartists made political capital and, through Mr. Attwood, Member for Birmingham, presented a monster petition to the House in expression of their resentment. Riots broke out in several towns, including Birmingham, in consequence of public feeling. It would be absurd to pretend that anything like such perturbation could arise to-day for, as the Labour Government found when it took office and appointed an ex-Policeman to a high position in the Court, the House of Windsor "moves with the times", to quite King George V's own words. There is no support either in the Labour Party or, the view may be hazarded, in such groups as those led by Mr. James Maxton or Mr. William Gallacher, for a sansculottism which would deny to the King the choice of his own friends or of men trained by tradition and character for royal service. Mr. Attlee's motion seems in sum to rest on two main contentions: firstly, that the King should be accessible to representatives of all sections of opinion and secondly, that healthy criticism of royal actions should not be stifled by countenancing the indiscriminate flattery which—the Press being a flagrant accessory before the fact—was in part a contributory cause to the tragedy of King Edward VIII. Corollary to these points might be found a third which, in emphasizing the classlessness set up in Great Britain to exorcise the demon of class warfare, enters a caveat against social snobbery as incompatible with the terms of the nation's loyalty to its King. Mr. Attlee's motion was duly defeated and the defeat accords with the general sense of public opinion, but it has served a useful purpose in affirming certain principles of which the King and his Ministers will be glad to take cognizance in reinforcement of His Majesty's manifest desire to identify himself and his family with the interests of his subjects.

MR. DE VALERA'S MOVE

May 26.

Now that the full accounts of the constitution which Mr. de Valera proposes for the Irish Free State have come to hand, it is possible, comparing them with the amendments which Mr. F. McDermott, Independent, has tabled in the Dail, to ascertain exactly how complete is the cleavage with Great Britain which Mr. de Valera intends to bring about. The term is not specifically mentioned, but it is clear that he designs to erect a Republic for the whole of Ireland, that its President shall be the head, and that it shall choose its own form of government, determine its relations with other countries, and develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory shall consist of the whole of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas, pending the reintegration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of Parliament and Government established by the Constitution, to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of that territory. The laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as the laws of Saorstat Eireann and the like extraterritorial effect. The special position of the Roman Catholic Church is recognized with recognition of other religious denominations existing in Ireland at the date of the coming into operation of the Constitution, while the usual provisions are inserted providing for the liberty of the subject, freedom of expression, with certain safeguards, which do not on the face of them appear to be objectionable, while the only reference to the Free State's relations with Great Britain is to be found in the following:—

> For the purpose of the exercise of any executive function of *Eire* (the proposed new name for the country) in, or in connection with its external relations the Government may to such extent and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be determined by law, avail of, or adopt any organ, instrument or method of procedure used or adopted for the like purpose by the members of any group or League of nations with which *Eire* is, or becomes, associated for the purpose of international co-operation in matters of common concern.

Mr. de Valera is in search of a modified divorce *mensa et thoro:* he desires a complete separation from Great Britain but would like to secure whatever benefits are to be derived from membership of the British Commonwealth or any other such organisation which the government of Eire might at some future date decide to adhere to. At present it seems he desires to be of the Commonwealth but not necessarily with it, though he might at any time change that view and decide to be with the Commonwealth but not of it. Herein is found the real reason for his refusal to permit the Free State to be represented at the Imperial Conference. To have done so would have implied an adherence which it might not ultimately suit his book to observe, and however irrational Mr. de Valera may have been in the past, it is now abundantly clear that in his progress towards a complete severance with Great Britain he is pursuing a logically plotted path which should eventually lead to the attainment of his object. That the Irish Free State is not unanimously in support of his proposals, is clear from the amendments to the proposed Constitution which have been tabled by Mr. F. McDermott. There are about one hundred of them, based, as he claims, upon his countrymen's ties of tradition, blood and sentiment with Great Britain. Of them the chief follow:—

(1) Recognition of King George as King of Ireland;
(2) Admission of the Free State as a free and equal member of the British Commonwealth, the president being defined as a representative of the King;
(3) Replacement of the name *Eire* wherever it occurs by Ireland, and
(4) Deletion of the paragraph recognizing the special position of the Roman Catholic Church and also that recognizing other religions.

With regard to the last amendment Mr. McDermott appears to be adopting the attitude that the State should not concern itself with religions, and that it is unnecessary to give the Roman Catholic Church a special position, which, while it does not give it the rank of a State church, indicates a position somewhat approximating it.

It has to be remembered that before the proposed Constitution is referred to the country at large, it has to be debated in the Dail. It is because of that that the proposed amendments have been put forward. That all or any of them will be passed is more than doubtful. Mr. de Valera still controls the Dail, and should be able to defeat all the amendments which may be put forward in any way modifying the proposals which he has made. That is an important point to remember, for it is clear that the country will be called upon to decide upon the adoption of a Constitution almost identical, if not completely so, with the instrument which has now been put forward, for the plebiscite can only decide upon the adoption or rejection of the document. The probabilities are that the voters of the Free State will provide a majority for the Constitution, and that Mr. de Valera will again be returned to power, for while there have been mutterings of discontent with his régime at various times, it is clear that he holds the imagination of the majority of the people, while the sop he gives to the Roman Catholic Church in the proposed Constitution may be regarded as designed to secure the adherence of any who might otherwise have wavered in their allegiance to him, and the provision for the recognition of the other denominations is skilfully designed to alleviate fears and not scare off voters who might otherwise have been anxious over the special position in Free State affairs granted to the Roman Catholic Church.

DANGEROUS MOVE

May 29.

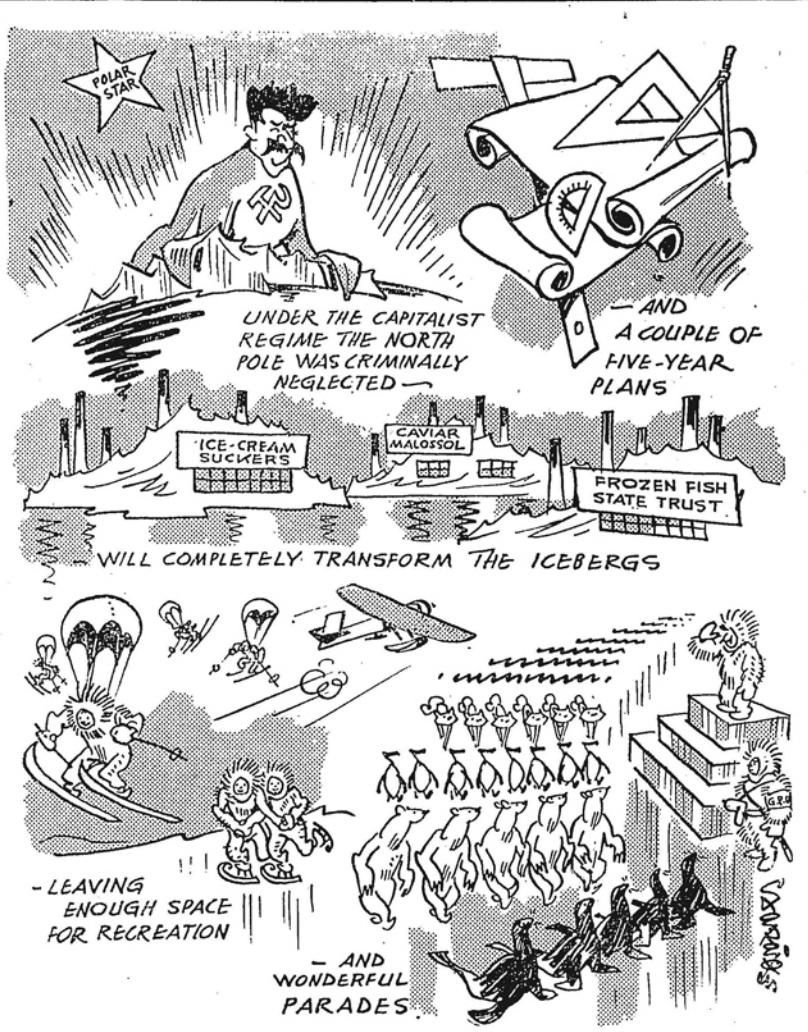
There is very little likelihood that the plan for the removal of foreign combatants from Spain, drawn up by the Committee of experts under the sub-Comittee on Non-Intervention, or the British proposal for a truce during which they could be withdrawn will meet with

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

any success of a practical nature. It seems inevitable that certain of the nations concerned will express their approval of the scheme in principle but so condition it by reservations that in the end nothing will be done. The British proposal on the other hand has already aroused sharp criticism in the Italian Press, and it is quite clear that of the two suggestions it is easily the most unpopular. On the other hand the plan proposed by the Committee of Experts is clearly a complicated one, and from many points of view dangerous to carry out. This is strongly emphasized in a Havas message which sums up some of the difficulties as; the problem of guaranteeing simultaneous withdrawal of the foreign troops from both sides; the problem of equalizing the numbers of foreigners removed from both sides, and the fairness of removing them when they are essential to offensive or defensive operations already in progress, as in the case of the rebel forces attacking Bilbao and the government forces defending Madrid. It is quite obvious from the most casual perusal of the above that not only is the formulation of any plan for the withdrawal of these volunteers in itself a matter of considerable difficulty, but the carrying out of it may throughout the whole process give rise to difficulties the full extent of which it may not at this juncture be easy to foresee. Indeed it bristles with so much potential trouble, that it may be not at all unlikely that were it ever put into effect, the period of such operations might prove more delicate than as existed ever since General Franco commenced his insurrection. Thus while the plan is a noble humanitarian gesture, designed to bring about an early termination of the struggle one way or the other, it is not likely to prove completely acceptable to the Powers involved, and, if it were, might for a time actually increase the dangers of a very difficult situation.

So far as the civil war itself is concerned there is in fact very little change in the situation. It is true that the insurgents have made some headway towards Bilbao, but the stern defence which the Basques are offering, has put the rebels well behind their leader's time table, and still leaves room to doubt whether when they have captured Bilbao, as it seems likely they will, they will not have paid much too high a price for it. Outside Madrid the situation is very much the same stalemate as has existed for some months past, and, generally speaking, if General Franco has not made much progress towards his objectives the government troops have done little towards bringing their campaign to a victorious conclusion. That Valencia has been worried by minor outbreaks of anarchy does not appear at the moment to have any particular bearing upon the situation. They have been quickly suppressed, and do not appear to have prejudiced the military position of the government. They may, however, be taken as expressing to a degree the dissatisfaction felt over the constitution of the new Government. That they will amount to anything more than temporary ebullitions is doubtful; the fate of the anarchist, the communist and anyone else whose political doctrines are opposed to those inspiring General Franco is so easily to be anticipated, that there can be nothing but eventual unity in combining to oppose him. He has offered two alternatives—unconditional surrender or merciless extermination, and in the present spirit of Spain one may very well be synonymous of the other. At least that is what his opponents think and that is why they have put up so fanatically determined a resistance.

Will Germany and Italy give effective support to the plan for withdrawal of the foreign combatants? Will the Soviet do the same thing? To ask them to do so, is to desire that they should refrain from all active participation in the struggle and take a sporting chance on the outcome. It is very unlikely that any of them will agree to do any such thing. Great Britain is not doing so, because she has no choice in the matter. Whichever side wins and establishes a permanent government in Spain, will present a distasteful situation to Great Britain, for either it will be a Fascist State controlling the western end of the Mediterranean or a Communist, and the one is no more acceptable than the other. That has not deterred Britain from following a policy best calculated to ensure the peace of Europe which has been and is still continuously threatened so long as this present crisis endures. That it follows logically from the axiom that the government of a nation is purely that nation's domestic concern is not a particularly pleasing fact to look upon, inevitable though it must be, and whereas the British attitude has been one of comparative aloofness, from this point of view, the active intervention of other nations, no matter how official or unofficial it may be, has tended to aggravate a very delicate situation, and one which even now requires the greatest care in handling. Thus it is probable that the very humanitarian ideas which inspire the proposal for the withdrawal of foreign combattants from the arena will only serve to complicate matters, and that the only safe policy would be to leave matters well alone until the war comes to an end by the process of attrition which is already in operation. There is, however, no real guarantee that matters will be left well alone, and it will not be until peace has come to Spain in one form or another that the dangers which it presents to the stability of European relations will be removed.



BREAKING THE ICE

By SAPAJOU

CABINET CHANGES

May 31.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's reconstruction of the Cabinet on his replacement of Mr. Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister is deftly accomplished. The main fabric has been retained. Although criticism has been directed against certain reshufflings which have not been directly necessitated by vacancies it must be remembered that Mr. Chamberlain desires to preserve the national character of his administration and this has probably been the main cause of certain appointments which seem on the surface to imply a change for change's sake. Thus care has been taken to provide for due representation of the comparatively meagre Liberal and Labour elements in the ranks of the Government's supporters. Sir John Simon goes to the Exchequer, the importance of which post is obvious from Mr. Neville Chamberlain's own promotion, to say nothing of the fact that of all twentieth century Prime Ministers, only the late Earl of Balfour and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, never held it. With Dr. E. L. Burgin at the Ministry of Transport with Cabinet rank, Mr. Ernest Brown retaining the Ministry of Labour and Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha at the Horse Guards, Liberalism is well-placed. Earl De La Warr receives well-earned promotion to Cabinet rank and with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald left undisturbed in Downing-street, Labour is effectively represented. Diligent apprentices who have almost acquired veteran status in Earl Winterton and Sir Philip Sassoon are removed from the purely junior grade in which they have both long served. Sir Philip is given an office which, although not presently of Cabinet rank, has before now been accorded that special status. Earl Winterton's appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—once described by John Bright as the maid-of-all-work of the Cabinet—brings back to office a member who has gained greatly in reputation during his temporary occupancy of the back-benches. China has special interest in Lord Winterton for he has been presiding over the group which devotes special attention to affairs in this country. He has sat in the House for 33 years—his is an Irish peerage—having entered it at the age of 21 as Viscount Turnour.

The changes consequent on Mr. Baldwin's resignation have been markedly different from most of the forecasts indulged in during the last six months. Contrary to expectation Lord Hailsham remains on the Woolsack, Mr. Walter Runciman who was expected to succeed Mr. Chamberlain at the Exchequer receives a peerage and retires. It was always recognized that, humanly speaking, his membership of the House of Commons could not be prolonged for many years as he is heir to the barony of his father who is ninety-years-old in July. The creation of his viscounty now gives the Upper House the unusual experience of including father and son contemporaneously on its roll. Sir John Simon's acceptance of the Chancellorship was forecasted only in the last few days. Sir Samuel Hoare's transfer to the Home Office was not expected, nor was Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper's change from the Junior to the Senior Service, although it had been suggested that a new Secretary of State for War would follow owing to the difficulty of stimulating recruiting and its concurrent embroilment of Mr. Duff-Cooper with certain "turbulent priests". Mr. Duff-Cooper is a man whose brilliance of achievement has consistently surprised his critics. Their surprise is more surprising than the achievement for ever since he proved to the Oxford authorities that a first-class in Modern History was not incompatible with a talent for leading a first-class riot, Mr. Duff-Cooper has gone on from success to success, whether as a Foreign Office official, a gallant Guards officer in the field, the husband of a brilliant lady or as a young Conservative prepared to adapt his creed to modern conditions. The Admiralty will have little cause for anxiety over the change at its political head. Mr. Oliver Stanley hands over the Board of Education to Earl Stanhope and adds the Board of Trade to his record of Cabinet appointments, having been at the Ministry of Labour until June 1935 when he was there succeeded by Mr. Ernest Brown who holds that office still, despite confident predictions to the contrary. Mr. Brown evidently finds that an ability to shout down his hecklers in the House is an asset appreciated by his Prime Minister.

There have been speculations on the complexion of a Neville Chamberlain Cabinet. They are largely set at rest by the clear reaffirmation of the National character of its predecessor. Especially has Mr. Chamberlain refuted the notion that he would lean more heavily on his right-wing Conservative supporters, by retaining Mr. Anthony Eden at the Foreign Office and by giving Viscount Halifax the vacant Presidentship of the Council. In a minor degree this tendency is further illustrated by the inclusion in the Ministry of a newcomer, Mr. R. H. Bernays. Indeed, Mr. Bernays' appointment may well be taken to throw on Mr. Chamberlain's policy a specially informative light. A Liberal journalist, Mr. Bernays recently endeavoured to assess Mr. Chamberlain's qualities as Prime Minister in the "Fortnightly":

> immense powers of industry, an ability to infuse into the whole of his administration his own high standards of efficiency, and above all a courage that expresses itself in plain language followed by firm action....the right pilot for the very difficult danger zone in foreign affairs, that, with the year 1937, we are now entering.

"Greater tautness in administration" and "a new vigour in foreign policy" were the possibilities foreseen by Mr. Bernays who reminded his readers that the Prime Minister-designate was "his father's son, essentially a Radical". The appointments to the reconstructed Cabinet seem to bear out this view. The country can consequently range itself under Mr. Chamberlain's banner with calm confidence. There is a sufficient blend of tried experience and talented youth in the Government to justify faith in its leadership and capacity for voicing the national will.

A GRAVE AFFAIR

June 1.

It is to be hoped that means to ascertain the full facts of the tragedy which has resulted in the loss of 23 German sailors' lives and the wounding of 83 other members of the crew of the Deutschland will be readily available. It is not surprising that the German Government takes a grave view of the incident and has considered the action which it regards as appropriate in the circumstances. The Valencia authorities appear to have claimed that the Deutschland was moving in waters either assigned to the French patrols or beyond the supervision of the Non-Intervention Committee. This claim requires verification before it can be accepted but even if it were correct there still must be ample ground for the German Government's contention that the action of the Spanish aeroplanes constitutes gross provocation. According to the messages from Berlin the Deutschland did not fire a shot, although she preserved her "fighting power and ability to move". Her Commander must therefore have acted with great discretion and dignity in a most trying situation. There will be general sympathy with the German nation in its loss of so many gallant sons. The sympathy will be all the greater because the Deutschland was engaged in a mission of international co-operation which had for its primary object the mitigation of the evils of civil warfare. With poignant irony will Germans view the consequences of their participation in measures derived from doctrines of which they have been the foremost critics. Great Britain has herself had to mourn the loss of life in this Non-Intervention enterprise, but the damage done to H. M. S. Hunter was probably due to an accident. The bombing of the Deutschland, unless the information available is grievously at fault, must have been deliberate.

It will be seen from the official announcement in Berlin that British, German and Italian warships in Port Majorca were victims of bombing from Spanish aeroplanes. Indeed six Italian officers were killed as the result of this breach of international understanding. In consequence the Deutschland was forbidden to enter the port and lay outside in the Ibiza roadstead. This precaution now has proved vain. No-one can imagine that in undertaking patrol work for the Non-Intervention Committee the various naval commanders failed to take the appropriate steps to ensure distinction of their vessels from those of either of the contending Spanish forces. In other words the airmen could not have mistaken the Deutschland for other than what she was. Accidents of course are bound to happen but it seems impossible that so concerted an attack as that which resulted in the killing or wounding of more than a hundred German sailors could have been anything but deliberate. The possibility that the airmen were out of control cannot be dismissed for indiscipline has marked the operations of the Spanish Government's forces from the beginning of the struggle. Yet, executed whether with or without higher authority's approval, it is difficult to imagine a more insensate act of folly. If the German Government decides to

(Continued on page 359.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI NOTES

CORONATION MEMORIAL

The sponsors of the Coronation Memorial Fund which is being raised to effect the removal of the Cathedral School for Boys have taken a commonsense view of the discussion of their scheme. They have decided to hold a meeting on June 4 at 5 p.m. at the Cathedral School Hall and to invite to it all British subjects interested for the purpose of thoroughly ventilating all points which seem to germane to the issue. It is understood that Mr. A. E. Seddon will be in the chair and so the discussion will be presided over by one of the leading signatories to the appeal—the Chairman of the School's Committee of Management. It is made clear that the meeting is open to all British subjects whether subscribers to the Fund, members of the Church of England or otherwise, and that there is no obstacle in the way of presenting any view which a British resident may wish to record. Criticism of the scheme has developed certain definite points which now have an opportunity of finding direct presentation to the promoters of the scheme and, perhaps, of acceptance, assuming that they can be supported by adequate arguments. It is often contended that the Shanghailander is averse to exposing himself to the trouble of attending a public meeting. An Old China Hand once recorded the opinion that it was far easier to get a subscription list filled up than to get a quorum at a public meeting in Shanghai. If the correspondence in these columns has substance other than in a desire to make criticism for criticism's sake there will be a concerted effort to fill the School Hall by those who profess to be solicitous for the educational welfare of British boys and for the transformation of the Cathedral School into an institution which serves the community in the best possible manner in accordance with the intentions of its benefactor. It cannot be argued that the sponsors of the scheme are lacking in readiness to take the public into their confidence. If it be feared that they are merely making a show of consulting the community, the best way to defeat such machiavellian designs is to secure a representative attendance so that the full views of the community may find articulate expression. Enough material for interrogating the authorities has been provided in the course of the last fortnight's discussion. It should be possible now for those who are really interested in the problem to collect their thoughts, weigh the manner of presentation and prepare a thoroughly sound symposium of advice to be tendered to the sponsors of the Fund on June 4. If this journal can be of any assistance in this matter its columns are available. In the meantime it presses the duty of subscribing to the Fund on all those who perceive that the material support forthcoming during the intervening period may greatly stimulate interest in the removal of the school and so conduce to the eventual framing of a really satisfactory regimè for its future progress and service to the community.

OVER $84,000

The acknowledged subscriptions to the Coronation Memorial Fund for the removal of the Cathedral School for Boys amounted at the week-end to just over $84,000. That leaves less than $16,000 to be collected to reach the six-figure mark and get within two-thirds of the $150,000 for which the organizers ask. It would be splendid if this week could see the collection of that $16,000. The meeting to be held on June 4 would receive a wonderful stimulus if by that date the fund stood at $100,000. There is no reason why such an achievement should be impossible. In English money $16,000 is only about £930 and, as the published lists show, the full weight of many British firms has not yet been felt. Individual subscriptions from private supporters within the limit of their means will do much to encourage prompt generosity. Dogmatic assertions regarding the ability of this or that individual to add to the Fund are quite unjustifiable. No-one but the wearer knows where the shoes pinch and munificence is not to be measured merely by the mathematical standard. It is only possible to make the general suggestion that the British community as a whole should regard this opportunity as specially deserving of its sympathetic and practical support, for material as well as sentimental reasons. At the same time it may not be inappropriate to observe that leadership has already been given by some important firms. The essence of the Fund's success must be promptness and ready endorsement of British solidarity in Shanghai. Therefore it is hoped that certain obvious gaps in the subscription list will be filled in the course of the next few days by contributions from some of those large interests which specially pride themselves on, and benefit from, their British status. Beyond that general observation it is impossible to go. In regard to the meeting fixed for June 4, the mere fact that the scheme is to be discussed by the community as a whole does not justify suspension of interest in the Fund. Indeed the discussions are likely to be all the more fruitful of result if the next few days see a marked drive for contributions. Is it not possible for the community to bestir itself to this end?

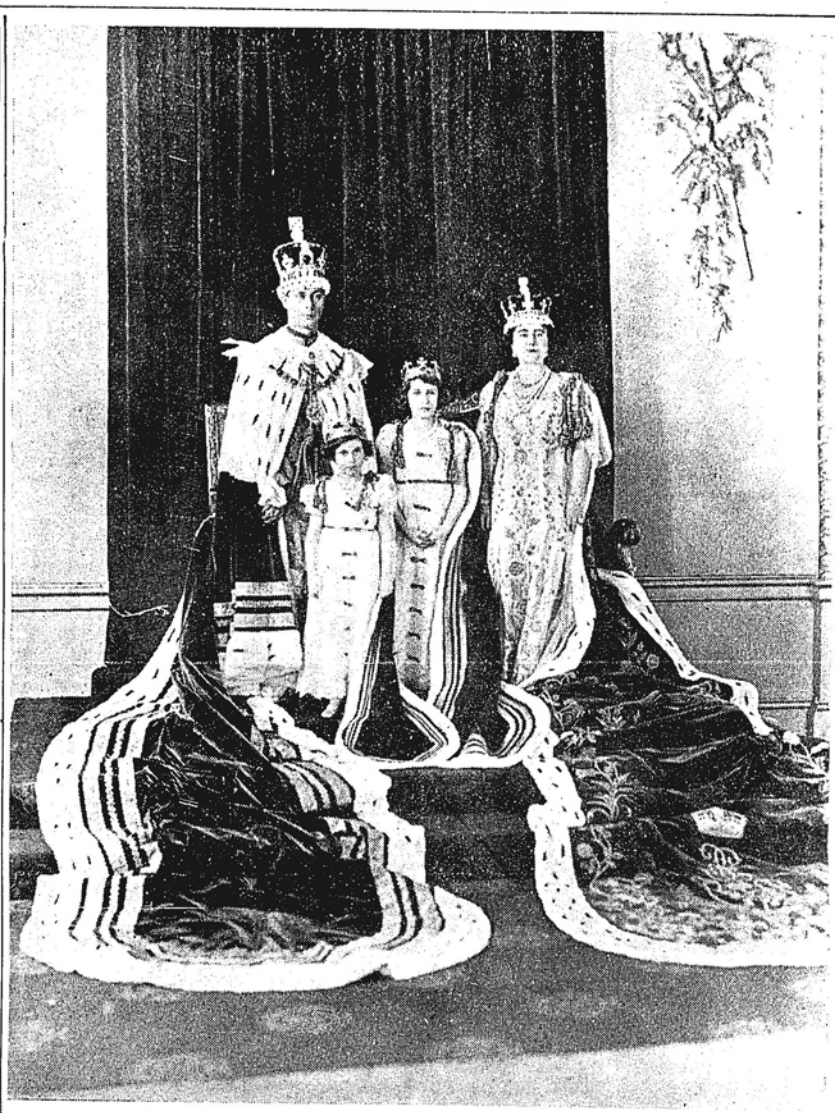
UNHEALTHY "STUNTING"

It is to be hoped that serious consideration will be given to the advisability of proceeding with the demonstrations described as "Hell driving" in view of the unfortunate accident which occurred on the Race Course at the first performance of the so-called "stunts." There can be no disparagement of the courage and skill of the young men who are evidently prepared to risk their lives for popular entertainment. Yet it is important to assess the exact significance of their adventure. It is staged with the object of showing what appalling risks can be taken in carrying out feats the sole recommendation of which is the element of danger attending their performance. In plain terms the spectators, invited to pay for witnessing the "stunts," are drawn by the unhealthy emotion which seeks to be titillated by the possibility of a fatal disaster. In motor-racing drivers take great risks, but the object is to attain to a definite speed and all possible measures are devised to save them and the spectators from mishap. This "hell driving" stunt has quite another purpose: that of showing how men can deliberately wager their lives and limbs against the chance of performing a feat of no intrinsic value in itself. They should be prevented from thus pandering to a morbid craze which is plainly injurious to public morals.

UNIMPRESSIVE

Temperately argued—but unimpressive—attempts to traverse this journal's criticism of the "Hell Driving" performances at the Race Course are made by correspondents elsewhere. Briefly the contention is that the exhibition is designed to prove the reliability of certain types of motor-car and their capacity for standing exceptional strain and coping with unexpected emergencies. Such laudable anxiety to convince the public that the modern motor-car manufacturer has thought of everything to ensure the safety of those who use his products can hardly be criticized, but it does not seem to have much relevance to the point which this journal raised. Demonstrations by motor-car manufacturers for the purpose of attracting purchasers would hardly inspire such gatherings as assembled on the Race Course during the week-end. Nor does it seem appropriate that the gentlemen engaged in such a scientific occupation as testing the stability of a car should be flamboyantly described as "Hell Drivers." Their skill and courage are not at issue. The point is that to the morbid tastes of the populace an appeal is definitely made by suggesting that the exhibition will give certain "thrills". It is perfectly clear that the crowds were drawn by the implied promise of seeing these men take their lives in their hands. In the concourse the percentage of potential purchasers of so excellent a car as the Dodge must have been exceedingly small. No-one can study the literature on the subject of these stunts without coming to the conclusion that the "thrills" were the main consideration or at any rate that the scientific purposes referred to were kept modestly in the background. It is generally agreed that the stirring of popular emotion by inviting audiences to witness feats involving inordinate risk to the performers is injurious to public morals. If "Hell Driving" is so free from danger to its exponents it seems unfortunate that that important fact was not made clear. If the demonstrations were merely to prove the stability of the cars why talk of "Hell" and "the thrill of a lifetime." There must be some limit to the exuberance even of advertisement literature.

TRACKS for the Nanking-Kiangsi Railway will be laid early in June, says a Wuhu report to the "Shun Pao."



Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth

An official picture taken at Buckingham Palace of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, with Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, after the Coronation at Westminster Abbey. This picture was received by air mail from London on May 26.

A GRAVE AFFAIR

(Continued from page 358.)

take drastic steps in exercise of its rights the disappearance of the present régime in Spain might follow as a matter of course. General Franco would have every reason to be grateful to the airmen who so obligingly smoothed his path for him. The Non-Intervention Committee will be informed of the German proposals but there is no indication that it will be invited to approve them or to offer alternative action. In this matter Germany will feel that her sovereign authority has to be vindicated. Any other power would be moved by the same impulse. Nor can there be any doubt that Italy who has also been a victim of the Spanish airmen's reckless defiance will cordially sympathize.

Grave as the situation is there is no reason to believe that Germany will ignore the fundamental inspiration which has led her in association with France, Italy, Great Britain and Soviet Russia, in spite of inherently differing interests, to endeavour to localize the Spanish conflict. Her losses are, admittedly terrible in comparison with those already suffered by Great Britain and Italy at the hands of the Spanish Government's irresponsible airmen, but she will not on that account fail to recognize that the moderation of the attitude of her two colleagues deserves consideration. It would be tragic if Spanish folly should be allowed to disturb the equanimity of an international body which is so earnestly endeavouring to protect Europe from the consequences of the present distressing travail in Spain. It is obvious that condonation of such actions cannot be countenanced. Whatever may be the individual feelings of the members of the Non-Intervention Committee they should be able to agree on some form of action which may give effective guarantees in the future against a repetition of these acts of piracy, from either side of the Spanish conflict. The consensus of opinion among the peoples of the rest of Europe will surely approve of measures which are best calculated to avert the spread of chaos beyond the Pyrenees. Until information regarding the German proposals is forthcoming it is impossible to judge how far the Non-Intervention Committee can be expected to move. The great hope is that nothing will be done to prejudice the position of that Committee precarious though it may be. A great responsibility rests on the Press in all countries at this moment. May it be properly discharged so that while suitable remedies are applied to cure a pernicious ill, the process may be made to operate with strict regard to the requirements of the case and to the preservation of a due sense of proportion.

From Daily News Ads.

The Hamburg Amerika Linie, 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, require the services of two marine engineers.

The annual general meeting of the Tanah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd. will be held at 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on June 18.

The Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd., will hold its annual general meeting on June 15, 1937, at 93 Canton Road, Shanghai. The company's transfer books will be closed from June 8 to 15.

The Directors of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend for the year ending December 31, 1937, of $0.15 per share, payable to shareholders on record on June 11, 1937.

The Directors of the Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd. have declared a second interim dividend of $0.15 for the year ending September 30, 1937, payable to shareholders on record on June 11.

The Directors of the Bute Plantations (1913) Limited have declared an interim dividend for the year ending December 31, 1937, at the rate of $0.10 per share, payable to shareholders on record on June 25, 1937.

The Directors of the Sungei Duri Rubber Estate Ltd. have declared a third interim dividend for the year ending June 30, 1937, at the rate of $0.75 per share, payable to shareholders on record on Friday, June 11, 1937.

The Directors of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd. have declared an interim dividend for the year ending December 31, 1937, at the rate of $0.10 per share, payable to shareholders on record on June 25, 1937.

A French limited company, under the name of Hongay Sales, Limited, has been formed and registered at the French Consulate, Shanghai. Its shareholders are "Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin" (Hongay Mines) and Mr. Pierre Dupuy, the former being appointed managing directors and the latter as director. The object of the new company is to import and sell the coal and general products of the Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin.

The ninth semi-annual drawing of the City Government of Greater Shanghai 7 per cent. Rehabilitation Loan of 1932 took place on May 28 at the office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. The bonds so drawn, amounting nominally to $60,000 local currency, end with the terminal number "46" and will become due for redemption at par on June 15, 1937, at the Shanghai office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Such bonds, when presented, should be complete with all the coupons bearing the serial No. 10 and onwards attached and should be listed in numerical order on forms which may be obtained on application.

A Customs notification states that in accordance with Government instructions, effective as from May 1, 1937, telescopes and binoculars of magnifying power 12 and under, provided they do not contain either internal or external fittings for military purposes, may be imported and passed as ordinary articles of commerce. The import of these articles of greater magnifying power than 12, and all those (regardless of magnifying power) which show graduations or stadia lines in the field of view, or which contain fittings for military purposes, remain prohibited unless they are covered by National Government Huchao. Movements of these articles within China are to be treated in the same way as importations.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

CORONATION CELEBRATED IN OUTPORTS

Hearty Co-operation Between British and Chinese Communities in Honan and Kuling

FROM all parts of China, loyal subjects of His Majesty the King celebrated his Coronation with church services, receptions, decorations and illuminations. In most of the treaty ports, the British warship lying in the harbour led many of the parades and assisted the local populace to celebrate the occasion in royal style, and other nationalities besides the British helped to make the day a memorable one throughout the whole of China.

HONAN OBSERVANCES

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Tsiaotso, Hon., May 17.

Though it is a small place and rather far off the beaten path, yet Tsiaotso, Honan, celebrated the Coronation in most excellent style. The functions demonstrated a most hearty co-operation between different groups of the British community and between them and their Chinese friends. The Chinese joined in most heartily indeed on their part. One or two of the features of Chinese participation must be almost unique in this country.

Accepting the cordial invitation of the British community to join them on this occasion the entire Canadian community in Hwaiking composed of nine adults and two children came to Tsiaotso on the afternoon of May 11. In the evening they were the guests at a lawn dinner given by the community of Tsiaotso to the Hwaiking community together with Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fan of Shanghai. The elaborate decorations were inspected and the illuminations enjoyed as a preview.

The morning of May 12 broke clean and bright and at 8 a.m., with the sun already well up and the weather quite warm the foreign community turned out with the local organizations to the flag raising ceremony. At this ceremony there were drawn up the local soldiers of the 40th Army, the Mines Police Force and the Chung-Fu Volunteer Corps with the general manager of the Chung-Fu Administration, Mr. Y. C. Sun, as its commanding officer, all in uniform.

Just as the whistles screamed their eight o'clock signal the bugles played the salute while on twin flag poles the Chinese flag and the Union Jack were hoisted together, the former by the captain of the Mines Police Force and the latter by Mr. George Rogers.

Significance Emphasized

The flags up, the significance of the occasion was emphasized in a brief speech by Mr. F. D. Bisseker representing the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. He thanked those who had thus done the British the honour of their presence and led the whole body in giving three cheers for Their Majesties. The Chinese participants then retired to partake of refreshments that had been provided.

At 11 a.m. the community gathered in the reception room of the Honan Club for a religious service led by the Rev. H. A. Boyd of the United Church of Canada Mission. The entire foreign community took part in this service.

At noon Mr. F. D. Bisseker held a reception for the Chinese community. This was extremely well attended by representatives from many outside organizations as well as every local organization in Tsiaotso. Among those present were representative of the Honan Provincial Government, the Ping-Han Railway Administration, the Lung-hai Railway, various magistracies, the Post Office and Telegraph Administration and each of the local military and civil organizations. When all were assembled toasts were proposed to Their Majesties, the Royal Family and the guests, afterwards speeches of congratulation being made by the Provincial Government delegate and leaders of the Chinese community. Everyone took part in a most congenial gathering.

Children's Party

Though the weather was still quite warm at 4 p.m. the children had already begun to assemble with their mothers for their section of the programme. This included a tea party which was participated in with no little gusto. Games and fishing ponds were provided so that each child received several presents by which to remember the day. The happy time provided by the Committee made the children loath to leave even when by 7 p.m. the noise of preparations for the evening programme warned the mothers that it was time to go home and dress. It is safe to prophesy that many a Coronation cup will grace the dining table of staff members in days to come as a reminder.

The celebrations reached their climax in an evening programme that surpassed everything for numbers, elaborateness and conviviality. It reflected great credit indeed upon the committee. At 8 o'clock over 200 people assembled on the lawn behind the Honan Club which was most brilliantly illuminated with chains of multicoloured lights. After drinking the toasts once more to Their Majesties a buffet supper was served on a most sumptuous scale with food and drink of all varieties in seemingly unlimited quantities.

FOOCHOW FESTIVITIES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Foochow, May 20.

The celebrations organized at Foochow in honour of His Majesty went forward with brilliant success and in perfect weather.

Owing to the courtesy of the C.-in-C., Vice Admiral Sir Charles Little, who detailed H. M. S. Sandwich to come up the river to Foochow and remain there for almost a week, the British residents were able to enjoy the sight of familiar naval uniforms at all the ceremonial events, greatly to their satisfaction, and the interest of the throngs of Chinese who visited Nantai for the great occasion.

A cocktail party was held at the Foochow Club on the evening of May 8, for the Captain and Officers of the Sandwich, the ship having arrived in the forenoon. The Captain and Officers of the U.S.S. Asheville, which was also in port, attended the party, to which all Foochow residents were invited.

On May 9, Mr. G. E. Stockley, H. M. Consul, and Cmdr. Edwards called upon Rear Admiral Lee at Mamoi, and on May 10 an official call was also made upon the Chairman of the Provincial Government.

On the same evening Cmdr. Edwards gave a dinner on board the Sandwich for H.M. Consul and Mrs. Stockley, the Commissioner of Customs and Mrs. Lowder, and other residents, which included Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Morris, Mr. F. G. Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd.

On May 11, the Captain and Officers were At Home from 6 to 8 p.m. to the British community and foreign officials, a crowded and successful function greatly appreciated by all who attended. At the Foochow Club a whist drive was arranged in the evening for the petty officers and men of the Sandwich; this proved to be a festive affair, universally enjoyed and reflecting much credit upon the organizers.

Flag Raising Ceremony

Coronation Day itself, proved to be a full-time business for all the British, beginning as it did at 8 a.m. with a flag-raising ceremony at the Consulate—eight British children assembling to take their parts, in which they were assisted by a signalman from H.M.S. Sandwich. An armed party from the ship was present and the bugle sounded the general salute as the flag was raised.

This was followed by the charming ritual of the Coronation commemoration tree, which was planted by the children in a chosen corner of the Consular grounds near to those placed there to celebrate similar occasions of British history. The children, from the tall thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lowder, to the baby in arms from Pagoda received Coronation medals from the Consul, who, after the presentations, made a happy little speech, dwelling upon the importance of the day and the pride of their British heritage and citizenship. Mr. Stockley's well-chosen words were much to the point and admirably enunciated.

At 10.30 o'clock a thanksgiving service, impressively conducted by Bishop Hind, took place in the British Church, and was fully attended by British residents. In addition to these, the Consul had extended invitations to representative Chinese officials, his Consular colleagues, the Commissioner of Customs, the Director of Posts, and Co-Director of Salt Revenue, also to Japanese civil and naval officials. Twenty-five officers and men from H.M.S. Sandwich attended.

At 11.45 a.m. Mr. Stockley held an official reception at the British Consulate for the leading officials, including Gen. Chen-Yi, the Chairman of the Provincial Government, and representatives of party, civil, judicial, naval, military and police services.

A guard of honour from H.M.S. Sandwich attended and was inspected by Gen. Chen-Yi, and Rear-Admiral S. K. Lee.

At noon, H. M. Consul made an appropriate speech in Chinese; later in English. Following upon this, the guard of honour gave the Royal Salute, and the National Anthem was played. This concluded a well arranged and dignified function, conducted in a manner which would add to British prestige in a port where old custom still keeps its grip upon local Chinese, despite modern conditions.

The Consular reception was followed immediately by another, held at the Foochow Club, the British residents being At Home to the foreign community, Chinese officials and others. Many of the distinguished guests, who were present at the Consular reception accompanied Mr. Stockley to the club function which was attended by practically every member of the Foochow community.

At 2 o'clock, the scene shifted to the Recreation Club, where sports had been arranged for H.M.S. Sandwich, and local residents in general. Mr. Albert Allson was responsible for this fixture and is greatly to be congratulated upon the admirable programme and the amusing nature of the events.

Illuminated magnificently also were the Consulate, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the Foochow Club, Messrs. Dodwell & Co.'s premises, Brockett's Hotel and others, the streets being so thronged by deeply impressed Chinese crowds.

At 8.45 p.m. H. M. Consul, and Mrs. Stockley gave a reception, followed by a buffet dinner and dance which was attended by 100 or more of the community.

At 10.30 p.m. a display of fireworks on the Consulate lawn was greatly enjoyed by the guests and also by a party from the Sandwich, who came on from the Foochow Club, where a supper had been arranged for them by the Coronation Committee.

The culminating feature of the week's festivities was the brilliantly successful ball at the Foochow Club, at which the foreign community was made welcome. The heartiest congratulations are the due of the Coronation committee and their chairman, Mr. J. G. P. Wilson. To him, and his willing and efficient helpers, whose duties during the week were onerous and constant, the thanks of those in whose interests they worked are proferred in full measure.

The Chinese was ships at Pagoda Anchorage streets and government buildings in Foochow were decorated with national flags on May 12 by order of the Executive Yuan. Several shops in Nantai, noticeably those with a foreign clientele, were decorated throughout the week.

KULING OBSERVES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuling, May 19.

The small British community here had formed a Committee and decided to have a celebration and service, to which Chinese, American, German and French representatives were invited. The service was held in Fairy Glen Hotel lounge, by kind permission of the owners, at 11 a.m.—the room had been nicely decorated by the loan of plant and flowers from the botanical gardens. Those taking part in the meeting were Mr. E. J. Biandford who read the special prayer for the King's reign, Mr. B. W. E. Massey who acted as announcer, Dr. Sugg who read the Scripture portions appointed for the Service, and Mr. G. Herbert who gave an address, in which he pointed out the deep religious significance of the Coronation Service. At the close the audience rose and in unison sang "God Save the King." Miss Coxon kindly assisted with the musical side of the programme. After the Anthem, a light buffet lunch was served, which had been prepared by Mrs. Massey and Mrs. Herbert.

It was a memorable occasion and made a distinct impression. In the evening special arrangements were made by the community to listen in to the broadcast from London.

CHANGSHA CELEBRATES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changsha, May 19.

The members of the Changsha Club invited the whole foreign community to the club on the night of the Coronation. A special radio was installed and most of the community gathered to listen to the service. Mr. Burdett, H. M. Consul, gave a short speech and offered a toast to the king. A brilliant exhibit of fireworks was then set off from the British gunboat Mantis while songs filled the air from the sailors' canteen. At noon the same day H.M.S. Mantis welcomed the British community aboard for luncheon.

SIAN OBSERVANCE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sian, Shc., May 24.

The small British community here, consisting entirely of missionaries, entered fully into the spirit of Coronation day and about 20 people sat down to dinner at the Travel Service Guest House. The manager had tried to meet British tastes by ordering sirloin of beef to be sent from Nanking by air but unfortunately for some reason the plane had not stopped there that day, so that home treat was denied us.

The meal, however, was excellent and at the close speeches were made and the health of the King and Queen were drunk with much enthusiasm. The party then separated to different houses to listen into Westminster Abbey and though atmospherics were troublesome the reception improved during the evening and quite a number of sentences came through clearly.

MANCHURIA CELEBRATES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, May 21.

The programme for celebrating the Coronation in Mukden began on the evening of May 11 with the despatch of this telegram to the private secretary of the King, by Mr. Paul D. Butler, Consul-General on behalf of British subjects in this district;

> Please convey to their Majesties the King and Queen the humble duty of British subjects in the Mukden consular districts and loyal wishes for a long and happy reign.

On the morning of May 12, at 8 o'clock Holy Communion was celebrated at St. Barnabas' Church, the Rev. E. I. Carroll, of the Church of England Mission in Korea, being the celebrant.

At 10.30 a.m. a brilliant gathering of high military and civil officials, representing Japan and Manchoukuo, attended at St. Barnabas Church, where the British community and a number of the leading foreign residents joined in the special "Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for use on the day of the Coronation."

The most impressive service was taken by the Rev. E. I. Carroll, assisted by Rev. D. C. Davidson, of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission, Mukden.. Mr. M. W. Wood, agent of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corps, Mukden, presided at the organ.

Consular Reception

At 3 p.m. in the spacious grounds of H.M. Consulate-General, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, Mr. Butler was host at a most enjoyable garden party. Among his several hundred guests were included the Governor, the Commandant of the Japanese Gendarmes, the Chief of the Military Mission, the German trade representative, members of the Consular Corps, numerous Japanese and Manchoukuo officials, British residents from Mukden and district, and other members of the foreign community, most of them accompanied by their wives and children.

In the Consul-General's address of welcome he emphasized how delightful and appropriate it was that the Coronation of Their Majesties should provide opportunity for the British community of Mukden and widely scattered centres, gathering on British soil in a setting not out of keeping with British ideals. After thanking his consular colleagues, the Japanese and Manchoukuo officials and the international community for the generous spirit with which they had all shared in the rejoicings of the British community, Mr. Butler recalled the Jubilee of his Majesty King George V and the celebrations which were held here on that occasion.

After the loyal toast had been honoured by all present the Consul-General led in three cheers for their Majesties and the British National Anthem was sung.

Sports for the children were held on the spacious lawns, while abundant refreshments were served from large tents erected at the south end of the grounds. A troupe of Chinese conjurers, jugglers and acrobats delighted the children, both young and old, while the Yamato Hotel orchestra, specially augmented, played throughout the afternoon.

The Ball

The Coronation ball was held at the Mukden Club, which the talented decorating committee had literally transformed. The badmington hall had become a stately and beautiful ballroom, the older social hall was equipped with tables, round whose shaded lights guests gathered for rest and refreshments, while liquid refreshments of all kinds were liberally dispensed at a temporary bar which had been installed conveniently close to the ball-room. The many dinner parties which preceded the ball were set for an hour peculiarly early for Mukden, for warning had gone forth, that the guests were expected promptly to assemble as the Loyal toast would be honoured exactly at 10 o'clock.

A special orchestra provided excellent dance music and the ballroom was able to accommodate the unusual number of guests; partly because many of the male members of the club, seemed content to crowd into the rooms more familiar to them, and nearer to the cloakroom.

The church, the Consulate-general, the Mukden Club delighted the eye and afforded ample evidence of the taste and painstaking work of those in charge of decorations, but it remained for the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. to afford, particularly to those who would not attend these celebrations, a striking example of decoration. The Bank's imposing, five-storied, white building was floodlit and decorated, the work having been carried out by the bank's engineering staff, and the electric current supplied by the bank's independent plant.

Dairen's Observance

The British community in Dairen likewise celebrated with a reception at the Consulate, attended by over 200 guests. This was followed by a luncheon at the Consulate to which were invited high Japanese officials, local Consular representatives and leading British residents. In the evening the British community were hosts at a buffet supper and dance at the Dairen Club.

On the morning of Coronation Day the small Newchwang foreign community who were unable to make the trip to Mukden or Dairen gathered at St. Nicholas' Church, where the Rev. Mr. McCammon, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, conducted the service in accordance with the special form, which had been distributed throughout the world. Mr. Arthur Van Ess read the lessons and Mrs. Van Ess at the organ contributed largely to the success of the service. Though the attendance was but 28, in few larger centres would one hear a service more devout.

At 3.30 in the afternoon the foreign community gathered in the extensive grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Van Ess for a garden party. After the host had proposed the health of the King and Queen, guests divided their time between partaking of the excellent refreshments and enjoying the wonderful blooms in the beautiful old gardens.

In the early evening a number of the foreign community gathered at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. McCammon to listen to broadcasts of the service at Westminster and of the description of the Coronation procession, which was relayed from Hongkong and Nanking. In a later transmission the electric recording of the ceremony was received perfectly direct from Laventry.

HARBIN FUNCTIONS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, May 15.

The British community of Harbin celebrated the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth by first holding a religious service at the Lutheran Church, the Rev. L.S.K. Ford officiating, this being attended by Mr. E. G. Jamieson, H. M. Consul-General, and other members of the Consulate staff, including Mr. M. E. Dening, Consul, Mr. G. R. Turral, Vice-Consul, and Capt. A. Wilson, Secretary. Members of the British community and many foreigners were also present. Following the church service, a reception was held at the Consulate-General, which was attended by the whole of the consular body and by many local officials, bank managers, representatives of the leading organizations and members of the British community. Later in the afternoon there was a reception at the Harbin Club, but this was for British residents only and not on the grand style which was seen on the occasion of the Jubilee. The Consulate buildings were decorated with flags and illuminated in the evening.

NANKING MOTORBUS TOUR ENDED

Nanking, May 27.

Dr. Chu Min-i, Vice-Chairman of the Central Party Cultural Affairs Planning Committee and head of the Nanking-Yunnan motor-bus expedition, returned to the Capital yesterday from Hankow in the ss. Changhsing with nine members of the expedition.

Dr. Chu called on Mr. Wang Ching-wei, to whom he submitted a report on the expedition. Dr. Chu has also telegraphed a detailed report to General Chiang Kai-shek. The expedition set out from Nanking for Yunnan on April 5, and passed through eight provinces over a distance of 11,000 li (3,667 miles).—Kuo Min.

A PARTY of twelve of the South-west Frontier Society, organized in Shanghai recently for the purpose of making a study of the Miao and Yao aborigines in Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen, Kwangsi, Kuangtung, and other south-west provinces, will make a tour in the southern provinces to inspect the tribes concerned. They will leave here early in June.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

HAICHOW'S GREAT PROGRESS

Much Road Development During Recent Years: Great Hope Entertained for New Harbour

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Haichow, May 27.

The changes which have come in the Haichow district, during the last decade and a half, are almost beyond belief. The trip to Haichow by junk from Tsingkiangpu, often took five or six days on the Salt Canal, after a week or more getting from Shanghai to Tsingkiangpu. Then it was either small boat, barrow, sedan chair or Peking cart, with little choice between them so far as slowness goes, with the boat holding out the best hope for comfort. Of course when it rained and the boat leaked, or when the boat turned out to be "inhabited," there was always the belated wish that some other mode of travel had been chosen.

When the Lunghai Railway was being built from Hsuchowfu east toward Haichow, we thought we were getting some speedy transportation when we managed to scramble out to Yuinho, the junction of the railway and the Grand Canal, and get a slow rough ride over to Hsuchowfu in a box car, on a new roadbed, pulled by an engine that might get there the same day and might not. After the Lunghai had been built to Haichow, a start from Haichow, at a most uncertain hour, did not mean at all that Hsuchowfu would be reached the same day or even the next. When the summer rains came it almost always meant suspension of traffic on the railway for days at a time, due to submerged, sunken or washed-out railway tracks.

Now the express seldom varies from the regular schedule, leaving Haichow at 11.40 a.m. and reaching Hsuchowfu at 5.20 p.m., five hours and 40 minutes for the trip. Even the slow train keeps a very steady schedule, and in spite of frequent and long stops, makes the journey during the daylight hours. From Haichow the Lunghai runs on out to the new harbour, on the sea, traversing some wonderful scenery on the latter half of the journey.

Modern Transport Facilities

From being almost devoid of modern means of travel fifteen years ago, the Haichow district has come into the first rank in its modern facilities for travel and for communications in general. Besides regular daily express and ordinary train service and railway freight service, there are steamships running to Shanghai, Tsingtao, Chefoo and other ports, and motor roads connect Haichow with Sutsien, Tsingkiangpu, Fowning and other important cities, with other motor roads now under construction which will connect Haichow with Hsuchowfu, Ichowfu, Tsingtao and still other strategic places.

Bridge Badly Wanted

If there were a bridge over the Yangtze either at Chinkiang or at Nanking, the trip from Haichow to Shanghai would be a simple matter, easily accomplished in a day. As it is, the river crossing presents quite a problem. In addition to the means of communication already mentioned, Haichow now has five planes per week going both north and south. The China National Aviation Corporation's daily service from Shanghai to Peiping, for two days of the week, goes by Nanking and does not stop at Haichow, the other five days of the week have a regular stop at Haichow both to and from Shanghai.

The first attempts at building motor roads in this district were little more than a levelling of some of the rougher places and the putting in some very poor make-shift bridges. They often wound round anywhere that the old barrow track formerly followed. Now the roads are being built in long straight stretches, high above the level of the surrounding land and the bridges are either stone, concrete or wood and of a very durable type. Besides the very long and costly bridges across the Haichow River, there are many other long bridges across considerable rivers, and the expense connected with building them has been a tremendous item in the road-building budget. When Gen. Pei Pao-shan was in charge of the Haichow District he started modern road building, but the great political upheaval of 1927 put an end to his road building before it got well started.

The real era of successful motor road building in this district was inaugurated by Mr. Miao when he was District Inspector of the Huaipei District Inspectorate of the Salt Administration, situated at Panpu. He showed himself to be a man of resourcefulness and of great executive ability, and much of the system here is a monument to his courage and persistence in the face of many difficulties and often in the face of very severe opposition.

Special Road Tax

There is one little item in connection with the road system here which has occasioned considerable talk and no little dissatisfaction. For travel on the road between Hsinpu and Panpu, a distance of less than fifteen miles, a special tax is levied on the cars which travel this stretch of road, in addition to the already very heavy tax collected by the provincial government for its regular automobile licences. This is a very important stretch of road and should be well kept up, but there does not seem to be any valid reason for making an extra charge for its use.

Another strange thing is noted by almost every visitor to this district and is a source of chagrin to those here who have a real pride in the progress made in road improvement, and that is the condition of the short road between Haichow and Hsinpu, the most important four miles in the whole road system of this section, travelled by a continuous stream of all types of vehicles. This stretch is about the worst to be found anywhere in the regular motor road system. The bridges from time to time are being broken by heavy trucks, the horse and mule carts and barrows, which continuously move back and forth over the road, keep it cut up and in a disgraceful condition.

There should be a separate motor road connecting Haichow and Hsinpu, over which only rubber-tyred traffic is allowed. Some years ago there was a definite plan to build such a road, but lack of co-operation on the part of local authorities killed the project. Hsinpu is the business centre of this district and Haichow City is a favourite residential area and is the seat of the government. Naturally the travel between these two places is sufficient to keep the road crowded with vehicles through the day and on into the night.

Military Carts Damage Roads

Some of the good motor roads have been severely damaged by the use of them by military mule carts. Ordinary cow and Peking carts are kept off, but the military carts seem to have the right of way, greatly to the detriment of the road, and also greatly to the decrease of the efficiency of the roads should the military want to use them for strategic purposes for rapid transportation of troops in times of national danger. Fortunately, not so many of the roads are thus abused, and the great hope is that only rubber-tyred vehicles shall be allowed on any of the motor roads.

Some of the bus companies are finding business very profitable, since the roads have been improved. Probably one of the best paying lines runs on the road which was rehabilitated as a work relief project of the China International Famine Relief Commission, after the flood which came upon this section from the Yellow River's great overflow about two years ago. This road, from Panpu by way of Yangchiachi to Hsiangshuikowtsih, traverses a densely populated district and one which is capable of great commercial development. If a good bridge were put over the big tide-water river at Hsiangshuikowtsih, thus linking this road with the one from there is Fowning, there would be still greater traffic.

The government's plan to link up hsien cities, by good motor roads, is well on the way to realization. The prospects for continuous improvement of the roads are also bright. In the past, many roads were built and allowed to deteriorate to the point of uselessness.

New Harbour Being Built

Before leaving the subject of improved communications, it should be said that the building of the New Harbour at Lienyun has marked a great step forward in ocean-going traffic. This harbour should by all means be carried into the next stage in its development and the original plans for a really great ocean terminal be carried out. Until the breakwater is carried all the way across to the island in front of the harbour, and until it is developed to the point that larger ocean going vessels can be accommodated at low tide, there is not much hope of seeing an international trade established directly with this port.

THREE DROWNED AS VESSEL FOUNDERS AT HEIHO

Dairen, May 27.

At least three persons were drowned when the Kaian Maru caught fire and founderd 12½ miles north of Heiho yesterday. Many others are missing, and, it is feared, may have also perished.—Reuter.

THERE is an epidemic of scarlet fever in Peiping, according to the "Lih Pao."

Kuling celebrates the historic May Day occasion by crowning its Queen (centre), attended by four charming maidens.

KULING MAY DAY QUEEN

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuling, May 19.

In glorious sunshine the May Day Festival was held last week at the American School, in the Scout's Canyon, which had previous been decorated and fixed up suitably for the occasion.

Members of the Kuling community, as well as scholars and parents attended in full force. Those not in the performance were seated in the natural amphitheatre of the canyon, and at the far end could be seen the throne of the May Queen on a moss-covered dais. The throne was interwoven with leaves and flowers. The first event was the Tree Dance, while another feature of the programme was an arrangement of short portions taken from "Midsummer Night's Dream," which was well acted. After this the crowning of the May Queen, Miss Elizabeth Miles, her attendants being the Misses Edith Vongehr, Evelyn Johnnaber, Marilyn Riggs and Sarah Leete. The May pole was placed in the centre of the terrace, and couples came skipping in from the far side of the canyon, with bows and curtsies to dance round it. After the event tea was served in the school building.

Visitors are already arriving at Kuling, many bungalows are open, and most of the bungalows are rented, anticipating a big season this summer. The first of the electric light engines arrived after great difficulty, more than 60 coolies being employed to carry it up, and special arrangements had to be made for crossing the bridges and sharp corners on the mountain road.

TAICHOW MISSIONARIES LEAVING

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taichow, Ku., May 25.

The Rev. and Mrs. R. P. Richardson and children expect to sail for America in the President Jackson June 8. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are completing their second term of service in China, having now been in China for fourteen years except for one previous year in the States. The progress of Christianity in the Taichow area is very encouraging compared to its growth in the past, but nothing like as rapid as one could wish it would be. Miss Grace Farr is another mssionary who plans to leave for America within the next three or four weeks. Miss Farr is completing her third term in China and goes home with an encouraging report to make to the church.

The farmers in the Taichow section are beginning to gather their wheat and to plant their rice. The two operations go hand in hand in this county. The wheat crop is said to be good and evidences point to another year of the usual peace and plenty—peace for those who have no troubles and plenty for those who have all they want.

Miss Enid Harrs who has been teacher for the Taichow American School the past year is planning to return to her home in Hankow in a few days. Miss Harrs has made an enviable reputation for herself in Taichow. Her popularity both with parents and pupils is very great.

HEROIN FOUND IN SUIT CASE

Policemen on guard duty at the Chien Men West Station, Peiping, found an unclaimed willow suit case and a roll of blankets after the Peiping-Hankow train left at 10 p.m. on May 26. They opened the suit case and found that it contained 28 kilos of heroin, wrapped up in 60 small packages.

It was discovered later that these two pieces of luggage belonged to a passenger who asked a porter to carry them to the station. Apparently the passenger was scared at seeing the railway police on the station platform and escaped, according to Reuter.

WUSIH SILK CROP

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wusih, Ku., May 24.

The sudden changes of temperature so frequent this spring, have resulted in a 20 % loss in silkworms, which are notoriously delicate, and easily affected by climatic vagaries. According to census, nevertheless, 75,000 "sheets" of silkworm eggs have have been raised to maturity, and, as each "sheet" will produce 30 catties of cocoons, the output is formidable—224 cocoon hongs have registered to open, indicating an excellent silk season, which, in turn, indicates continued prosperity for the Wusih district. For the purpose of improving the quality of silk thread, the Silk Merchants' Guild has petitioned the Provincial Construction Department to order the abolition of all old-fashioned cocoon hongs, and the building of up-to-date hongs, equipped with modern ovens for steaming cocoons. It is desired that this improvement be accomplished with two years.

In walking through the country, one observes the winter wheat, now closely approaching harvest, to be pitifully beaten down by the recent heavy rains.

Dr. F. C. Yen will be the speaker at the Rotary meeting on Wednesday, May 26, his subject being "Shanghai Medical Centre" and his lecture illustrated by moving pictures.

WEDDING

Fitch-Robson

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, May 26.

This afternoon, in gay and generous weather, Hangchow witnessed one of the most beautiful wedding ceremonies for many a long day, being seen by a large company of friends who conveyed their good wishes to Dr. Robert F. Fitch and his bride, Miss May G. Robson, both well known missionaries here.

The C.M.S. Hospital chapel presented a pleasing appearance and under Mrs. Sturton's direction the pulpit surroundings were embroidered and bedecked with a cluster of flowers and plants, and the whole setting was one of bloom and scent.

Surpliced choristers sang as the bride walked to the altar and she was given away by the Rev. J. H. Arthur. Attired in peach georgette silk, with a bouquet of roses, she was charming indeed. The Misses V. Bargreve and M. L. Webb acted as bridesmaids. Their handsome robes consisted of oyster blue and apple green, with winged shoulders and ankle length, and they carried carnations, blossoms and sweet-peas.

The bride's going away dress was almond green morocaine, with white morocaine coat to match. Gifts of the groom to the bridesmaids were brilliant pins of gold with a neat setting of opal, harmonizing with the pearls which they wore.

After the entrance of the bride, "Praise my Soul, the King of Heaven" was sung in Chinese. Bishop John Curtis assisted by the Rev. T. Bird, of Shaohsing and Pastor Song, officiated. Miss Hilda McIroy, the bride and bridegroom kneeling, sang the marriage hymn, "O perfect Love, All Human Thought Transcending. Lowly we Kneel in Prayer Before Thy Throne."

After a benediction of happiness, "May the grace of Christ our Saviour," sung by the congregation, brought the happy service to a close. Dr. Phyllis Haddow led the Chinese choir, and the Rev. W. R. O. Taylor was at the organ for the Wedding March.

The reception took place in the garden of the Sisters home. It was a gay time, and the striking gowns and smart dresses made a moving scene. Before the departure of the happy couple for their honeymoon, wedding cake was served while the bride, from the verandah, threw her bouquet of flowers and a merry scramble ensued.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HARBIN

Many Houses Destroyed and Towns Almost Wiped Out

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, May 15.

News has just come to hand of two great fires on the Harbin-Lafa Railway line, the towns of Hsinchang and Hsiaocheng being practically wiped out. In the first about 250 houses were reduced to ashes, these being owned by Japanese, Manchus and Koreans. The loss is estimated at one half million dollars. Over 1,500 people are homeless and food is being hurriedly despatched to them. At Hsiaocheng about 300 houses were destroyed, the fire raging for several hours and jumping rapidly from building to building, swept along by the strong gale. The loss sustained there has not yet been ascertained, nor is it known whether there has been any loss of life.

The authorities are inclined to think that these fires were not accidental and are in connection with the Anti-Japanese raids which have occurred in several parts of the country lately.

Danish King's Jubilee

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the reign of King Christian of Denmark, Mr. Joergensen, Danish Consul, gave a reception at the Danish Consulate, the guests numbering about 200 people. Champagne was served and the guests, following a speech made by the Consul, heartily drank the Danish King's health. This is probably the largest reception that has yet been seen in the Danish Consulate.

The Polish Constitutional Day was celebrated early this month by the Polish community in the usual manner, first by a service at St. Stanislav Church, and then by a reception given by Mr. Kwiatkovski, Polish Consul, at his private residence, and finally by a special gathering of the nationals in the evening. It was very noticeable that there were many less present at the reception than there were last year, this proving that many of them have left the city.

Meat Prices Up Again

Meat prices still continue to rise in the city, and have now reached 75 cents per kilo, this being the highest ever seen here. The Municipal authorities declare that this rise has been caused by speculators, but there has been so much monopolizing of foodstuffs, that hardly any other result can be expected. The Municipality has threatened to punish butchers if prices go higher, but this has had no effect. Living expenses have become much dearer and there seems to be little chance of ever again seeing the days when Harbin was about the cheapest city in the Far East in which to live.

Sad Drowning Case

Every year the Sungari takes its toll of lives, but usually it is owing to persons getting out of their depth, when bathing, but the drowning case which occurred last night, happened to a Russian man and his wife who crossed the river in a small boat during a storm. The couple, named Klimov, left their two children at home and getting into a boat without a boatman, started across stream. The boat capsized in the middle of the stream and both were drowned, but their bodies have not been found. The two children are left without a cent.

While excavating for the foundations of a new building in the Slaviansky suburb of Harbin a couple of days ago, a squad of workers struck on an ancient Manchu cemetery. By instructions of the foreman, the excavations were immediately stopped and the local museum authorities were informed of the discovery. These are investigating the remains for the purpose of ascertaining the age of the cemetery.

BEACH HOTEL

MOGI (near Nagasaki)

Spend your Holidays at Mogi. This hotel is well-known to residents in China as one of the best resorts in Japan. Only 20 minutes from Nagasaki (motor-car hire Yen 2).

Lovely sea-views, and excellent roads for motoring through picturesque mountains and valleys.

Boating, fishing, bathing. Pier and diving board close to Hotel, and the Hotel motor-launch takes guests at intervals of about an hour to excellent swimming beaches, (free of charge).

Mogi is also starting-point for daily sea excursions to Obama, (for Unzen), Shimabara, Amakusa.

The Hotel has extensive grounds with fine shade-trees. Private Tennis Court, Excellent Cuisine, (including Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs, etc.). Every room has an electric fan. Terms very moderate. Hotel representative meets all steamers. Write early for reservations.

S. SUNADA, Proprietor.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FAMINE TALES FROM SZECHUEN

Horrors of Cannibalism Established: Concentrated Foods Distributed: Constructive Ideas

By Haldore Hanson

Unusual sidelights on the Szechuen famine conditions are contained in the latest issue of the "Peipeh Monthly," a Chinese reconstruction periodical published by the Sanchia Experimental District in Szechuen. This experiment centre has sent out several hundred investigators into the famine district, and reports some of the first reliable information.

Cannibalism frequently reported by Chinese newspapers has been verified by several investigators. For example, in Chinhua District a magistrate named Meng found one roasted human leg, an uncooked arm, a boiled heart and a liver. Upon further investigation, it was proved that three men had killed a boy and a girl belonging to the families of Pan and Han, had boiled the corpses, and shared the meat. Since Magistrate Meng could find no existing laws for the punishment of cannibalism, he turned the three men over to the provincial government. Other cases were also referred to Governor Liu Hsiang by district magistrates.

Bean and Sesame Pills

Hunger pills for preserving life with the smallest possible expense have been distributed by the Sanchia experiment headquarters. These pills are made in 10-pint batches, of which seven parts are soya beans, and three parts sesame. First the beans are steamed and the skins plucked off. Then they are steamed three times more, and dried slowly in the sunshine after each heating. Finally they are mashed into a pulp, pressed into balls about the size of walnuts, and allowed to harden. One batch will provide 600-700 people, and each pill will last several days.

(This highly concentrated food is similar to the nourishment for Arctic dogs, which is likewise eaten very sparingly. Peter Freuchen in his recent book "Arctic Adventure" says that dogs eating seal fat and working all day will be hungry only twice a week; dogs out of harness eat but once a week.)

Another kind of famine pill is designed as a laxative for the thousands of farmers who are eating tree bark and roots, green grass or white earth. With such a high roughage content, the stomach often becomes bloated, causing death. The special pills distributed by the reconstruction leaders are based upon beans. A half pint of sesame seeds and a half pint of brown beans are boiled together and the skins plucked. To this foundation one pound of native medicines is added, including equal parts of dried ginger, pachyma cocos, glycyrrhiza, and aspidium falcatum. The mixture is held together by a little honey. Each pill is about the size of a coin, and one a day is sufficient to counteract the dangers of grass and earth.

Goddess of Mercy Earth

Like manna in the Hebrew stories of the Old Testament, the Chinese famine sufferers have a special nourishment which they regard as a gift from the gods; it is called Goddess of Mercy earth. White in colour, generally, and of fine texture like chalk, it crumbles readily in the hand, though resembling a rock until handled. It is generally mined in the hillsides. One such mine near Wanhsien has resembled an ant hill for six months, a steady stream of farmers entering and leaving 24 hours a day. Refugees have travelled upward of 200 li (70 miles) to reach this mine.

At the mine near Chienhsien the eaters of this Mercy Earth have developed a superstition that the brown earth is corn, and the white earth is rice. If a man once begins to eat corn, he must never change over to rice. Investigators were unable to discover whether there is any scientific grounds for this belief.

Ghost of the Famine

A ghost of the famine, quite similar to the American Indian superstition described in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," has caused quite a commotion in Kiangchinghsien. A crowd worshipping the god of rain was worked up to fever pitch by an oratorical fanatic. More than half the city population then rushed to the east city gate, seized the imaginary ghost, said to be short like a pygmy, and every man present was given a chance to beat the unseen spirit before it was thrown into the moat. The city fathers were confident that this would move the heart of heaven.

Another interesting religious rite was staged by a group of Buddhist priests at Kaohsien. Imitating the ancient priests of Baal, they forbade the slaughter of animals, ordered every townsman to take a bath (a social revolution in itself), and all people over three years of age were ordered to fast until rain came. The magistrate did not interfere. The experiment failed, and all of the population, including the priests, took up their rice bowls again.

A party of rogues at Nantsung, 100 miles north of Chungking demonstrated the old proverb that hardship is the mother of initiative. One day they entered the town clad in rags, carrying baskets, and stripped the bark from all the trees in front of the Bank of China branch, meanwhile noting all possible details about the bank. Next day they returned again as refugees, but discarded their baskets, broke into the godown of the bank, and found it empty. The officials had anticipated such a move.

Several Constructive Ideas

Two constructive ideas have been formulated and put into practice during the present famine. The first came from the City Government of Chungking, a decision to reduce its burial fees, usually $1 a corpse for beggars found on the street, by building two crematory furnaces in Chungking. The provincial government provides $1,200 a year for burial fees in the city but this amount has been greatly exceeded this year because of the famine victims starving to death on the streets. Two crematories were begun in March and are scheduled to be finished in June.

The other new idea is more constructive. All farmers in Nanchungsien were forbidden by their magistrate from giving festival parties for New Year, spring and dragon boat holidays. Instead they have been asked to remit the cost of the party to the district government where it is used for famine relief.

Drought Broken

Shanghai, May 31.

As the result of abundant rain this week, the drought in the districts in southern Szechuen between Chengtu and Chungking has been definitely broken, according to Kuo Min.

In the Pahsien-Yungchang area, for instance, young plants have already sprouted, and sowing is now possible.

The To Kiang (river) has risen more than 2 feet. The Yangtze River has also risen, facilitating direct shipping between Chungking and Shanghai. The price of rice has fallen from $5 per picul to $4.30 per picul, with indications of a further drop.

In Eastern Szechuen, however, the situation is still grave.

Train-Wrecking Attempt Near Harbin Fails

Harbin, May 29.

What is believed to have been an attempt to wreck a crowded passenger train due from Sankoshu, was made at 10 o'clock last night when a charge of dynamite was exploded on the eastern section of the North Manchuria Railway five miles east of Harbin, near the junction of the railway with the Harbin-Lafa line.

Several arrests have been made.—Reuter.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG SEES GIFT 'PLANE

During his recent stay in Nanking, Sir Robert Ho Tung had the pleasure of witnessing a demonstration flight of the Curtiss-Hawk pursuit 'plane which he had presented to the Central Government in commemoration of General Chiang Kai-shek's 50th birthday last year. Arrangements were made for the 'plane to fly to Nanking from where it was stationed for the demonstration.

After the 'plane had dived, soared, flown upside down, looped and gone through the other "stunt" manœuvres, it landed, and the pilot explained the working of the different controls and instruments to Sir Robert, who was supported on a chair, and who took a deep interest in the cockpit and its equipment.

FRENCH JOURNALIST DECORATED

Peiping, May 22.

The Cross of the Legion of Honour conferred on M. A. Monestier, a Peiping journalist, for services rendered in the cause of Sino-French intellectual rapprochement was formally presented to him on behalf of the French Ambassador, M. Naggiar, at an intimate ceremony at the French Embassy here this morning.

M. Monestier is the owner and editor of the French weekly journal, "La Politique de Pekin," and was formerly editor of "L'Echo de Chine." He is shortly returning to France on leave after 25 years' unbroken sojourn in China.—Reuter.

SZECHUEN MILITARY SITUATION

Nanking Demands that Part Of Army be Disbanded

By W. Lewisohn

Chengtu, May 22.

Chengtu is going through one of its periodical states of tension. The wildest rumours are flying about; soldiers stand guard at the street corners, merchants are refusing to accept provincial notes. Everybody is sure that things are going to break, though nobody knows exactly why and when it will happen. The trouble, if it does come, will be this time not one of the usual private quarrels of two warlords, but a struggle between the provincial authorities and the Central Government.

It is said that the main bone of contention is the demand by Nanking for the disbandment of part of the provincial army which is believed to number nearly 200,000 men. Gen. Liu Hsiang himself who is a really sick man—he is suffering from diabetes—probably only wants to be left in peace, and might be willing to concede the Central Government's demands. But the trouble is that his military henchmen and the not inconsiderable "Szechuen for the Szechuenese" party do not regard their being stripped of power with any degree of satisfaction and are busy urging the general to resist Nanking.

From what I have seen and heard of the Szechuen troops, I should not think that they stand a dog's chance in an open fight with the Central Government forces. There are still, moreover, certain disgruntled ex-warlords hanging around, with armies of their own, who are more likely to come in against Gen. Liu Hsiang than on his side. An open challenge to Nanking could, therefore, only have one ending, an ending that, as a matter of fact, would be in the best interests of the people of Szechuen.

But the chief concern of the ordinary citizen is that, whether fighting did break out or whether Gen. Liu Hsiang accepted the inevitable and ordered the disbandment of his forces, the undisciplined Szechuen soldiery are likely to seize the opportunity to break out and loot the city. The situation is therefore precarious, if perhaps not political, at any rate for the peaceable citizens of Chengtu.

Crisis Passes

Nanking, May 29.

The most critical stage in the Szechuen situation has passed, according to arrivals from Chengtu and Chungking. They admit, however, that the position was precarious about May 15, when it was just "touch and go" whether there would be fighting.

After the interview between General Chiang Kai-shek and General Liu Han-shen, personal representative of General Liu Hsiang, much of the misunderstanding between the Central Government and the provincial authorities was cleared up, and both parties are now trying to reach an amicable solution of their difficulties.

On May 15 the vanguards of the Central Government troops marching towards Chungking were only a mile away from a line held by Szechuen provincial troops. A single shot would have started a battle.

In Chengtu the situation was no less serious. The Szechuen general in command of the Chengtu garrison was in favour of disarming the Nanking cadets of the Chengtu branch of the Central Military Academy, and only the timely intervention by General Liu Hsiang prevented this move, which would inevitably have resulted in hostilities.

Both General Chiang Kai-shek and General Liu Hsiang are understood to have issued strict orders to the commanding officers in Szechuen to refrain from taking any action which may precipitate a crisis.

Following the announcement of a desire by both the Generalissimo and the Szechuen leader to avoid civil war in Szechuen, the situation is definitely easing.

The main questions to be settled are the division of power between the Central Government and the provincial authorities and the reorganization of over 200,000 Szechuen troops.

It is believed in Nanking that a formula will be found satisfactory to all parties concerned.—Reuter.

SS. HAN YEN BURNS IN SUNGARI

Harbin, May 26.

Five persons are dead and six injured as the result of a fire which broke out in the ss. Hai Yen on the Sungari River this morning, fifteen miles south of Harbin. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Among the dead are the mate and the chief engineer. The other three are passengers.—Reuter.

BOYS' FESTIVAL IN DAIREN

Carp Pennants Mark Unique Celebration

From Our Own Correspondent

Dairen, May 22.

Recently there was a great flapping, swaying and squirming of numbers of paper or cloth carp, hanging from poles over practically all the houses where Japanese live in this city. In the breezes they writhed and wriggled as though they were alive. These carp signalize Boys' Day for the Japanese, and red, white, pink or a combination of all three colours are flown only over houses which have young sons within. The number waggling above the houses indicate the number of sons in the house.

The carp symbolizes hardihood and courage which are the two attributes most ardently desired by Japanese parents for their sons and according to their belief the carp is of enduring courage—a fish which delights in swimming incessantly against the current and even leaping waterfalls when they are met on the way upstream. They inculcate in their boys the idea that they must follow the example of the carp and be absolutely intrepid in battling the adverse currents of life.

But decoration for the Boys' Festival is not confined to the exterior alone. Within the homes are images of ancient heroes and feudal knights, corresponding to those fabled personages who gathered round King Arthur, intrepid warriors to whom death meant nothing but a mere matter of duty. These "captains courageous" centre upon Momotaro (Peach-Boy), legendary figure, who was famous for his taming of demons, a dauntless person who never felt fear or weariness. He is said to have roamed the world bringing succour to the helpless and oppressed and righting all wrong—the incarnation of Oriental knighthood.

Origin Unknown

No one knows in what year or in what reign the custom of flying carp over the housetops originated in Japan though the habit of honouring the sons of the family on the fifth day of the fifth month, lunar calendar, first came into use in China. The picturesque manner, however, of flying the carp and displaying images of gallant persons undoubtedly found its origin in the Island Empire.

In Japan itself the day is known as Tango-no-Sekku and corresponds to the Dolls' Festival for girls (March 3). The images referred to are really dolls though of a warlike character and no Japanese boy considers that it is effeminate to have truck with them on Boys' Day as they represent such stirring tales of daring-do of far-off times within a truly romantic setting.

REVIVAL MEETINGS IN HANGCHOW

From Our Own Correspondent

Hangchow, May 28.

The torch of revival is all aflame in Hangchow these days. It is a magnificent sight to watch the crowds flocking to the "Hall of Contemplation," the ornate memorial church erected by the Presbyterians. In this series of revival meetings one can see a daily demonstration of joy in the making. History repeats itself, and as of old, the Gospel message is no respecter of persons, for the grace of salvation is singing its way into the hearts of the people.

Such religious enthusiasm, accompanied with sincere dedication and readiness to be "Under orders" of the Lord Jesus Christ, dispels every vestige of doubt as to whether Christianity has become indigenous in the land.

Dr. Song, the missioner, had a wonderful career. As a foreign trained student he reached the apex of achievement in scholarship, but discarded all honours and dedicated his life to Christianity. At three sessions daily an eager throng—hymn book and Bible in hand—wait upon his message as he preaches.

The immediate benefit accruing from this special mission to the Hangchow churches is the help they will receive from the formation of preaching bands. On a former visit of Dr. Song, 50 evangelist bands were brought into being. To this number, an addition of 40 bands has materialized in the course of the week's mission. The Hangchow Christian community is keyed up to a high pitch of receptivity.

Following the visit of Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director-General of National Health Administration at Nanking, an anti-plague service is to be established in south Fukien. The south Fukien area will be divided into three districts, each with a fully-equipped health and experimental station to combat the disease. Sub-offices will also be established in the districts to assist in the work.

POSSIBLE KWEICHOW FAMINE

Central Government Asked to Remit Relief Funds

Special to the "N.-C. Herald"

At long last, the drought seems to have been broken, and rains have fallen with intervals of sunshine, but very much more rain is needed both for the field and for the wells, so many of which have run quite dry. Very probably as a result of the drought, there is a great deal of sickness everywhere and doctors are kept busy.

I see by the papers that the Kweichow authorities have been energetic in trying to get the Central Government to remit funds for relief as serious famine conditions are feared later on as a result of the prolonged drought. I am not in a position to say whether the recent rains will have proved effectual in averting a serious famine; perhaps so, if further heavy rains come ere long, otherwise I fear not.

Popularizing Kweichow

About two weeks ago, a large party from Nanking came on its way to Kunming and I hear that very soon all will be returning. This is a good advertisement for the roads in these western provinces and will not doubt prove helpful in bringing very many who have hitherto regarded Kweichow as being out of the way to come and see the province for themselves. Already, we are getting a good many, both Chinese and foreign. In former times they would have found it hard to get decent hotel accommodation but we can now boast of a few which can at least pass muster though not equal, I suppose, to those at and near the coast.

A few foreigners have come without knowledge of the language and without Chinese companions or servants; this is unwise, for they lay themselves open, not only to being fleeced by those who have dealings with them, but also to being suspected by the authorities who do not know their business.

There has been no air service between this city and Szechuen for a long tmie, several months I think, and I do not know when it will be resumed. It was said that a new plane was being constructed for this route, but I do not know if this is so. Of course, one drawback is the tendency to heavy mists for a considerable part of the year, but I should think that experienced aviators could find some way of dealing with it.

At the present time, the only way to send air mail letters from here is by bus to Pahsiensze and on from there by air. But experience seems to suggest that now the motor road is through to Changsha, it is nearly as quick that way to Shanghai, as mails can go all the way by motor and rail.

Provincial Library Opened

On May 5 a provincial library and reading room was officially opened in commodious quarters in this city and the reading room evidently meets a real need, for it is well patronized; the library appears to have a good selection of books, but it is not yet quite ready for lending them out. No doubt that will come about before long.

The Construction Bureau is now running its cars in several directions and on several of the routes private companies are now forbidden to operate. I believe the official reason given is that these companies do not give satisfactory service; that was true, perhaps, at the beginning, but they have made improvements and there seemed reason to expect still more. But it seems hardly fair to forbid the private companies from operating on all the roads and to refuse to take over their buses, thus inflicting a very real loss.

And now there is considerable complaint by the public that the Construction Bureau does not provide sufficient buses to accommodate all who wish to travel. The Bureau started well and gave hope that there would be a really good service, but if it does not supply what people need, should not the private companies have a chance? This is the question so many people are asking.

FIRE DESTROYS PEIPING TENEMENT

Peiping, May 22.

Fifty-eight families have been rendered homeless as the result of a fire which broke out last evening in a Chinese tenement house at Pao Tzu Ho, inside the Hatamen.

The fire originated in the shop of a matting and screen maker and soon spread to the whole compound. The City Fire Brigade arrived on the scene promptly, but, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, were unable to make much headway against the blaze, which was not brought under control until four hours later.—Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

LAWLESS SOLDIERS IN SHENSI

Robbery and Banditry Rife in Northwest

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sian, Shs., May 24.

People speculate as to how far Gen. Yang Hu-cheng's illness may be political though he is certainly not well and has recently suffered a great loss in the death of his second son, six years old. His own future probably is not quite clear to him and obviously it will be easier for the Central Government to liquidate the Shensi situation when the Provincial forces pass under their full control.

There has been much robbery and banditry during recent weeks both within and without the city and ten days ago an attempt was made to hold up the local train only a mile or two away. These outrages are attributed to undisciplined local soldiery but the Government has a strong hand on the situation and there is martial law in the city after 10 p.m.

A recent traveller to Yenan, where the Communists hold sway reports that all is peaceful, but that food is very scarce and dear. No one knows what the relations between the Government and the Communists really are. Nanking says that the Reds have surrendered, they say that they are co-operating. It is a characteristic Chinese compromise and is very much better than fighting.

Two young Shensi officials, Messrs. T. C. Mi and Chou are leaving shortly for England to take special courses in municipal administration. They go with the good wishes of all their friends and their return should be able to contribute much to the development of the province.

Permanent Bridges Proposed

The Reconstruction Bureau under Mr. Power Lay's energetic leadership is busy with many projects. The new road through Nancheng to Szechuen is a great success. There is a scheme to make two permanent bridges for road traffic across the Wei River, one at Weinan and one at Hsienyang, which would be a great boon. The rise in the price of steel adds to construction difficulties but it may be found possible to use wood of which there are supplies of a sort in the southern mountains. Bridges here need to be strong if they are to stand in the summer floods.

Last week the temporary bridge on the railway at Chihshui, taking the place of the one blown up in the December revolt, collapsed after rains and for a day or two the trains could not cross. Apart from this, freight has been much delayed since the Northeastern Army departed. Post Office parcels take a month or two to come from Shanghai and other boxes longer. There is said to be a shortage of locomotives but there is probably a lack of drivers and energy somewhere in the management of the line.

Several Reforms Overdue

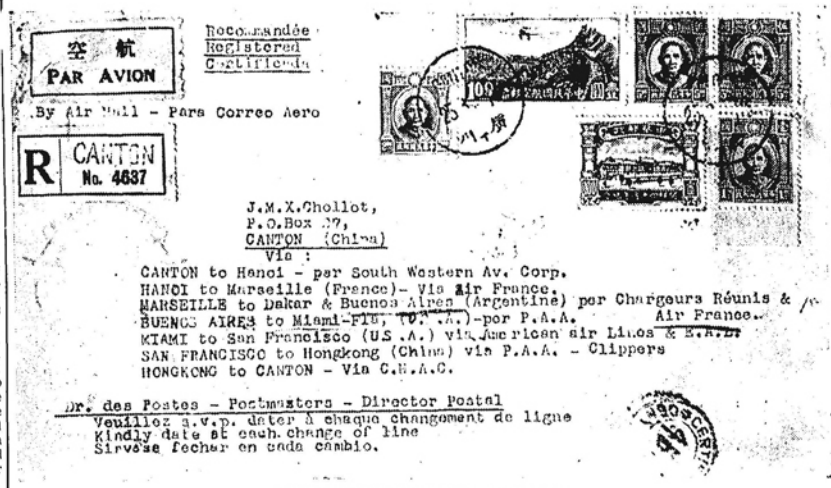
In Sian itself some reforms are overdue. A very necessary one is to prevent cyclists riding on the sidewalks.

Another should prohibit the military fixing their field telephone wires along the public thoroughfares. These are already crowded with posts and wires but every group of soldiers think themselves free to run wires as they please just about head high to the inconvenience and danger of the public. Our city police force too, though much more efficient than it was years ago, has still much to learn.

A foreigner returned home one evening with a party of guests for dinner. He found that his cook had been taken to the police station an hour or two before and was being detained. It seemed that the cook's daughter aged eight, had been playing with a neighbour's child in the park and this other girl had fallen down and cut her face. The cook's daughter helped her up and took her home and then the neighbour went to the police and had the father arrested as the responsible person who had to make good any loss or damage. Finally he was released on a foreigner's guarantee but the incident did not make any of the party feel that the time had come for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The wheat harvest has just begun to be reaped. We have had a number of welcome showers of late which have been good for the newly-planted cotton but have not made much difference to the wheat. This is pretty good in watered land but for the rest will only yield about two tou to the Chinese acre.

MASS weddings are still a novelty in Peiping, unlike Shanghai, which sometimes has more than 100 couples before the Mayor to be joined in matrimony. For the mass wedding to be held in Peiping on June 16, so far only three couples have signed, says the "Lih Pao."



ROUND THE WORLD BY AIR MAIL

Mr. J. M. X. Chollot, of Canton, sent this letter round the world by air mail and its route can be followed by the many postal marks and routings seen on the envelope.

THE REV. K. I. SAMSET REPORTED DEAD

Messengers Speak with Red Chieftain: Illness Through Lack of Proper Food

Following a lengthy captivity, the Rev. K. I. Samset died of illness in February, according to reports from a reliable source. Mr. Samset was captured by Chinese reds while travelling on a government highway, the Siangyang-Hwayuen motor road, on June 5 last year. He is said to have died in Hupeh, some forty li south-west of Suan-hwa-dien in the Lishan district, about 200 li from the Wuhan cities.

It is some time since the first report came out of his death. This last report, however, was brought by messengers who returned from a trip into the red district of Lishan. They claim to have talked personally with the communist leader, Kao Dzun-ting. When he heard they were inquiring about the foreign missionary, he told them that he had died of illness in February this year. The red chief told them that Mr. Samset had been unable to eat their good, and as he had no money to buy anything for himself he got sick and died. On being asked where he was buried, Kao said he did not know.

The red camp where the conversation took place was garrisoned by 400 to 500 well equipped troops wearing grey uniforms. The red flag with the hammer and sickle was noted outside the chief's door.

Eight Murdered

While travelling in a bus past Suihsien in Hupeh, on June 5, 1936, and on approaching Ping-ling-shih on the border of Anluhsien, Mr. Samset and other passengers were attacked by a band of some 200 armed men. Eight of the passengers were murdered, the bus looted and burned, while Mr. Samset and the rest of the party were carried away into captivity.

The reds took them back to old lairs on the Hunan-Hupeh border where they have been for a long time. The captives have remained in these districts ever since. Unfortunately, on account of the great area the reds traverse, having upwards of ten districts where they come and go, and on account of the mountainous nature of the country, it has been most difficult to get in touch with either captors or captives.

The Norwegian Legation and the Vice-Consulate in Hankow have been tirelessly working on the case, while many foreign missionaries and a number of Chinese officials have rendered valuable help in many ways.

Long Missionary Career

The Rev. K. L. Samset was born in Eid, More, Norway, in 1879. He first came to China in 1902 and has even since been in the service of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission. He first started work in Neihsiang, Honan, and later opened Lushan and Nanchao Hsiens in Honan for mission work. In 1919 he moved to Tenhsien in south Honan, and later to Laohokow in north-west Hupeh. Mr. Samset was well versed in the Chinese language, spoken as well as written, and for some time had worked hard in compiling, rivising and translating hymns for the Chinese Church.

Mrs. Samset is still in Laohokow, Hupeh. In all this time she has heard from him only once, in the form of a Chinese letter which arrived last autumn. In spite of this, Mrs. Samset has carried on with mission work among Chinese women.

Mr. Samset's mother and his only child, a son, are living in Norway.

If the death of Mr. Samset has actually occurred, it makes the third death among foreigners in the border districts. It will be recalled that the Rev. Bert Nelson, after a captivity of nearly two years, perished in this area. The Rev. Mr. Ferguson of the China Inland Mission was also taken captive in Anhwei some years ago, carried into these districts and never heard of again.

THE Shantung Industrial Development Corporation, which has a capital of $10,000,000, is talking of re-opening the Huapo Coal Mine in Taian, says the Chinese press.

NEW LAND RULING CAUSES TROUBLE

Japanese in North Alleges Oppression by Chinese

Tientsin, May 29.

Japanese officials here to-day decided to proceed on Monday to the Seincen, a farm under joint Sino-Japanese management, to investigate charges of oppression lodged against the Chinese authorities by Eizo Shima, Japanese partner in the enterprise.

Mr. Shima this morning visited the Japanese Consulate-General to make a report on the arrest on Thursday of Ku En-Fu, his Chinese partner. The arrest, Mr. Shima alleged, was a sequel to the promulgation on May 20 by the Hopei-Charhar Council of a new law proscribing the death sentence for persons "secretly selling national land to foreigners."

The Japanese partner in the farm, which covers 250 acres, charged the Chinese authorities with attempting to drive them out of business by threatening Chinese employees and agricultural experts with death should they continue to work with Japanese. He also alleged that the transportation of foodstuffs to his farm was being interfered with.

"We are trying to improve Chinese crops and Chinese Agricultural methods," Mr. Shima said. "We should receive the support of the Chinese authorities instead of being oppressed by them. If I am forced to quit, it will establish a precedent of a Japanese having been prevented from leasing land in a treaty port area."—Domei.

PEIPING STUDENTS BACK HOME

Boisterous Welcome at the Chienmen Station

Peiping, May 25.

Lively scenes were witnessed at the Chienmen station this afternoon when the 400 students of North-Eastern University who left for Nanking on May 19 returned to Peiping by a special train.

Weary and hungry, they were greeted by several hundred boisterous supporters bearing food and drink, which they promptly consumed on the platform.

The students said they reached Liuchuan, northern Kiangsu, where the train was boarded by representatives of the Ministry of Education and also by General Hu Tsung-nan, the local garrison commander. After receiving a promise that their demands would be considered, the students agreed to return.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS ACCUSED

Offices of a Fishing Firm Wrecked

Tokyo, May 28.

Press reports received here to-day from Shanhaikwan accused twenty soldiers of the British detachment stationed in the border town of wrecking the offices of the Chojo Fishing Company.

The concern, owned by Mr. Etsuji Uyeda, is located on the Manchurian side of the Great Wall.

Twenty soldiers, the reports alleged, entered the firm's offices at 9 o'clock last night, broke window panes and shattered the doors. They are said to have later let the fishing boats of the concern drift away. No Japanese employees of the company were injured.

The reports described the attack as an act of vengeance for the forcible ejection of some British soldiers the previous evening from the dormitory occupied by the firm's Manchurian employees.

Incensed by jokes made by the British soldiers at the expense of the occupants of the dormitory, and the slapping of one of their number, the Manchurians, according to the report, drove the soldiers out of the building.

The reports could not be confirmed locally.—Domei.

H. M. Embassy Uninformed

Peiping, May 29.

British Embassy officials here today said they had not received any official information concerning the alleged attack by British soldiers on the premises of the Great Wall Fishing Co., a Japanese concern, at Shanhaikwan on Thursday night.

"Had it been a serious affair, we would have received an official report," a spokesman said. Pleading complete ignorance, he declined to comment further on the case.—Domei.

Tokyo, May 29.

An apology for an attack by 20 British soldiers on a Japanese fishing concern in Shanhaikwan on Thursday was yesterday tendered to the Manchoukuo authorities by the commander of the British detachment in the border town, the Gaimusho was officially advised last night.

The apology, the brief dispatch added, was tendered following the filing of a protest by Manchoukuo officials in Shanhaikwan.—Domei.

Officer To Investigate

Peiping, May 29.

An officer of the British military headquarters in Tientsin left for Shanhaikuan this evening to investigate an "incident" involving some 20 men of the Lancashire Fusiliers and fishermen in Manchoukuo territory.

The affair, it is learnt, is "almost negligible" and has already been amicably settled. "Language difficulties" are believed by the Manchoukuo authorities in Shanhaikuan to have been responsible for the incident, details of which are not yet available here.—Reuter.

NEARLY 3,000 ACCIDENTS IN CHINA IN 1936

Nanking, May 31.

A total of 2,724 industrial accidents occurred in this country during 1936 according to statistics compiled by the Central Bureau of Factory Inspection under the Ministry of Industry. The number of casualties totalled 3,976 while the loss amounted to $1,460,000. —Kuo Min.

MAN IN IRON LUNG GOING TO U.S.

To Sail from Shanghai on June 6

Peiping, May 31.

Mr. Frederick Snite, Jr., who for the past 14 months has been kept alive in an "iron lung," is leaving the Peiping Union Medical College on Wednesday on a journey which will take him to Florida. He will sail from Shanghai in the Dollar liner President Coolidge, which leaves on June 6.

The special train which will take Mr. Snite from Peiping to Shanghai, will consist of two sleeping coaches, two baggage cars, one of which will be specially equipped to accommodate the patient, a dining-car and a guards van.

The iron lung, without which he cannot live more than five minutes, will be driven by two gasoline engines under the supervision of a special mechanical staff. It will be kept in operation by manual power until it is safely on the train.

A similar apparatus will be installed in the President Coolidge to receive Mr. Snite who will enter hospital immediately on his arrival in Chicago.

The transfer from train to ship at Shanghai will be supervised with equal care.

He will be accompanied throughout the journey by D. C. E. Forkner of the P.U.M.C., two American nurses who arrived in Peiping 10 days ago, seven Chinese nurses and a Chinese physiotherapist, as well as his parents and other members of the family circle.

The cost of the trip is estimated in the neighbourhood of U.S. $50,000.

Mr. Snite, the 26-year-old son of a wealthy American, is suffering from infantile paralysis, which he contracted when he arrived here on a world cruise with other members of his family.

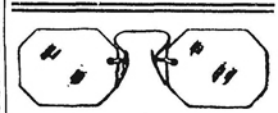
He was admitted to the P.U.M.C., otherwise known as the Rockefeller Hospital, and has just completed 14 months in the "iron lung"—easily a record in medical history. Without the aid of the "lung," he would have died shortly after admission to the hospital.

The patient is able to breathe only a matter of minutes outside the "lung," and that is why such elaborate preparations are being made for the journey to America.—Reuter.

HONGKONG PILE-DRIVER KILLS SIX

Hongkong, May 24.

Another tragedy occurred in Hongkong yesterday, this time on the mainland, when six persons were killed and ten others injured when pile-driving machinery at Yaumati collapsed. Police rushed to a harrowing scene of dead and dying. The giant framework of a pile-driver had crashed across the roadway, killing two of its crew and demolishing a building on the other side of the street in which a number of persons had taken shelter from the rain. Among those killed was a Portuguese, Claudio Mathais, the foreman of the pile-driving gang. He was 49 years of age. The other victims were all working-class Chinese.—Reuter.



RX and REPAIRS

Unexcelled Facilities of our own Laboratory, finest equipped in China. Largest Stocks of Quality Imported Optical Goods, ensures Unsurpassed MAIL-ORDER SERVICE.

Careful, Conscientious Attention Absolutely Accurate Workmanship, Supervision of the only Foreign REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST in China, and two decades Experience with Hospital Rx work, enable us to GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Address:—"O.I.C.—SHANGHAI"

OIC OPTOMETRISTS

OCULISTS INSTITUTE CO., LTD.

250 NANKING ROAD

Largest, Most Modern and Best-equipped in the Orient

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN FUKIEN

One Village Alone Bereaves 106 Victims: People Prefer Idols to Doctors

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Putien, Hinghwa, May 24.

The hot damp weather is here and bubonic plague has made its appearance in this district. Already this plague is said to be the worst in ten years. Putien county is divided into four districts, but the worst affected is the fourth, which covers the seabound peninsula to the east of the city, called the Chiehwai, or "The country outside the boundary." Every village in this district has the plague, and in the 26th village 161 persons have died, and 103 are sick.

The superstitious believe that the plague, is sent by the gods, who despatch it in a boat from the heavens. Some people say that they have seen this boat in the air, and they believe that if they could drive it away, the plague would disappear. So they are giving theatrical displays and processions, hoping thus to drive the boat away. In addition plague boats made of paper are to be launched into the heavens by setting fire to them, in the hope that the boat which the gods have sent down will likewise go away. Others consulted the idols, and were told that this is a plague year. This being so, the people resolved to get out of the year as soon as possible. Villagers have been notified that the last day of the fourth month is to be observed as New Year's Eve, with all the ceremonies that are usually observed at that time. So the first day of the fifth month is to begin a new year, in which, by this simple expedient, there will be no plague, and everyone will be happy.

In Tichao, in English "The Smithy," about three and a half miles from Putien city, there were several deaths from the plague and the people saw that rats were dying too. But they fail to connect this fact with the plague, and the only means adopted to protect themselves was to write characters on the doors of their houses. The children in this village were wearing round their necks a piece of dried marrow on a string, and other amulets which had been blessed by the idols. This was also in the hope of warding off the plague.

Preventive Serum

Meanwhile many in the city and some of the enlightened in the country districts are coming to St. Luke's Hospital to be innoculated against plague. The serum is provided by the Municipal Government, and innoculation is done free of charge. Already 7,861 innoculations have been given; the most in any one day was 1,000, when school children were brought in. Posters were put up everywhere to teach the people the source of the disease, and what precautions should be taken against it.

Of these one shows a rat, and underneath are the words, "Where there are no rats, there is no plague." Another shows a dead rat, and fleas the size of sparrows leaving its body, hopping on to a living rat, and then on to a woman, who is showing to the world the fatal tumour on her leg. Some of the hospital nurses were out to inspect conditions in the plague-stricken districts, to teach the people what precautions they should take and to innoculate those who are willing. But their fatalist outlook and ignorance makes teaching difficult.

Superstitious practices are not confined to the plague epidemic. Three bad fires occurred recently in Hanchiang, a small market town near here. The main street is crowded with shops and if fire breaks out in one, others inevitably suffer. The damage done by fire this year is estimated at thousands of dollars. So the superstitious people in Hanchiang say that the fire god must be displeased with his present location. He must be taken out and worshipped. In a few days' time he is to be carried about in procession, and sacrifices are to be offered. This done, it is hoped that he will appeased and will not send any more fires for some time to come.

Dr. Liu said that, as the result of his conversations with General Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, a five-year programme for the total eradication of bubonic plague in Fukien has been decided upon.

According to this programme, preventive bureaux will be established in northern, southern, and western Fukien. Special efforts will be made to exterminate the rats which are directly responsible for the plague; isolation hospitals will also be established for the treatment of patients.

One of the reasons why bubonic plague is so prevalent in Fukien, he said, is because there are too many potato farms in Fukien. Rats eat sweet potatoes and thrive even in the fields.

Dr. Liu spent four days last week in Fukien conferring on the plague problem.—Kuo Min.

HANGCHOW AGAIN CELEBRATES

Tenth Anniversary of City Government

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, May 20.

Hangchow has celebrated again. People in shoals, caught by the spirit of jubilation, came together to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Hangchow City Government.

The whole town just vibrated with a whirlwind of excitement. A monster lantern procession marked the event and along the line of route there was a festival of music and the sound of firecrackers. In the parade civil and military representatives, filed past—a bannered host, happy and full of pride in the consciousness of being citizens of no mean city. The bright young people were there too, and they made a great splash. Scholars, scouts and guides, each holding aloft a pretty shaped lantern, many of original design, were easily the most charming section of the vast concourse. They give a perfect exhibition of marching, discipline and behaviour. The educational authorities of are emphasizing the importance of cultivating that priceless flower of courtesy.

In the Hangchow Government there are men of light and leading. It is very seldom that the wheels of internal government run smoothly, but the ruling class here seem to have entered into the secret of Hazlett's assurance, "Desire to please, and you infallibly will please." The people in "Heaven below" are certainly well pleased at the civic transformation in the past decade. The work of modernizing proceeds apace and the noise of house-wreckers and demolition gangs is heard on every hand. The alert Government is engaged in answering the call for broader streets and wider curves. Alas, for admirers of old Hangchow, many quaint conners have perished in the sands of time for the picturesque has now to make way for the practical.

Cheap Bargains

Shopkeepers have made good profit out of the occasion and anyone walking Hangchow's main thoroughfare would be convinced that trade is on the move. Some of the large shops have literally been besieged by clamouring crowds in quest of the cheap bargains and packets of choice goods. Shop windows dazzle with tempting silks and all kinds of material for correct wear and advanced style.

One of the special features of the Government's anniversary was the feast prepared for those now living in honourable idleness and hoary with extreme old age. There is a society in Hangchow for venerable old age and invitations were extended to many of those who had reached the evening hour of life. One guest is said to have attained the age of 115 years.

Quite a number have passed the allotted span of life and many could record mile stones over eighty. It was a memorable gathering and these old folk live in amazement for their early imagination could never picture what the eye sees to-day in modern Hangchow, with its automatic telephone, running water in the home, loud speakers and the torrent of motor traffic rushing to and fro.

Hangchow is a city that fires the imagination of travellers from afar, gives character and beauty. There is an aggressive patriotism in the make up of the people, and the modernizing plans with their progress and polish, present some most interesting contrasts.

RATS AND POTATO FARMS RESPONSIBLE

Nanking, May 31.

Interviewed concerning the bubonic plague situation in Fukien, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the National Health Administration, pointed out that bubonic plague has been prevalent in Fukien for several decades, and occurs almost every year. This year the epidemic was more severe. More than ten districts have been affected, mostly along the coast.

Continuing, Dr. Liu said that, according to official records, 4,000 people have died of the disease this year. As a matter of fact, the deaths probably exceed 10,000, as numerous cases must have been unreported in the rural areas.

SIX HUCHOW NURSES GRADUATE

Hospital's New Equipment From America

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huchow, Che., May 23.

The Huchow General Hospital held the 14th graduation exercises of its School of Nursing on May 16, when six young women were admitted into the ranks of the Nurses Association of China. The exercises, consisting of the usual ceremonies, passed off in a very satisfactory and commendable manner. The principal speakers were Mr. Kuang Sun-ling, the mayor; Mr. Peng Hua-wen, head of the Huchow Educational Bureau; and Mr. Wen Lan-hsing and Mr. Ku-pen.

Mr. Pan Lien-seng, chairman of the directors of the school, gave each graduate a certificate from the school; while Miss Chang Tseng-hua, representing the Nurses Association of China, after making a short address, gave each a certificate of admission into the association. The award made annually to the graduate standing first in scholarship, leadership, health and ward-practise went to Miss Ku Ching-heng. These six young women will be retained by the hospital and added to its nursing staff.

The Huchow General Hospital's School of Nursing has had an honourable and very useful career. Established in 1923 with Mr. S. H. Chen as principal, it has sent its graduates into other institutions and into other forms of health service. Last year of its fifteen graduates, eight were taken into the Public Health Bureau of the city of Huchow.

An Era of Service

The Hospital appears to be entering upon a new era of increased service to the people of China. Dr. F. P. Manget, superintendent of the hospital from its beginning in 1910, has just returned with his wife and a daughter from the United States, where he had gone to raise money for the three hospitals of the Southern Methodist Mission in China. It is understood that the results of his visit to the United States have been very satisfactory.

Not only was a large sum of money pledged, but a committee of laymen was formed which hopes to increase the amount very materially. A representative of the laymen's committee, Mrs. May W. Barker, accompanied Dr. Manget to China, to remain at least a year for the purpose of securing information of interest to help the laymen's committee in their work. Mrs. Barker will make her headquarters in Huchow with her daughter, Miss Rosa May Butler of the music department of Virginia School, but her search for facts will extend to all three hospitals.

Further good news for the Huchow hospital is that the church in Oklahoma City with which Mrs. Barker is connected has undertaken to support the Huchow hospital to the extent of U.S. $5,000 yearly. With this the hospital will be able to carry on its work in a much more satisfactory way than hitherto.

New Equipment

Dr. Manget brought back with him considerable equipment, including a new double sterilizing and suction apparatus for the operating room; an anesthetizing machine for the ear, eye and nose department; a metabolism machine, and a number of other appliances, all of which will help make for bigger and better results. Besides all these a specially built motor car for country health work, with conveniences for needful apparatus and an arrangement for allowing a stretcher to be taken in behind, will be shipped to the hospital within a few months.

Dr. Patterson, for nine years chief surgeon at the hospital, has, to the great regret of his many Huchow friends, been transferred to the Changchow hospital, where he will serve as superintendent for the year of furlough of its regular superintendent, Dr. R. M. Paty. Dr. R. E. Strain, who for the past year has been studying at the Soochow Language School, is to come to Huchow in July to take Dr. Patterson's place.

COAL FOUND IN WESTERN HONAN PROVINCE

Loyang, May 31.

Extensive coal deposits have been found in western Honan at Loyang, Iyang and Ichuan. According to the National Reconstruction Commission, the deposits are of the bituminous, instead of the anthracite type hitherto discovered in Honan.—Kuo Min.

ALL the 13 provincial, 115 district, and 750 local granaries in Anhwei province will henceforth be in the charge of the Provincial Bank of Anhwei, says the Chinese press.

STATE FUNERAL FOR CHINESE MARTYRS

Death of 14 Revolutionaries Commemorated

Peiping, May 26.

The fourteen Chinese revolutionaries who perished in the abortive revolt against the Manchus at Luanchow in Hopei in 1911 were given a State funeral at Wenchuan, ten miles west of Peiping, this morning in the presence of an impressive gathering of Chinese notables.

Sacrifices were offered by General Lu Chung-lin, on behalf of the Central Kuomintang. He was assisted by General Shi Ching-ting, also a Kuomintang delegate, and General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, who represented General Sung Che-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council.

The entire gathering, who included General Chiang Tso-pin, Minister of the Interior, bowed three times before a stone coffin bearing the names of the martyrs and containing a number of relics which was symbolically buried. It was interred at the foot of a monument inscribed with four characters written by General Feng Yu-hsiang, meaning "Their spirit still lives."—Reuter.

ANCIENT TOMB IN NANKING

Ancestor of Founder of Ming Dynasty

Nanking, May 24.

The tomb of Kuo Tzu-hsing, the father-in-law of Emperor Chu Yuan-chang, founder of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.), has been discovered here by labourers engaged in excavation work at the Nanking Arsenal. The hardwood coffin is still in excellent condition, and is inscribed with the epitaph of Kuo Tzu-hsing. With the coffin there have also been discovered more than ten gold bracelets, a number of gold coins, and three ancient vases.

Among those who visited the tomb yesterday were Mr. Chang Chi, member of the C.S.C., and Madame Chang.—Kuo Min.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN KIANGSU

Hsuchow, May 27.

Northern Kiangsu is suffering from a plague of locusts; about 10,000 mow of fields at Tunghai and 60,000 mow at Haichow, Kuanyun and Shuyang are overrun by the insects.—Kuo Min.

In China To-day

BY mutual arrangements between Kiangsi and Honan authorities, some 20,000 Honan famine refugees will be transported to Kiangsi for land reclamation work so that they can again become farmers.

THE steel bridge spanning the Wei River in Shensi at Shanyang, erected by the Lunghai Railway, has just been completed, and will be opened to traffic on June 1. The bridge is nearly 2,500 feet long.

FOOCHOW will soon receive the status of an ordinary municipality with a mayor and a municipal council to look after its affairs. Details are now in the hands of the Fukien Commissioner of Internal Affairs.

ACCORDING to the Shun Pao, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. will resume its service to Szechuen, beyond Ichang, early next spring, as new vessels are being constructed for this purpose.

ALL public primary school teachers in Hupeh are joining the movement to request the provincial government to restore their pay-rolls to the old scale, running from $80 to $110 a month. They are now receiving but $50 to $65 a month.

DR. J. Heng Liu, Director-General of the National Health Administration in Nanking, who is in south Fukien assisting in the plague prevention service, has stated to the press that the bubonic plague epidemic is now under control.

THE 300,000 railway sleepers ordered by the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway from the lumber yards of Anhwei have been delivered. This is the first lot of sleepers ordered within the country. Usually, this line orders most of its sleepers from America and Europe.

JAPANESE interference with Chinese fishing boats in Shanshawan, off Fukien, may be the subject of another protest to Japan, according to the Chinese press which states that Japanese vessels have been making soundings and observations of the waters of this vicinity.

ACCORDING to the "Hwa Mei Pao," the financial authorities of Chekiang are now approaching financial circles in Shanghai for a loan of $13,000,000. With the proceeds, they expect to redeem an old loan of $5,000,000 and use the remainder partly for constructive purposes. The business tax in the province is being offered as security for the proposed loan.

IN a village north of Changchow, Fukien, a baby, a month old, was killed by rats. The father, a small farmer, had gone to the fields early in the morning, his wife followed to assist him after she had put the baby asleep. A short time after, their neighbours came crying that the baby was screaming dreadfully. The mother returned and, as she entered the room, rats ran from the bed clothes that covered the child, who was badly mutilated. The child's screams grew gradually weaker and in a short time it died.

As a means of combatting famine in Shensi, many wells are being sunk throughout the province. Of the $500,000 to be provided by the National Farm Credit Bureau at Nanking, the Provincial Government at Sian will appropriate $120,000 for the districts in Changan; $100,000 each for Lintung and the district south of the Wei River; and $60,000 each for the areas of Lantien, Hwayin, and Hwahsien. The provincial government will send out 50 teams to drill deep wells in the different districts, reports the "Shun Pao."

Two happy events have occurred near Hsuchowfu. At Shuchien, a Mrs. Wang gave birth to quadruplets, all, daughters, and not far away, another mother, a Mrs. Li, gave birth to three boys and one girl.

THE Kuangtung Provincial Government is planning to have a round-the-city public highway 120 feet wide and 30 miles long. An appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purpose is planned, says the "China Times."

ACCORDING to reports of the provincial mine surveying office, gold has been discovered at Ankang and in the vicinity—from the plains of Chin to the town of Hengkow—an area covering 1,000,000 sq. li.

PENDING further orders from the Ministry of Industry, the Department of Reconstruction of the Provincial Government of Hunan has been ordered to continue to control all antimony and wolfram mines in that province.

THE provincial government of Kiangsu at Chinkiang, in co-operation with the National Government, is to open wheat testing stations so as to standardize the quality of production in Shanghai and thirteen other cities within its jurisdiction.

JOURNALISTS and press associations in Canton have decided no longer to submit to unreasonable press censorship. They are sending delegates to Nanking with a bill of grievances and a petition for a remedy of the intolerable conditions in the southern port.

CHINESE in America have just remitted $12,500 to the Government here as the proceeds for an aeroplane to be presented to the National Government in honour of the recent 50th birthday of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission of the Republic.

THE Chinese press in Nanking is giving prominence to reports that Canton and Shanghai bankers have expressed willingness to consider a $6,000,000 loan to Kuangtung for industrial development. Of this amount, it is proposed that $5,000,000 will go to the provincial and $1,000,000 to the municipal governments.

THE construction of the proposed Hunan-Kwangsi Railway will begin some time next September, when survey work will have been completed. According to estimates, the line will cost $36,000,000 and will take two years to build. Survey work is also being pushed on the proposed Hunan-Kweichow line.

To develop the port of Whampoa, at the mouth of the Pearl River, as soon as possible, the port authorities, headed by Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, are interesting Chinese financiers in the proposed loan of $30,000,000 to develop the industries possible through this new centre of trade. Only recently, the National Government in Nanking approved of a bond issue of gold $2,000,000 for public works for the port.

ACCORDING to Tientsin reports appearing in the "Sin Wen Pao," many corpses found in the Hai Ho came from a foreign concession where the keepers of opium dens turn to local undertakers for disposal of the bodies of persons who died of over-doses of white pills. An undertaker for the poorer class, with his nephew as a partner, found himself with too many cases to handle, and so adopted the practice of throwing the dead into the river to save time and expense. Detectives of the Chinese police administration in Tientsin are investigating the matter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEWS FROM JAPAN

HAYASHI CABINET QUITS OFFICE

Resignation Accepted by Japanese Emperor: Nation Surprised: Premier Accused of "Tactlessness"

Tokyo, May 31.

Because the support of the Army is stated to have been suddenly withdrawn, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, who came into power on January 29, tendered the resignation of his Cabinet this afternoon to the Emperor, who immediately accepted it.

The exist of the Ministry came as a surprise to the country, which expected the Premier to remain in office despite the evergrowing opposition against him.

The withdrawal of the Army's support, said to have been the immediate cause of Gen. Hayashi's resignation, is attributed to:—

Irritation over his "tactlessness" with the political parties;

His failure to carry out the constructive legislation demanded by the Army although he formed numerous committees for national renovation;

Apprehensions that the financial situation was becoming worse; and

The pressure of the campaign waged against the Cabinet by the major political parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito, which had adopted a joint manifesto denouncing the ministry for its "unconstitutional actions" and urging it to resign.

Official Statement Issued

The Premier, in an official statement, says that his resignation was due to dissensions which had arisen between the Government and the political parties.

The Cabinet met as usual at 10.15 this morning, and, after a session lasting 90 minutes, Gen. Hayashi went to the Palace and had an audience of the Emperor, to whom he submitted a report on the political situation. He then called on Baron Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, who is reputed to have been the power behind his Cabinet, and had a discussion with him.

On returning to his official residence, he called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, which, after a discussion lasting over two hours, decided to resign.

Meanwhile, reactionary groups are increasing their activity for the organization of a new political party by the amalgamation of all rightist factions. The names of Lieut.-Gen. Tatekawa and Col. J. Kobayashi, both on the retired list, as well as of Baron Ida, a member of the House of Peers, are mentioned prominently as possible leaders.

The rightists, however, are meeting with almost insurmountable difficulty because a strong body of public opinion, as well as government circles, are against a Fascist régime. At the same time, the rightist groups themselves are divided in their views, one representing the anti-capitalistic tendency of national socialism and the other orthodox Fascism.

Nation Taken by Surprise

In accepting the resignation of the Hayashi Cabinet, Emperor Hirohito commanded the outgoing Premier and Ministers to stay in office until successors had been appointed.

The Government's action, which took the nation by surprise, occurred a few hours after the formal inauguration of the headquarters for a joint campaign by the majority Minseito and Seiyukai parties to overthrow the Hayashi Cabinet.

Potential Successors

More than ten potential candidates for the Premier ship were listed by well-informed persons to-night. They were:

Prince F. Konoye, president of the House of Peers, who declined an Imperial command to form a Cabinet more than a year ago immediately after the February 26 military mutiny;

Mr. K. Hirota, former Premier, whose Cabinet fell in January in the face of Parliamentary onslaughts;

Baron K. Hiranuma, president of the Privy Council and former leader of the now-disbanded Kokuhon-sha, ultra-reactionary organization;

Baron G. Hayashi, former diplomat and a Privy councilor;

Gen. J. Minami, Governor-General of Korea and formerly Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo;

Gen. Baron S. Honjo, former A.D.C. to the Emperor and commander of the Japanese forces in Manchuria in 1931-32.

Admiral Baron M. Osumi, a member of the Supreme Military Council and former Minister of the Navy;

Admiral O. Nagano, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and former Minister of the Navy;

Mr. T. Yuki, Minister of Finance in the outgoing Cabinet;

Gen. M. Kawai, a Privy Councillor, and Mr. R. Mizuno, a former Cabinet Minister.

National Union Ministry Likely

The formation of a strong, "national union" Cabinet is generally anticipated and while efforts will be made to seek the co-operation of the political parties, it is believed that the next administration will put more stress on internal reforms than in the past because of Army insistence.

Foreign policy, it was conceded, is likely to remain unchanged although it is held problematical if Mr. N. Sato will remain at helm of the Gaimusho.

The Seiyukai-Minseito joint anti-Governmental campaign was launched this morning when 25 committee members from each party met to adopt a set of three resolutions:—

To take every possible measure to destroy the Hayashi Cabinet, whose further existence cannot be permitted;

To hold mass meetings to denounce the Government on a nation-wide basis; and

To introduce a vote of censure against the Government at the outset of the special session of the Diet, should the Government remain in power until then.

China Discussed

The last business transacted by the outgoing Cabinet was to receive a

Gen. S. Hayashi

report on the situation in China from the Ambassador to Nanking, Mr. S. Kawagoe.

Before tendering its resignation en bloc, the Cabinet this afternoon decided to submit to the Throne three nominations for Imperial appointees to the House of Peers. Two of those nominated are members of the outgoing Cabinet.

Those named were Mr. K. Hirota, former Foreign Minister and Premier; Vice-Admiral Dr. T. Godo, Minister of Commerce and Industry; and Mr. T. Yuki, Minister of Finance.—Reuter and Domei.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TALKS

Suggested Plan May Injure Tokyo Export Trade

Tokyo, May 31.

Official circles to-day declare that the conversations between England and Japan regarding the readjustment of relations between the two countries have not yet emerged from the preliminary stage and, therefore, no definite conclusion has been reached.

The "Chugai Shogyo," leading financial daily, remarks, however, that the object of the negotiations in London apparently is to achieve a gentleman's agreement on large issues rather than a detailed treaty on concrete matters. The newspaper states that Japanese business interests have recently manifested concern lest the negotiations should eventually be disadvantageous to Japanese commercial interests.

"Concretely," the newspaper says, "the negotiations appear to be progressing along the lines that British and Japanese spheres of influence in the British Dominions and Colonies, and other markets where British and Japanese trade rivalry has grown acute, shall be apportioned wholly on the basis of a status quo."

"Such an arrangement may be advantageous to Great Britain, whose trade is rather on the decline, but it may prove fatal to Japan's export trade which is making positive strides," the "Chugai Shoyo" continues.

While optimism is not yet warranted concerning the British and Japanese conversations, and nothing definite is known as to the results so far obtained, interested quarters believed that full caution is necessary against the suggested tendency, the newspaper concludes.—Reuter.

JAPAN WILL FIGHT FOR HER HONOUR

Mr. Sato Uncompromising on Vital Point

Tokyo, May 25.

If Japan's honour and prestige are ever impaired, she will have no alternative but to go to war, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Naotake Sato, yesterday told the Tokyo Free Trade Association.

The first aim of diplomacy, he declared, is to avoid war, "which benefits nobody and harms all the combatants."

"However, if at any time Japan is confronted with an emergency situation, which impairs her honour and authority, we must résolutely go to war. No one can say, that in such circumstances I should oppose armed action. Until, and unless such an emergency comes, I shall tread the beaten paths of diplomacy," Mr. Sato emphasized.

The guiding principle of his foreign policy, Mr. Sato asserted, would be to avoid war. He endorsed the remark of former Premier, Mr. Koki Hirota, who preceded him as Foreign Minister, that "no war shall break out during my tenure of office."

"The way to peace and the avoidance of war," he pointed out, "must be sought in the free access to raw materials and overseas markets."

This would also solve the problem arising from the large annual increase in the nation's population.

"The best way to solve this pressing issue, it is generally realized, is through expanding production, an energetic acquisition and exploitation of natural resources, and the opening of foreign markets. This programme forms a solid foundation of peace and insures against war."

Mr. Sato revealed that Japan's delegate to the second meeting of the League's Raw Materials Investigation Committee, which will open in Geneva next month, will press for a recognition of this programme by foreign powers.

He concluded with a plea to other powers to base their trade policies on "fair play" to eliminate undue friction but admonished Japanese manufacturers against competing with foreign merchandise at the sacrifice of the welfare of the workers, a practice which he described as "inimical to the interests of the nation."—Domei.

BITTER OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN VESSELS

Kobe, May 25.

Bitter opposition to the purchase of foreign vessels was voiced yesterday in a statement issued by the powerful Kobe Shipowners' Association.

"Importation of foreign vessels," the statement declared, "is contrary to the adopted shipping policy, which aims at raising the standards of the Japanese merchant marine, and whose enforcement costs the nation so much money.

"The current rise in wages, charges and shipping costs, although international in scope, are but a temporary phenomenon.

"Purchases of aged foreign bottoms merely because of a temporary boom will be a constant menace to Japanese shipping. The inevitable lowering of shipping charges will lead to a forfeiture of international confidence in the Japanese merchant marine.

"Moreover, the purchases of old bottoms, coupled with the current brisk construction of crack vessels in this country, are bound to result in an over-supply of ships.

"Thus, the purchases of foreign vessels will not only adversely affect Japan's shipping, but will also deal a heavy blow to the shipbuilding industry, which is entrusted with the important task of aiding in the strengthening of national defence and economy," the statement concluded.—Domei.

SALES QUOTAS OF OIL IN JAPAN

Tokyo, May 29.

In view of the importance of the oil storage problem in the Japanese Empire, the Korean Government has reached a compromise with the Japanese Ministry of Commerce under which the sales quotas of the Rising Sun and the Standard Vacuum Oil companies will be based on the actual sales volume in 1936, thus removing the present deadlock caused by a reduction in sales quotas.

It is expected that the Japanese Government will shortly notify the Rising Sun and the Standard Vacuum companies of the compromise in an effort to get these two concerns to take early action to comply with the oil-storage requirements in Japan laid down by the Government last year.—Reuter.

SOVIET CHARGES DERIDED

Moscow Journal's Outburst Explained in Tokyo

Tokyo, May 24.

Diplomatic observers here to-day expressed regret at what they described as "a fresh outburst of anti-Japanese propaganda" in the Soviet Union, as exemplified by an editorial published on Saturday in the "Pravda" (Moscow). "The campaign," they asserted, "aims at whitewashing the inefficiency of railway management in Russia by ascribing all railway accidents in the Union to so-called 'agents of Japanese spies'."

Moreover, the Soviet leaders, according the observers, are striving "to inflame the public against Japan by concocting stories of Japanese espionage activities, and also to intimidate the discontented and refractory elements by imposing the extreme penalty against those held responsible for the unfortunate train accidents."—Domei.

Moscow's Version of Clash

Moscow, May 24.

Tass denies the report published by Domei Tsushin from its Changchun correspondent, that on May 21 a detachment of forty Soviet frontier guard allegedly violated the Manchoukuo frontier near Frontier Post 22 (west of Lake Khanka).

In reality the frontier was violated by a Japano-Manchurian detachment of one platoon which, having penetrated one kilometre into Soviet territory opened machine-gun and rifle fire against the Soviet patrol at a distance of 900 metres which, however, caused no injury to the Soviet frontier guards. Shortly after, the violators of the frontier retreated to Manchurian territory. The Soviet frontier guards did not open fire against the frontier violators.

The Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has already instructed the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Tokyo to lodge a protest with the Japanese Government in this connection.

New Fracas Alleged

May 26.

Khabarovsk reports that a Soviet border detachment of four men southwest of Grodekovo, over 1½ kilometres from the frontier, were to-day subjected to rifle and machine-gun fire by a Japano-Manchurian detachment of fifteen who had invaded U.S.S.R. territory and tried to surround and capture the Soviet border guards.

The invaders were forced back to Manchurian territory under cover of a Japano-Manchurian detachment of about fifty men which took up a position on the very frontier and opened fire against the Soviet border guards. The firing lasted about fifteen minutes. Many Japanese live cartridges were picked up at the site of the clash on Soviet territory.—Tass.

Kwantung Army Protests

Mukden, May 27.

The Kwantung Army has made a vigorous protest to Moscow against "repeated violations of the eastern border of Manchoukuo by Soviet troops."

"The incidents," the protest said, "were deliberately planned to constitute a violation of international goodwill."

According to Japanese reports reaching here, some fifty Soviet troops crossed the border yesterday afternoon about ten kilometres south of Suifenho, but were repulsed after half an hour's exchange of fire. Subsequently, the reports add, two Japanese army trucks were fired upon at a point south of Tungning by Soviet soldiers.—Reuter.

Alleged Kidnapping

Changchun, May 31.

The Manchoukuo Government today filed a protest with M. Michael Slavutsky, Soviet Consul-General in Harbin, against the alleged crossing of the Manchoukuo border by four Russian troopers and the kidnapping of several Manchurian villagers on Saturday in Mishanhsien, on Manchoukuo's eastern border.—Domei.

Another Clash

Changchun, May 31.

On May 27, according to Japanese reports which reached Mukden, some 50 Soviet troops crossed the border in the afternoon about ten kilometres south of Suifenho, but were repulsed after half an hour's exchange of fire. The reports added that subsequently two Japanese army trucks were fired upon at a point south of Tungning by Soviet soldiers.—Reuter.

WOMEN TO BE MUNITION WORKERS

Tokyo, May 29.

Gen. Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, yesterday told the Cabinet that it was necessary to employ women in the munitions industry to replace men in time of emergency. He has returned from a tour of munitions plants in Western Japan.—Domei.

GIANT MONOPLANES DESIGNED

Experimental Machine Proves Great Success

Tokyo, May 27.

Satisfied with the performance of its first long-distance experimental machine, the Aeronautical Institute of the Tokyo Imperial University today announced that it would immediately start construction of a second similar craft.

Designed to circumnavigate the globe with only three refuelling stops, the first aeroplane fulfilled expectations on Tuesday when it showed exceptionally high buoyancy in a brief flying test at the Haneda airport here.

Capt. Yuzo Fujita, Army test pilot, said the machine took to the air after a run of only 250 metres and attained a height of 1,000 metres in five minutes but required twelve minutes to descend.

The experimental craft is equipped with a single 600 h.p. motor and will have maximum speed of only 280 kilometres an hour. This is slow for modern machines but its outstanding characteristic will be its ability to cruise at a speed of 200 kilometres an hour for 13,000 to 16,000 kilometres non-stop. The present non-stop flight record of 10,601.480 kilometres was set up by two Frenchmen on March 23-26, 1932.

The craft's overall length is 14.44 metres; wing spread 28 metres, wing area, 87 sq. metres and weight 3,7 tons. It cost Y.750,000 and took two years to build after two years spent on its designing.

The Aeronautical Institute expects to finish the second machine in about a year at a much lower cost.—Domei.

Kobe, May 25.

Plans to establish an aircraft manufacturing company, capitalized at Y.30,000,000, independent of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Works, were announced here to-day. The factory now owned and operated by the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Works would be transferred to the new firm which would retain the name of Kawasaki.

Another new factory, with an output three times that of the existing works, was nearing completion at Kagamigahara, Gifu prefecture, in central Japan. It will cover an area of 355,800 sq. ft.—Domei.

BIG EXPANSION PLAN FOR N.Y.K.

Seven Cabin Vessels and 15 Freighters to be Built

Tokyo, May 29.

Contracts for the construction of fifteen freighters and seven high speed passenger-cargo vessels have been awarded Japanese yards by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Noboru Otani, president, announced at the half-yearly shareholders' meeting of Japan's largest shipping concern held here yesterday.

Included will be three 16,500 ton ships capable of developing 21 knots to be assigned to the Japan-Europe run via Suez; two 14,700-ton vessels with a speed of twenty knots for the Japan-Australia route and two 10,600-ton motorships also with a speed of 20 knots for the Kobe-Seattle line. Eleven freighters displacing 7,000 tons developing a speed of nineteen knots and four slower 4,000-ton cargo vessels were also in the programme.

The firm, Mr. Ohtani revealed, intended to inaugurate a round-the-world freight line starting with the departure of the mv. Akagi Maru in July. The ships will proceed eastward from Japan, pass through the Panama Canal, call at northern European ports and return by way of Suez.

The company, he said, had made a profit of Y.7,168,000 in the six-month period ending on March 31. Of this amount Y.400,000 were allotted to the firm's legal reserve, Y.5,000,000 to the special reserve and Y.1,927,000 distributed in the form of dividends at the rate of six per cent. per annum.—Domei.

FAMOUS SCIENTIST PASSES

Tokyo, May 31.

Science lost to disease in the death, at Tsinan last Friday, of Dr. S. Yamada, 55, an eminent Japanese entomologist engaged with others in tracing the conveyor of kala-azar, or black fever, now prevalent in Shantung

According to an official dispatch received by the Foreign Office today, Dr. Yamada succumbed to pneumonia at the Tsinan Hospital. He was 55 years old. Known for his research into the causes of sleeping sickness, Dr. Yamada was engaged in scientific pursuits for more than 20 years. He was a staff member of the Communicable Diseases Institute.—Reuter

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

JAPANESE STIRRED BY SWATOW AFFAIR

(Continued from page 354)

"the true facts are taken into consideration."

Nanking's Attitude

May 27.

The Chinese Government regards the Swatow incident as a local affair, which should be settled on the spot.

This stand was communicated this morning to Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy to China, by Mr. Tung Tao-ning, chief of the Asiatic Affairs Section of the Waichaopu's Asiatic Affairs Department.

In view of the Gaimusho's series of protests, the Waichiaopu, however, promised to give a formal reply, as soon as it receives a report on the incident from Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau, Foreign Affairs Commissioner for Kwangtung, who was ordered to Swatow yesterday.

Mr. Hidaka informed Mr. Tung what the Japanese authorities regarded the alleged manhandling of a Japanese officer by the Swatow police as a violation of the victim's extraterritorial rights. The Japanese Government, he added, is taking a moderate stand on the issue. He concluded by urging the Chinese Government to take effective steps for the settlement of the Swatow case and the question of Salt Revenue Guards in Shantung.—Domei.

Investigators Fly to Swatow

Swatow, May 28.

Mr. Ling Shih-fen, secretary to Dr. Philip Tyau, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung, arrived here by air from Canton this morning to investigate the so-called Swatow incident on behalf of the Foreign Office at Nanking. M. S. Yoshitake, Japanese vice-consul at Canton, who will investigate the affair on behalf of the Japanese authorities, travelled in the same 'plane.

Press reports that a state of tension has been caused in Swatow as a result of the incident are exaggerated. The situation is quiet. The Japanese, in the opinion of official Chinese circles, are attaching undue importance to a trivial matter. —Reuter.

Second Protest

Nanking, May 28.

A second protest over the Swatow incident was presented to the Foreign Office by the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Hidaka, who had an interview lasting one hour with the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Chung-hui.

Dr. Wang is understood to have maintained that the affair was a local one which could be settled locally.—Reuter.

Tension Relieved

Canton, May 31.

The tension at Swatow caused by the detention and alleged maltreatment of a Japanese national by the Chinese police has been eased considerably as a result of the withdrawal of three of the four warships sent there by the Japanese authorities. Two of the warships withdrew at 3.30 on Sunday afternoon and the other one on Saturday evening.

Their departure followed the recent discussion between Japanese officials and representatives of the Kwangtung provincial government for a settlement of the incident, which occured on May 22.

The Chinese claimed that the Japanese national concerned was only detained after he and four other Japanese had attacked two Chinese police who requested him to register his house-moving in conformance with local regulations.—Reuter.

TOKYO ANGER FLARES OVER INCIDENT

Tokyo, May 25.

Japanese Consular authorities in Nanking, Canton and Swatow were instructed this morning by the Gaimusho to file new protests against the alleged detention and maltreatment of a Japanese officer by the Swatow police on May 22.

The protest to be filed with the Central Government by Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Counsellor of the Embassy to China and concurrently Consul-General in Nanking, will demand the punishment of persons responsible for the alleged attack and guarantees against the recurrence of similar incidents.

The Gaimusho's action followed the receipt of a report on the incident from Mr. S. Yamazaki, Consul at Swatow, and a request for detailed instructions.

Three destroyers and a light cruiser, belonging to the Fifth Torpedo Flotilla, arrived in Swatow last night under orders to stand-by for the protection of Japanese lives and property. The cruiser was H.I.J.M.S. Yubari, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Masakichi Okuma.

Consul's Report

Mr. Yamazaki's report stated that the victim, Kiyoshi Aoyama, was hospitalized with ten wounds.

According to the report, Aoyama recently moved with his family from an hotel to the premises of a Japanese trading firm.

On Saturday, a Chinese police official called at Aoyama's new residence and remonstrated against the latter's removal without informing the Chinese police. When the Japanese officer identified himself, the Chinese official retired, but returned shortly afterwards with about forty Chinese policemen, armed with pistols and machine-guns.

Aoyama, according to the report, was partially stripped of his clothes, handcuffed, and taken to the Chinese police station in his shirt. He remained at the station for ten hours, and was released only after Mr. Yamazaki's vigorous protest.

Serious Insult

Official circles here regarded the Swatow incident as a serious insult to Japan, pointing out that another Japanese Consular policeman, Susumu Tsunoda, was killed in Swatow on January 21, 1936, and a Japanese restaurant in the same city was bombed on September 18.

The officials emphasized that the perpetrators of both crimes have not yet been apprehended.

The Government, they said, holds the Nanking administration responsible for the new incident and will watch its attitude.

Diplomatic observers, meanwhile, said that the sympathetic understanding recently shown by the Japanese Government and people towards China will "instantly disappear," unless the Nanking Government assumes responsibility for the incident and takes prompt steps for its settlement. —Domei.

Tokyo Comment

Tokyo, May 26.

Japanese marines may be landed in Swatow should circumstances warrant such action, a spokesman for the Foreign Office said to-day.

Three destroyers are already standing by in the Kwangtung port, while Rear-Admiral Masakichi Okuma is proceeding there from Port Arthur in his flagship, the light cruiser Yubari.

These naval movements took place following an assault by Chinese police on a Japanese consular policeman last Saturday.

Official circles here deplored the incident pointing out that it came on top of a series of anti-Japanese outbreaks in North China and in spite of a Chinese proposal to the Japanese Government to take measures to avoid fresh complications in the already tangled relations between the two countries.

The Cabinet to-day approved Mr. Naotake Sato's avowed determination to secure a "satisfactory" settlement of the Swatow assault case.

Addressing his colleagues this morning, the Foreign Minister said the Gaimusho would file a stern protest with the Nanking Government on the grounds that the alleged manhandling of a Japanese officer by Chinese police formed a violation of the victim's extraterritorial rights.—Domei.

Early Settlement Predicted

Tokyo, May 29.

Amicable and early settlement of the Swatow incident was predicted to-day by Gaimusho officials, following the receipt of dispatches from Japanese Consular officials in China. —Domei.

ANOTHER INCIDENT?

Canton, May 27.

Reports that two Japanese fishing schooners were fired on by Chinese revenue guards off Pakhoi, southwestern Kwangtung, are denied in official quarters here. Replying to a telegraphic inquiry, the Pakhoi authorities state that the reports are baseless.—Kuo Min.

ITALO-JAPAN ACCORD DISCUSSED

Tokyo, May 31.

The Japanese Foreign Office to-day admitted that negotiations were proceeding between Italy and Japan for the conclusion of a commercial agreement. It categorically denied, however, the reported negotiations for the conclusion of a political agreement which, the Foreign Office spokesman said, had "never been contemplated."—Reuter.

JAPAN TO REDUCE RATE FOR RADIO-PHONE

Tokyo, May 29.

Twenty per cent. reduction in radiophone fees for European calls was announced to-day for effect on June 1. Three-minute calls to England and Germany will cost Y.80; to France and Austria, Y.88; and to Italy, Y.92. These charges are to be reduced by 50 per cent. on week-ends.—Domei.

NEW TROUBLES FACE THE N.Y.K.

32 High Shore Officials Resign

Tokyo, May 24.

Trouble to-day again faced the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan's largest shipping concern, as a result of a mass resignation tendered by 32 high shore officials of the concern. While the resignations were tendered to the firm's branch managers in Kobe, Yokohama and here several days ago, the news was not revealed until today.

The move was regarded as a direct sequel of the N.Y.K.'s action in relieving two directors of the concern, Mr. Urata and Mr. T. Asai of their concurrent post as chiefs of the Marine Affairs and the Engineering Departments, respectively.

The two directors were believed by the company's management to have been involved in last February's strike of the N.Y.K.'s officers and engineers, avowedly in protest against the Company's failure to dress its ships while the Emperor was reviewing the Combined Fleet in the Osaka Bay.

Fearing aggravation of the discontent, the management of the firm was reported to-day to be planning to place the entire issue before the general meeting of the company's shareholders on May 28.—Domei.

JAPANESE ARMY IS BEING CURBED

Public Disapproval Seen As Having Effect

New York, May 25.

Popular disapproval has compelled the Japanese Army to consider moderating its demands, it was asserted to-day by the "Far Eastern Survey" in an article written by Miss Elizabeth Moody.

The Army's enormous expenditures, the article said, coupled with the attempts to dominate the Government, has aroused such strong disapproval among the Japanese people that the Army is now understood to be considering a modification of its demands to revive its prestige and stave off responsibility for possible inflation.

Analyzing repercussions of the political situation on yen exchange, Miss Moody asserted that the Minister of Finance, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, had already restored much confidence.

"Japan's trade outlook is the most favourable of any time since 1936. The outlook for the yen is more enouraging than it was six months ago. However much the Army may want to emphasize national defence, it cannot obtain what it wants without the co-operation of financial and industrial interests."—United Press.

TOKYO-CHANGCHUN AIR LINE TO OPEN SOON

Tokyo, May 29.

A container of live trout, addressed to the Emperor of Manchoukuo, will be carried by a plane inaugurating an eight-hour service between here and Changchun on June 1, the Japan Air Transport Company revealed to-day.

The trout, caught in the Chikugo and Kuma rivers in Kyushu, will be carried by Mr. Shigeru Komatsu, Director of the Communications Ministry's Aviation Bureau, on instructions from Count Hideo Kodama, Minister of Communications.—Domei.

First Test Flight Success

Tokyo, May 29.

The first test flight of the express air service between Tokyo and Changchun was carried out yesterday with great success. The ten-seater Japanese manufactured Nakajima aeroplane left the Haneda aerodrome in Tokyo at 7.20 in the morning and arrived in the Manchoukuo capital at 6.17 in the afternoon despite extremely adverse conditions.—Reuer.

MISS HELEN KELLER COLLAPSES

Shimonoseki, May 25.

Miss Helen Keller, world-famous blind, deaf, and dumb social worker, collapsed at the Baiko Girls' High School to-day as she was greeting students.

As she staggered, Miss Polly Thompson, her secretary-companion, succeeded in supporting her and, with the aid of bystanders, rushed Miss Keller by car to the hotel where they were staying.

After administration of a restorative, Miss Keller regained consciousness. Attending physicians blamed a light neuralgia induced by over-exertion and lack of sleep for Miss Keller's collapse.—Domei.

SMUGGLER OF GEMS HEAVILY FINED

Tokyo Appeal Court Refuses Nure Tecla's Plea

Tokyo, May 29.

Nure Tecla, 45-year-old Syrian claiming French citizenship, to-day, was sentenced in the Tokyo District Court of Appeals to pay a fine of Y. 158,599.15 for evasion of Customs duties in smuggling diamonds and other precious stones. He was also fined Y1,000 for having sold smuggled goods and ordered to pay Y.1,652.30 in additional duty.

Tecla was arrested on Sept. 10, 1934, on charges of smuggling and appealed on being convicted. Two of his accomplices were also given stiff fines. One received a prison sentence. They were Eizo Tsunotani, 39, a jeweller, sentenced to a year at hard labour for bribery and fined Y. 683,400 for duty evasion and violation of the Exchange Control Law, together with Y. 13,871.22 forefeit; Toyotery Miwa, 43, a Tokyo jeweller was fined Y.1,000.—Domei.

NAVY DEMANDS NOT YET COMPILED

Tokyo, May 31.

The Ministry of Navy has decided to demand appropriations totalling Y.800,000,000 in the 1937-38 Budget, according to the "Asahi Shimbun" to-day. This represents an increase of Y.120,000,000 compared with the current Budget.

The demand will be made because the Navy Ministry has decided that it is urgently necessary to expand the naval air force and that it needs funds for the execution of the third replenishment programme, the newspaper declares.

The Ministry of Navy, however, categorically denies the "Asahi Shimbun's" report, pointing out that the navy estimates for 1937-38 have not yet been compiled and nothing definite has been decided.—Reuter.

SEOUL POLICE ARREST SIX SPIES

Seoul, May 29.

Six Koreans have been indicted on charges of espionage in favour of "a certain foreign country," the police revealed to-day. Among those indicted was Kin Kobu, alias Chelnikov, who entered Korea illegally from Vladivostok last December, and has been since engaged in espionage. Four other Koreans rounded up at the same time were released for insufficient evidence.—Domei.

Koo An-foo, a farmer of Tung Loo Village, Tientsin, was placed under arrest by the authorities on May 29 because he secretly sold about 400 mow of land to the Japanese, thus violating the authorities' recent order prohibiting the sale of land to the foreigners without official permission.

TOKYO MAKES PLANS FOR AIR DEFENCE

Comprehensive Scheme for All Populated Areas

Tokyo, May 31.

The Home Office, in collaboration with the Fighting Services, has drafted an elaborate programme for defence against enemy air raids. The plan will be incorporated in the Air Defence Law which is expected to be promulgated next April.

Vast Air Defence Preparation

The comprehensive plan includes provisions that:—

All major cities will be surrounded by a network of highways, permitting quick transportation of anti-aircraft units and evacuation of the civilian population from the attacked areas;

All communications lines will be put underground;

Type and colouration of city buildings will be controlled to ensure the greatest possible invisibility from the air;

Industrial plants, where tosside, will be moved out of urgan areas;

Tall buildings and official establishments will be required to have reinforced bomb and bullet-proog roofs;

Fire-fighting system will be greatly expanded to cope with incendiary bomb fires;

Bomb and gas-proof cellars wil be built in major cities and special labouratories will do research for protection from gases.

A special air defence committee, including representatives from the Ministries of War, Navy and the Interior, will also be formed soon —Domei.

FLYING BOAT CRASH NEAR OSAKA

Sakai, Osaka Pref. May 27.

Five officials of the Japan Air Transport Company lost their lives to-day in a test flight as the concern's large, seven-seater Aiichi AB-4 type craft first hit the tall chimney of the Japan Celluloid Company, rebounded into the side of a huge tank, and finally fell on the filtering plant. The machine was completely wrecked. It was flying from the hangars of the Japan Air Transport Company at Ohama, near here, to the Kitsugawa airport, Osaka.—Domei.

THREE 9,000-TON SHIPS ORDERED

Kobe, May 24.

Unable to meet the demand for bottoms, two local concerns yesterday placed orders for three 9,000-ton ships with major dockyards here.

The Kishimoto Company placed an order for two vessels with the Kamasaki Dockyards. One of them will be launched in June, 1938; the other, four months later. Each ship will cost Y.2,000,000.

The Meiji Sea Transport Company placed its order with the Tama Dockyards of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.—Domei.

Ask for

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

Equal to a fine liqueur

EWO GIN

A mark of reliability

Sole Agents:

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

27 The Bund Telephone 15290

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI NEWS

FRENCH FLIERS CRASH NEAR GOAL

MM. Marcel Doret and Francois Micheletti Beaten by Elements: Both Slightly Hurt

M. MARCEL Doret and M. Francois Micheletti, his mechanic, have crashed, and their 'plane is wrecked. Both men are lying in the Yamamoto Hospital, Kochi, Kochi Prefecture, M. Doret with serious injuries to the face, hands and legs, M. Micheletti with a scratched face and shock.

Owing to bad weather conditions and a total lack of visibility, the two flyers, after practically skimming the waves on the flight over the Japan-China strait, made a forced landing at 6.30 p.m. on May 26 on Tohara Beach, a few miles south of Kochi, ten minutes after they had sent out an "SOS" signal. They were about 300 miles or so away from Tokyo when they were forced to come down.

And so another Paris-Tokyo flight within the 100-hour limit set by the French Air Ministry has ended in disaster. The spot where they landed is only about 180 miles from Mount Seburi, where M. Andre Japy, the first French aviator to attempt the flight, crashed last November and was seriously injured.

Their feelings can best be imagined—delayed by bad weather along the China Coast, held up for over an hour and a half at the Lunghwa Aerodrome on May 26 when a tyre blew out just as they were taking off, and then the forced landing on Shikoku Island. Further, they were not attempting the flight for any prize money, as was at first thought. On landing here, M. Doret said that there was no £3,000 prize. According to Domei, he told a French journalist that "the prize has gone out of existence."

The flight, M. Doret is said to have explained, was undertaken "in the interests of the French Air Ministry to demonstrate the capabilities of the 'plane he was using, a Caudron-Simoun, powered by a 220 h.p. Renault "Bengali" motor.

Nevertheless, he was attempting to reach Tokyo within a hundred hours of leaving Paris, where he took off at 2.06 p.m. Shanghai time on May 22, and both he and Micheletti had set their hearts on arriving in the Japanese capital before that time-limit expired.

M. Marcel Doret

A Vivid Story

The story of their flight from Shanghai to the spot where they crashed is told by Domei telegrams which poured into Shanghai from Kagoshima, Tokyo and Kochi throughout the evening. First fears for their safety was felt at 3.30 p.m., when they asked the Kagoshima Wireless Station for radio bearings. They wirelessed:—

"Flying at a height of twenty metres above the sea, almost touching the waves. Visibility zero. Please advise where we are flying."

Kagoshima immediately said, that other radio stations would be asked to send out signals so that the French aviators could determine their position. These efforts, however, were unsuccessful, and an hour later contact with the 'plane ended. For two hours, Japanese radio stations along the Kyushu Coast and even as far west as the southern coast of Korea tried in vain to re-establish contact.

At 5.50 p.m., the Nagasakai Radio Station sent out a general alarm to all stations and ships at sea in the vicinity of Tsushima Straits. An unconfirmed message from the Nanahatsu Island Lighthouse reported the 'plane in the neighbourhood of Futago Island, off the Korean coast, shortly afterwards.

Ten minutes later, the Fukuoka Airways Radio Station established contact with the aviators once more and they were able to obtain radio beacon signals. The machine was believed to be heading safely for Fukuoka, when at 6.20 p.m. it sent out S.O.S. signals.

The flight came to a sudden end, says Domei, on Tohara Beach at 6.30 o'clock, when M. Doret set down his machine on the hard sand in a pea-soup fog. The aeroplane hit a depression in the ground and turned turtle. The engine was imbedded in the sand, the right wing was wrenched off, and the fuselage was wrecked.

Villagers from Morokimura, aroused by the sound of the engine, rushed to the rescue, and MM. Doret and Micheletti were carefully carried to the home of Mr. Sokuro Takahashi, a "sake" dealer, where they were given first aid attention by Dr. Oi, the village physician, and later conveyed to the Yamamoto Hospital, Kochi.

Shanghai Stop

Both men looked extremely tired when they landed in Shanghai, and even greater weariness seemed to have fallen on them when, after a punctured tyre had been fixed, they finally took off. Interviewing M. Doret proved difficult, for besides having to shake hands with innumerable officials and other well-wishes and superintending the refuelling arrangements, he was subject to innumerable other interruptions as well.

Owing to low clouds, he said, visibility was very poor and he was forced to follow the coast line up to Woosung, after which he managed to get his bearings and find the airfield. The hardest part of the whole trip so far, he said, was after Hanoi. They left that city in fine weather, only to run into rain and storms, not to mention carburettor trouble, which forced them to return to Fort Bayard.

They finally took off from Fort Bayard at 3.45 a.m. on May 26, determined to get through to Shanghai no matter how bad the weather was. Conditions grew worse and worse after Foochow, but "we pressed on despite all difficulties." Asked if, despite the reports of bad weather ahead, they would go on, he said they would. Only two things would stop them, the knowledge that they could not reach Tokyo within the time-limit, or—and he shrugged his shoulders.

By nine o'clock, a large crowd had already gathered at the Lunghwa Aerodrome, and grew larger with every passing minute, as car after car drew up to deposit its load of passengers, mostly members of the local French community. As the minutes ticked near to 10 o'clock, the excitement grew keener, until even a kite going up on the horizon was heralded as M. Doret's plane.

A shout went up as a minute or two before 10 o'clock, the speedy monoplane appeared over the airfield. It circled once, landed, and taxied up into the thick of the crowd which, although very orderly and "chaperoned" by a large body of Chinese police, almost threatened to mob the flyers at times as they got out of the cockpit.

Practically everyone wanted to shake hands with them, but this was an honour reserved only to such high officials as Admiral Le Bigot, M. M. Baudez, French Consul-General, Lieut.-Col. L. Perretier, Commandant L. Fabre, and Father Lejay, general director of Zikawei Observatory, armed with a whole batch of weather reports and charts.

Refuelling Begun

Meanwhile, Mr. E. A. R. Fowles, head of the Aviation Department of the A.P.C. in Shanghai, had got the work of refuelling well under way, the special aviation spirit being pumped from innumerable cans into tanks set in the wings. When the two airmen finally took off, they carried about 800 litres, or roughly just over 210 gallons of fuel on board.

While M. Doret divided his time between keeping a watchful eye on the re-fuelling and discussing the weather ahead with Father Lejay, M. Micheletti was taken in hand by the Chinese air authorities, armed with the usual forms which have to be filled in by all foreign aviators landing on a Chinese aerodrome. The embarrassment of the Chinese military officer who had to pose certain arbitrary questions although they were rather ridiculous on the face of it can be imagined.

"Have you any cameras?" he asked. "No," replied M. Micheletti.

"Have you a radio? You have, of course. Have you any guns or weapons?" M. Micheletti's face spoke the answer more effectively than any words would have done. The document filled in, the Chinese officer made a brief inspection of the cabin of the plane, which was incidentally more filled with gas tanks than anything else.

Accompanied by Mr. E. M. Allison, operation manager of the C.N.A.C., M. Doret then went out to the runway in an 8-cylinder car, to tear up the cinder-covered course at over sixty miles an hour, testing it for bumps and so on. As a result of this trial, more fuel was added to the main tanks behind the pilot's seat, as bad weather ahead might mean that they would be forced out of their course, when every ounce of petrol would be worth its weight in gold.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock, all was ready. More handshaking and the two aviators climbed into their machine. The engine burst into life. Settling himself back comfortably in his seat, and brushing back his hair, M. Doret waved farewell, and was off for the far end of the field. He turned, and the engine roar grew louder.

Suddenly it lurched heavily, and swung round to the left, at a dead right angle, and stopped. No one moved in the large crowd. Then the two airmen were seen clambering out of their machine, and the crowd surged forward, to be held in check by a cordon of Chinese police constables, with bayonets fixed to their rifles. Cars and lorries roared their way out across the field.

A stone, it transpired, had lodged itself between the streamlined wheel cowling and the tyre, slashing the surface, and causing a blow-out. A lorryload of mechanics and equipment hurtled out from the C.N.A.C. hangars, but due to the special construction of the cowling and rim, repairs took longer than would ordinarily be the case.

In the gravel and dirt, mechanics sweated and laboured to repair the damage caused by the stone, and every minute counted. But it was not until 12.35 o'clock that M. Doret was able to lift his 'plane off the field, bound for Japan. Both he and M. Micheletti were extremely affected by the accident which seemed to be about to rob them of their victory. M. Doret, as he scrambled back into the 'plane, was profuse in his expression of gratitude to the mechanics and staff members of the Eurasia and China National aviation corporations.

"We have a fighting chance still," he said. But the weather would not give them that chance.

China does not permit the taking of unofficial photographs from the air, as one or two photographers, both professional, and amateur, found to their cost. In the middle of all the excitement attendant on the task of refuelling, two figures were suddenly discerned on the roof of the C.N.A.C. hangar, armed with cameras. A posse of Chinese armed constables set off for the scene at a trot, and arrested both men. One of them was Mr. O. Wilke, American chief mechanic of the China National Aviation Corporation, the other being a foreign mechanic employed by Pan-American Airways.

The Fifth Attempt

Both were held in custody for half an hour or so before they were released, without their cameras. Both cameras were subsequently returned. Meanwhile, a diminutive press cameraman, despairing of being able to get a photograph of the two airmen over the heads of the crowd, seized upon the bright idea of getting a chair and carefully removing his shoes, he got on it and prepared to take his picture.

But an alert constable saw what he was about, and told him to climb down and take his pictures from the ground. China does not permit the taking of photograph "from the air," even of private foreign aircraft whose owners do not object.

Although this represents the fifth attempt on the part of French aviators to win the prize offered by the French Air Ministry for the first 'plane to reach Tokyo in under 100 hours, it is also M. Doret's fourth attempt at a non-stop flight to the Japanese capital.

M. Doret to Break Up Machine

Tokyo, May 28.

M. Marcel Doret, accompanied by Major Bruyere, French Air Attaché, Commander Kajiri, of the Imperial Aeronautical Society, and other French and Japanese officials and several pressmen, motored this morning to Morogi village, on the southern coast of Shikoku island, where he made a forced landing on Wednesday. After a thorough inspection, M. Doret decided to break up his machine.

The airman and his companion, M. François Micheletti, have made such progress that they are now expected to leave the Red Cross Hospital at Kochi City to-morrow when they will proceed to Tokyo eiher by train or steamer.—Reuter.

Three Others to Try

Le Bourget, May 27.

Undaunted by the series of mishaps which kept MM. Doret and Micheletti from achieving the flight in the stipulated time, three more French airmen are making ready to fly from Paris to Tokyo in less than 100 hours if they can.

They are M. Alfred Lacaze, the pilot; M. Maurice Poulinguen, mechanic, and M. Andre Vibert, radio operator.—Havas.

Flight Forbidden

Paris, May 30.

The three French aviators, Alfred Lacaze, Maurice Poulinguen, and Andre Vibert, who had planned to make an attempt on the trip from Paris to Tokyo in less than 100 hours, have been refused permission by the Air Ministry to make the attempt.

They are only authorized to race to Hanoi, but it is possible that, if they find there that conditions are favourable to continuing their flight to Tokyo with good chance of success, special authorization will be given. This decision has probably been made as a result of the different accidents, due to bad weather, which have befallen all French attempts to make this flight in under 100 hours.—Havas.

MM. DORET, MICHELETTI AT LUNGHWA AERODROME

N.C.H. Photos

Word was received late on May 26 that MM. M. Doret and F. Micheletti, the two French airmen, had crashed in Japan when within 300 miles of their goal, Tokyo. These pictures, taken at Lunghwa Aerodrome, show the French fliers as they made a hurried stop for fuel, a stop that was delayed further by a puncture. The top picture, showing MM. Doret and Micheletti (left) discussing the weather with Father Lejay, of Zikawei, gives an idea how tired they both looked. The bottom picture shows them "taxi-ing" up to the fuelling pump on landing.

MONTHLY TIFFIN OF ST. GEORGE'S

Mr. V.G. Bowden and Mr. C.C. Todd Society's Guests

Mr. V. G. Bowden, either as Australian Trade Commissioner or as President of the Anzac Society, or as both—he indicated that there was some doubt on the subject—was one of the two guests at the monthly luncheon of the Committee of the Royal Society of St. George on May 27. The other guest was Mr. C. C. Todd, the convener of the most successful Coronation Ball held at the beginning of the month.

Mr. E. S. Wilkinson felt impelled to express domestic satisfaction at the circumstance that the two guests happened to be both members of the Society, and one of them, Mr. Bowden, was actually a distinguished member of the Committee so on this occasion, the President remarked, the Committee were, in effect, entertaining themselves. To Mr. Bowden's long experience in China, his services in the War, and his recent acceptance of the representation of his Government in China, a warm tribute was paid. The Australians had proved their worth to the Empire in the campaign which the name of their Society commemorated, and Mr. Wilkinson felt that those services were being enhanced by the splendid part which Australia was playing in the Empire's progress towards recovery. In Mr. Bowden Australia had a worthy representative in Shanghai who knew China and was indefatigable in looking after Australia's interests here.

For Mr. Todd, Mr. Wilkinson expressed the warmest admiration, as the success of the Ball, both financial and social, had been established beyond doubt. A profit of $1,400 had been placed to the Society's funds for charitable distribution.

Englishmen in Australia

In warmly thanking the President and the Committee for their cordial reception of the toast of his health, Mr. Bowden explained that the Anzac Society, which had been founded by Colonel N.W.B.B. Thoms, himself an Anzac, could in the nature of things include but a small proportion of the original members of the famous expeditionary force, and thus it had, as the years passed, acquired the status of a national society for Australians and New Zealanders in Shanghai, and by a curious coincidence Mr. Bowden, who sat at the President's right, was able on the President's left to perceive Mr. E. E. Parsons, a New Zealander, thus symbolizing within the company the union of the two Dominions in Shanghai. Confronted with the hospitality of St. George's Society, Mr. Bowden found himself unable to attempt, as he had done elsewhere, to recount the part played by Englishmen in building up Australia, because those achievements were so numerous and covered such a vast amount of ground that the time was quite insufficient to permit of justice being done to it. He therefore contented himself with wishing St. George's Society every prosperity and in acknowledging once more that kindness of the hospitality extended to him.

Mr. Todd modestly attempted to explain away his success in running the Ball, but he was not very convincing, even although he tried, very properly, to remind the company of the yeoman service rendered on that occasion by Mr. C. S. Speyer. It was gathered that at 4 in the morning Mr. Todd himself left the field of victory with Mr. Speyer in sole possession clearing up the remaining problems and difficulties.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DAY CELEBRATED

Present Position in Union Outlined at Dinner at Country Club: Toast to Sir A. and Lady Mossop

UNION Day, the national holiday of South Africa, which commemorates the unification of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State, was celebrated in Shanghai on May 31 by a dinner at the Country Club, when Mr. P. D. G. Gain, honorary Trade Commissioner in China for the Union of South Africa, sat at the head of the table, with representatives of the Mother Country and the Dominions on either side of him. Items of entertainment were contributed by Mrs. Gain, Mr. L. H. Barton and Mr. Gerald F. Steed.

After the Loyal Toasts, Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, H.M. acting Consul-General, rose to propose the toast of the Union.

Mr. Davidson took the foundation of that Dominion as proof of the truth of Burke's famous saying that magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom. Quoting General Smuts' classic tribute to the British Commonwealth of nations capacity for encouraging various individualities and yet seeming to retain their own vigorous characteristics in development and genius, Mr. Davidson, cited Lord Hailsham's recent speech to the Dominion Prime Ministers in London, in confirmation of that virility.

In reply, Mr. Gain said that the 27 years since the Union had been full of momentous events, but in China they did not hear much of what was going on. He would therefore like to tell them something of the present position. The public debt was £257,000,000, out of which practically all railways and harbours were constructed. These were revenue-producing, and were owned and operated by the government; deducting the money invested in them, the net debt of the country was about £87,000,000.

Favourable Trade

He went on to give some illuminating figures concerning the external trade of the country; the favourable balance last year was £28,000,000. Gold was, of course, the chief commodity sent abroad, to the value of £82,000,000, wool came second with £10,000,000, while diamonds were third and fruit products fourth. No less than £93,000,000 of the £114,000,000 of their exports went to the United Kingdom. Over half of the imports came from British territories, and there were also some sausage casings and monkey nuts from China.

But they must not dwell too much on the material side of things. They had their universities, where all the arts and sciences were studied. Kruger National Park was certainly one of the world's most interesting attractions, lions, hippo, deer in great variety, elephants and other wild animals could be freely seen and at fairly close quarters.

The Union's trade with China was, he regretted to say, very small indeed. He could not doubt, however, that it was only a question of time before South Africa found she needed materials from China, and that China would also find she needed commodities from the Union.

Replying to the toast of the guests, Mr. V. G. Bowden said that the gathering differed from most similar occasions in that it was not a meeting of representatives of different British national societies, including a number of distinguished foreign guests, but consisted solely of representatives of different parts of the Empire. They might call it a family party, with one of the "boys" (South Africa) as host, and the guests including "Mother" (represented by Sir Louis Beale and Mr. Davidson) and the other "boys" (the Dominions).

He congratulated "Mother" on her eternal youth and her modern spirit of according to her children the fullest measure of independence and self-expression. She did some of them the subtle maternal compliment recently of letting them stand guard over her home at Buckingham Palace. "Time was, as you all know, when Mother was rather an autocrat, and felt that children were there simply to do as they were told without right to opinions of their own—with the result that one of them ran away and set up in life for himself as Uncle Sam." They could not conceive of anything of that sort happening to-day.

Family Happiness

By dint of consultation and goodwill she and the family managed to co-ordinate their various interests remarkably well, and he mentioned in particular the happy association between South Africa and Australia in the development of the latter's great wool industry. The Empire Family was the world's greatest business organization—but it was more than that. It was the greatest bulwark for peace, and so functions like the dinner they were attending had a definite value in bringing representatives of the Empire together and enabling them to know each other.

The toast to Sir Allan and Lady Mossop was proposed by Mr. Morris W. Stranack, who said it was extremely fitting the dinner should take place so soon after the honour of knighthood had been "conferred by His Majesty on so worthy a son of our part of the Empire." The English language was a poor one in which to express sentiments; inadequate though their words might be, they were not stating mere platitudes when they asked Sir Allan and Lady Mossop to accept from their fellow South Africans their warmest, heartfelt greetings, combined with good wishes for their future health, wealth and happiness.

Sir Allan Mossop replied suitably, thanking members ofo the gathering for their congratulations and good wishes. Sir Allan concluded with a graceful tribute to Lady Mossop.

CORONATION FUND MOUNTS DURING WEEK

Handsome contributions received during the past week helped to increase the total of the "North-China Daily News" Coronation Memorial Fund which now stands at $84,120 and £100. The latter contribution in sterling came from Bishop and Mrs. Hind, of Foochow, but other appreciable contributions were received.

The object of the fund is to provide playing fields and a site for the Cathedral School for Boys, and an interesting and important article published in these columns to-day explaining the basis of the scheme and answering many questions on the subject.

On June 4 the sponsors of the appeal have called a meeting in the hall of the Cathedral School for Boys at 5 p.m., at which the many misunderstandings which have been aroused over the appeal can be aired. In the meantime the fund remains open, and all contributions, no matter how small, are welcomed. Cheques should be crossed and drawn in favour of the "N.-C.D.N. Coronation Memorial Fund" and all donations should be forwarded, or handed in, to the Accounts Department of "The North-China Daily News" (First Floor) 17 The Bund or P. O. Box 707 Shanghai.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 30 INCIDENT

To commemorate the twelfth anniversary of the May 30 incident, flags were displayed at half-mast by the Chinese on May 30. In the morning, sacrifices were offered before the May 30 Victims' Tomb in Chapei by delegates from public bodies headed by Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, Wang Shao-lai, K. H. Lin, and Yu Chur-ting.

This was followed by a memorial meeting at the May 30 Memorial School, at which an address was made by Mr. Li Chun, and three minutes' silence was observed as a token of respect to the victim of the incident.

Special precautions were taken by the S. M. Police and French Police to prevent possible disorders. All was quiet in the Settlement, however, except for the distribution of a few anti-Japanese handbills.

KOREAN WOMAN ATTACKS ADOPTED DAUGHTER

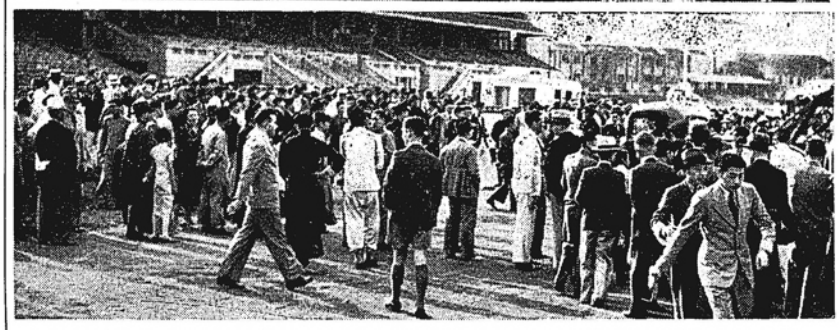
In a belief that her 14-year old adopted daughter planned to elope, a Korean woman on May 29 attempted to murder the girl with a heavy hammer, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported on May 30. The girl, saved from certain death by neighbour, was rushed to the Foomin Hospital, where nine stitches were required to close the gaping wound on the head. The would-be murderess, was immedately arrested by the Japanese Connsular Police.

NANTAO POLICEMAN SHOT WHILE ON DUTY

While he was on duty in Pu Yo Tung Road, Nantao, at 8.50 a.m. on May 30, Constable Li Yoong-chun, aged 26, attached to the Hsun Tao Street Sub-Station of the City Government Police Bureau, shot himself with his service rifle. The bullet went through Li's body and the constable was pronounced dead when taken to the hospital. Before he started his duty, the constable had a quarrel with his sweetheart. The Nantao police, after the shooting, visited the house of the woman, but, on arrival, found she had already left for an unknown destination.

MOTOR CAR STUNT ENDS IN DISASTER

N.C.H. Photos



Seven persons were injured at the Racecourse on May 29 when a motor car "stunt" by the Hell Drivers went awry and the car turned broadside on the officials' table and landed in the creek. Three persons were still detained in hospital. Upper picture shows the car in the creek, and below the crowd is seen gathered around the scene of the mishap.

SEVEN INJURED IN CRASH OF STUNTING CAR

Crowd at Race Course Gasps as Car Mows Down Officials and Bystanders

DISASTER stalked the Race Course ground on the afternoon of May 29 at the first appearance here of the "Hell Drivers," automotive dare-devils, when the car driven by Mr. Dick Acton left the track after a high jump and ploughed down seven foreigners, including one woman. The driver was unhurt and on the following afternoon he again drove the car involved in the accident. It is expected that all those injured will recover.

Hundreds of excited spectators witnessed the mishap, which occurred at 4.55 p.m., after the two drivers, Mr. Acton and Mr. Neil Oldfield, had "stunted" for half an hour. The persons injured all were seated or standing at an officials' table placed on the edge of the track.

The accident occurred when Mr. Acton felt the rear of his Dodge car moving towards the rail after his jump. He attempted to right the vehicle, but realized that he could not do so without being involved in a collision. Instead of rolling into the creek he chose to go directly into it, and it is thought that if he had followed the other course he would have injured a considerably larger number of persons. Those injured were either thrown into the creek or across it, and it is considered almost miraculous that no-one was killed. The water and the comparative softness of the banks of the creek undoubtedly saved the victims from worse injuries.

List of Injured

Those injured were:—

Mrs. C. W. Schooss, wife of the advertising manager of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury," who suffered shock and abrasions. She had just crossed to where her husband was announcing the events when the smash occurred. Her husband was unhurt although one of his trouser-legs was ripped off, and he continued speaking after a few seconds, vainly imploring the public, through the microphone, to remain quiet and not storm the scene of the accident.

Mr. Mark L. Moody, sustained lacerations and abrasions of the head, neck and body as he was thrown under the car in the creek. His left wrist was severely injured by his wrist-watch and his left elbow was also badly bruised.

Mr. Max Friedman, general manager of Messrs. China Motors, suffered facial and general injuries.

Mr. H. Haeusing, who had been playing tennis on the Race Course, suffered shock and minor injuries.

Mr. M. Engel, salesman for Messrs. Mark L. Moody, is suffering from shock and a fractured hip bone.

Mr. H. E. Heinzerling, sales manager for Messrs. Mark L. Moody, was taken away unconscious, suffering from lacerations of the right arm and a spinal injury.

The seventh person injured was a Mr. Loenstein, who, it was said, had been playing tennis in the vicinity of the show and had joined the spectators.

The accident halted the performance, and the main event, somersaulting, was not presented. Mr. Acton, the driver involved in the mishap, was apparently not a bit shaken by his experience. The car was driven away under its own power.

Eye-Witness Story

"It happened on the fourth run down the course," writes a "North-China Herald" representative who witnessed the accident. "Ramps were placed on the dirt track and the drivers guided one side of the car up this ramp to bounce it in the air and let it settle back on its thundering course. After the second successful run, the ramps were raised to a thirty degree incline. The first time both cars came through in good order."

"On the fourth attempt at much higher speed, the first car went up the ramp, bounced down, swerved to the right, and my heart was in my mouth as it missed the ground crew on the right of the track by inches. Something seemed to tell me that the car right behind would not make it—the same thrill seemed to run through the crowded stands behind me.

"He hit the left ramp, up he went and down—when the same thing happened as to his colleague, but he could not bring the car back. Straight for the official table went the forty-mile-an-hour missile of death. A crash, a lurch and it was over. A woman in a yellow dress, was seen by the horrified crowds hurtling through the air, bodies seemed to fly in all directions, mixed up with the white-washed fence of the track. After ploughing through the officials, the car hit the lip of the bank, went over and fell on its side into the muddy creek, landing on top of the woman, who was quickly extricated by willing hands.

"I ran forward as did scores of others. Police were already on the scene and but a few moments passed before the ambulances were there. Mud-covered victims were dragged out of the creek. One, apparently the worst injured of all, was carried over the track and into the stands. Another could not be lifted on to a stretcher until rough splints had bound up his broken leg.

"Mr. Carl Schooss was giving a running commentary on the programme which was ended when he was hit by the car itself. Only a few moments before, he had objected over the loudspeakers to the close presence of many spectators on the track, he even took exception to a daring newsreel cameraman who was lying down ready to take the terrifying shots which are so much a part of a modern film of this variety.

"So little did he realize the danger to himself and the officials at the table. It is easy to know why after an accident, of course, but it had already seemed foolhardy to many in the stands that the table should have been in the position it was, forward of the ramps, just past where the cars bumped back to earth. The narrowness of the track brought them apparently too close to the roaring cars."

Two ambulances and the Rescue Van turned out, but only one of the former was needed. Police constables and Race Course watchmen endeavoured to keep the crowd back, but were unable to stop large numbers of people from milling about the scene of the disaster, excitedly discussing the accident they had witnessed.

While the injured people were being rushed to the Country Hospital, where they were placed in the hands of Dr. W. H. Gardiner, a break-down van and a large body of workmen dragged the car out of the creek, where it had been lying almost on its side. Part of the windshield was cracked and the radiator grille broken and twisted. No other signs of damage could be seen, and the car, once righted, drove off under its own power.

1,003 REGISTERED IN JAPANESE SCHOOL

Breaking all records, the registration in the Japanese Eastern Primary School, Range Road, has now reached 1,003, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported on May 30. Of this number, 511 are girls and 492 are boys.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

HOUSING OF CHINA'S POOR PEOPLE

Col. Thomas Tchou Describes Realization of Dream to Create Model Villages

AFTER 4,000 years of civilization, every man has the right to have a decent roof over his head and a little sunshine and fresh air, according to Col. M. Thomas Tchou. In his speech on May 25 to the British Universities Club, he told of the birth of a dream twelve years ago when he was appalled by the miserable housing conditions of the great mass of poor Chinese here in Shanghai, and of how since that time the dream has been taking material shape in the form of model villages which are spreading throughout the country.

One day in 1925, Col. Tchou spent a smoky, sloppy and generally depressing time among the overcrowded huts and hovels which lay in great profusion not very far from the mansions of wealth in this city of extremes. That night he could not sleep. When morning came he had spent long hours working out the details of a model village which might at least take a few of those wallowing like animals in filthy conditions into a better atmosphere.

Meeting with both encouragement and discouragement among his colleagues and friends, Col. Tchou finally found twelve men who were each willing to finance a house costing $300. Others supported the idea and $40,000 was collected. Land was bought in Pootung and 24 houses, a social centre and auditorium, and a playground were built.

The project did not meet with success at first. Although the houses were of a type which would otherwise take a rent of $6 or $7 and they were only asking $3, for the first few months they could not fill the houses. People were suspicious of ulterior motives and resented the disinfecting process applied. Only families earning $30 or less were eligible.

Confidence Gained

Confidence was gained in the harmlessness of the village after a few months and since that time the houses have all been occupied and there has been a long waiting list.

Beyond giving the tenants decent houses in which to live, Col. Tchou and his colleagues had to teach them how to live in them, to keep them orderly and themselves clean. They further began teaching them to read and write and it was not long before the village became literate.

The great success of this first model village caused three more such villages to spring up in Greater Shanghai in 1930, the social workers being trained in Pootung. Then about a year-and-a-half ago, Col. Tchou had a conference with the then Mayor Wu Te-chen which resulted in $1,000,000 being appropriated for the purpose of building and financing four large villages comprising in all about 1,000 houses. These are in the vicinities of Dixwell Road, Chungshan Road, Markham Road, and the South City.

The movement is spreading throughout China, such villages being born at Tsingtao, Canton, Hankow, Ichang and other places.

Garden City at Ichang

Much thought and energy has been devoted to the problem of designing houses which would be satisfactory and at the same time come within the necessary bounds of economy. At the meeting of the British Universities Club, Col. Tchou displayed miniatures of the various types which had been designed and found practical. To secure a type of house which would be within the means of mud-hut dwellers only able to pay about $1 a month, Col. Tchou finally succeeded in designing a house that would cost only $100 when built in large numbers.

Col. Tchou now looks forward to his biggest project yet in housing schemes which is to create a garden city at Ichang situated on the slopes of a low hill about one mile below the city. He has recently returned from this gateway to Szechuen Province where, at the invitation of Mr. Lu Tso-fu, General Manager of the Ming Sung Industrial Company, he has been making investigations into the possibilities of building a model city for the 400 employees of the company. Moving spirits behind the project are also understood to be Messrs. Chang Shu-ling and Cheng Pi-chen, the company's managers in Shanghai.

All houses are to have separate living rooms, bed rooms, kitchen and bath room. Each house will also have some space in front for a garden. Careful plans will be made for a school, a hospital, a library, an auditorium, baths for men and women, a co-operative shop, water and electricity supply, a swimming pool and a fire brigade. When organized, the new town will probably have a directing council, engage a number of social experts to man the different projects and enlist voluntary workers from among its population.

CAMPAIGN TO HELP CHINA'S LEPERS

Acting Mayor's Reception of Inauguration

The spacious grounds of the Hardoon Garden on Bubbling Well Road on May 27 provided the setting for a tea reception given by Mr. O. K. Yui, Acting Mayor, to the members of the Chinese Mission to Lepers. The object was to inaugurate a financial campaign from which it is hoped to raise $10,000 and $100,000 for the work of the mission and establish a sinking fund respectively.

In launching an appeal for public sympathy, interest and support, Mr. Yui said that there were over 1,000,000 victims of the tragic disease, leprosy, in China. This was not a credit to their more privileged countrymen and the fact that this scourge was preventable, and also curable even after it had developed, was sufficient inducement to work for its eradication.

It was, therefore, helping a really worthy cause by supporting the Chinese Mission to Lepers, which had been established some twelve years, either by active participation in the work, or by financial aid, concluded Mr. Yui.

Mr. P. K. Chu gave a brief outline of the rules of membership, while Mr. Loh Pah-hong thanked the gathering for its interest in this vital subject. About 100 people were present, including Mr. Wong Shao-lai, Mr. T. C. Chao, Dr. Li Ting-an, Commissioner of Health, Dr. W. K. Ting, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Lee, Dr. Sze Ming-sze, Dr. Mary Stone, Miss J. V. Hughes, Mr. K. S. Loh, Dr. Daniel Lai, Mr. William Yinson Lee, former president of the Mission, and many others.

The relief work of the Mission consists in subsidizing leper institutions, distributing medicine, helping individual lepers, establishing modern leprosaria, giving patients social and moral support and providing spiritual instruction. It also co-operates with world relief organs, furnishes information about the disease in China, introduces new medicines, publishes books and pamphlets and through extensive publicity helps to educate the public, stimulate Government interest, encourage suitable legislation and young doctors to take up leprology, and establish auxiliaries throughout China.

NINE MEN INJURED AT A.B.C. MILL

200 Workers Riot Because of Five Dismissals

Nine men were injured not seriously on May 28 when trouble flared up at the A.B.C. factory 1099 Connaught Road, in Chinese territory, the scene of labour unrest in April.

The disturbance was due to the refusal of the management to reinstate five workers who had been dismissed last month. The personnel consequently went on strike and stormed the plant at about 6.30 a.m. Windows and furniture were smashed and workers and office employees were injured slightly in the encounter. Nine men were sent to hospital in two Fire Brigade Ambulances.

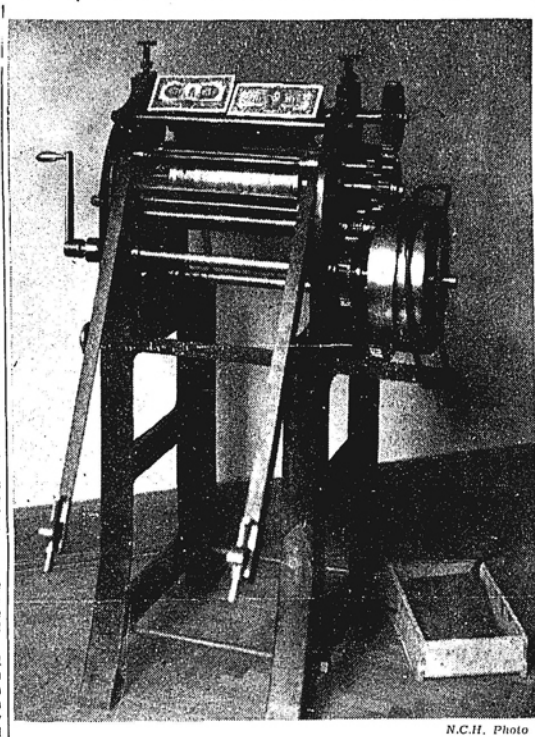
The Chinese Police went to the scene, but the trouble had subsided when they arrived. The S.M.P. Reserve Unit stood by in the neighbourhood, but did not go into action, the situation was reported as quiet last night, the factory being closed.

Some 200 workers participated in the demonstration.

GIANT DREDGER ORDERED FOR YANGTZE RIVER

Berlin, May 24.

The Whangpoo Conservancy Board has instructed the Schichau yard at Elbing (Germany) to construct a special dredger, for use in clearing out the Yangtze river. This dredger will be the largest of its kind in the world, for it will be capable of dealing with 20,000 tons of mud per day. The channel entry into Shanghai harbour will be deepened by 9 feet.—Trans-Ocean.



N.C.H. Photo

JAPANESE COUNTERFEITING PRESS

The above combination hand and power press, of Japanese manufacture, was seized by the S.M. Police in a raid on 63 Connaught Road on May 27. Ten Japanese, Korean and Chinese men and women were arrested and another Japanese has surrendered as one of the leaders of the gang. The press shown above was equipped to produce counterfeit five-dollar notes of the Bank of China. Specimens of the bogus bills seized are exhibited on the machine. The notes were well made, according to the experts who later examined them.

POLICE RAIDERS SEIZE BOGUS MONEY

Plot to Flood Shanghai with Bad Bills: Two Presses Founded: Nine Arrested

An audacious plot to flood Shanghai with counterfeit bank-notes was nipped in the bud on May 27 by the Shanghai Municipal Police in two raids resulting in the seizure of printing presses and their products and the arrest of nine men and women suspects.

The raids were conducted by members of Crime Branch Headquarters, who were assisted, in one instance, by detectives attached to the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Command. Those arrested were two Japanese, three Koreans and four Chinese.

The plot which has been thwarted is reminiscent of similar schemes unearthed in recent months in Hopei, involving Japanese subjects. As in the Hopei cases, national bank currency was counterfeited.

In Chinese Territory

Chinese territory had been chosen by the gang for their headquarters, the plant being installed at 63 Connaught Road, an address not far distant from the China General Omnibus Company depot. The two printing presses had been set up in a Chinese house which had been rented by Chinese some three months ago. Several days ago the Settlement Police picked up the scent of the counterfeiters and established a watch on the premises. Finally, on May 27 they surrounded the place and raided it.

It is a certainty that none of the bogus money produced had been placed in circulation, as the state of the enterprise, when raided, was still experimental. A highly specialized plant, with experts working at high speed to perfect "notes" of the three national banks—the Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Central Bank of China—was the insidious instrument made harmless by the police.

Det. Chief Insp. J. W. Prince, Supt. Loh Lien-kwe, Det. Insp. H. C. Glover, Det. Sub-Insp. V. S. Bebenin and Det. Sergt. J. Bradley led the raiders. They found every door of the two-storey house locked and before they could penetrate into attic hiding-place of the plant they were called upon to cut off the escape of one of the Chinese suspects over adjoining roofs.

Two Presses

In the attic they discovered two printing presses for producing engraved notes, one of them being a combination hand and power press of up-to-date construction. On this press were finely engraved copper plates for making $10 notes of the Bank of China. Other plates were for producing $5, $1, 50-cent and 20-cent bank-notes. Some $350 in completed five and ten dollar notes was seized, as well as a large amount of half-finished bills. It was evident that the operators of the counterfeit plant were trying to perfect a majority of their plates when the raid was made.

A Japanese man and woman, two Korean men and one Korean woman, and two Chinese men were arrested.

Several car-loads of equipment and materials were taken to Police Headquarters during the morning and early afternoon, including the presses, a rolling machine, an expensive enlarging camera, more than 70 bottles of chemicals, some twenty tins of printing ink of various colours, lamps, bellows and electrical equipment, labels and many other perquisites.

Gang Head Surrenders

Hidesaburo Hosokawa, 42 years of age, whom the Japanese Consular Police describe as a "king of counterfeiters," surrendered to the local Japanese authorities on May 28, admitting leadership of the Connaught Road bank-note gang, according to Japanese sources.

Another important development was the arrest, by the Settlement Police, of a Korean suspected of having been financially interested in the gigantic scheme to flood Shanghai and other places in China with false notes bearing the names of the three Chinese Government banks.

The Japanese press, while admitting that their nationals were principally involved in the crime, suggested that Communists were connected with the enterprise because of the finding of pictures of Communist leaders on the raided premises. This source further said that the Japanese woman seized in the raid has been identified as one of the leaders of a cotton mill strike at Amagasaki, Japan, several years ago. Altogether nine men and women were arrested by the raiders.

Instigator in Scheme

The latest Korean suspect, named Antai Koku, was taken into custody by Det. Sub-Insp. V. S. Bebenin at a Russian boarding-house in Rue Bourgeat. In his possession, it is alleged, was found a promissory note, signed by one of the othtr accused, showing that Koku had invested money in the counterfeiting scheme.

Hosokawa, the asserted "brains" of the ring, the Japanese sources reported, gave himself up to the Japanese Consular Police, who had been searching for him. He had been living in House 7, Lane 220, Yangping Road.

MR. O. K. YUI OPENS HOMES EXHIBITION

Cuts Tape at Ceremony in the Race Course

"Every one of us is interested in better homes, for life begins at home. When the home is right, the happiness of life is assured," said Mr. O. K. Yui, acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai, when he addressed a large gathering representative of the foreign and Chinese communities of Shanghai at the formal opening on May 28 of the Second Better Homes and Chinese Industries Exhibition in the Public Stand of the Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, said Mr. Yui, should be proud of the fine display afforded by the exhibition. People who lived in Shanghai were fortunate in that they were able to get almost anything that money could buy. A better home, however, was not necessarily made up entirely of expensive things, for a simple home could be both attractive and comfortable, and, in fact, at times a better one. On the other hand, there was no reason why those with means to acquire them should deny themselves the luxury and comfort of a well-appointed home, bearing in mind the fact they spent at least half their time there.

Modern applied science had done wonders in turning the task of housekeeping into a real pleasure, even the washing of dishes and the peeling of potatoes being done with the aid of electric machinery. Naturally, the comforts and conveniences for the home could only be secured providing they had facilities for manufacture. Without modern industry, there could be no modern comforts, and it was therefore fitting that the Industries Exhibits should go side by side with the Better Home Exhibits.

Mr. E. F. Harris, chairman of Millington's, after a graceful tribute to Mr. Yui and his kindness in agreeing to open the exhibition, said that those who toured the exhibition would find it quite an international one, China, Great Britain, America, Japan, Germany, Italy, France, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, and many other countries being represented.

Mr. Yui, after being presented with a bouquet by Miss Olive Blown, then cut the tape and declared the exhibition open.

A tour was conducted by the exhibition manager, Mr. J. H. Fox. It is expected that by the time it ends on June 15, over 100,000 people will have visited the exhibition, which occupies 50,000 square feet of floor space, or slightly over the amount of space occupied by the dog and flower shows. The arrangement of the various stands was left to the exhibitors, some of whom have full working models of well-drilling apparatus, water-purifying plants, and other technical equipment.

Decorative Display

Some of the stands are of an essentially modern aspect in design and construction, others employ English and Colonial period styles. Some of the stands rely mainly on a decorative display of their products to catch the eye, while others, particularly the various furniture exhibitors, have turned their stands into charming little rooms, complete with furnishings and appointments.

Outside, near the race track, a complete two-storey model bungalow has been erected by one firm, with the co-operation of a number of other firms who have helped to furnish and decorate it with the very best in the way of materials and workmanship, even to the appointments on the little roof-garden.

As in the case of the first exhibition, many of the exhibitors are conducting prize competitions, which offer various rewards and souvenirs, while others are distributing samples and mementoes. Practically every modern convenience and necessary are on display.

Then, of course, there are two other great attractions, the Hell Drivers, with their amazing display of controlled crashes and break-neck driving, and the Fun Fair, containing the usual hoopla, shooting gallery, Aunt Sally, collection of freaks, chance wheel, and a python advertised as being the longest living captive reptile in China. The snake is said to be over thirty feet long.

MAN SHOT IN THE BACK IN ROBISON ROAD

Returning home from an amusement resort shortly after midnight on May 28, Zung Dao-tsang, aged 39, a resident of a Robison Road house, was shot from behind by an unidentified man when he was near his own house. In the darkness, the assailant escaped. Zung was taken to hospital with a gunshot wound.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Annual Meetings

ELECTRIC ENGINEERS INSTITUTE

Co-operation with Other Engineering Bodies: New Officers Elected: Mr. S. Flemons Chairman

The annual meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, China Centre, was held on May 24 at the Lester Institute, East Seward Road, the chair being taken by Mr. C. R. Webb. The following report was presented by Mr. J. Haynes Wilson, hon. secretary and treasurer:—

The committee desire to express the most cordial thanks of the centre to those who have read papers at ordinary meetings, for the reading of papers helps most materially in furthering the aims of the institution. The following papers read during the period under review were much appreciated:—The development of electrical power in Nanking, and adjacent districts, by M. H. Pai. Modern long distance telephony, by L. G. Freeth, and electrical equipment in warships, by Lieut.-Com. H. T. Powell, R.N.

Mr. C. S. Taylor was nominated by your committee as the China Centre representative on the Institution Council.

The annual ballot resulted in the election of the following to serve on the committee:—S. Y. Chang, W. C. Gomersall, C. M. Perrin, N. Denison, A. H. Harvey, J. S. Whitney, S. Flemons, J. A. McKinney, C. R. Webb, A. H. Gordon, A. J. Percival, and J. H. Wilson.

At the first meeting of the new committee, Mr. Webb was elected to the chair, Mr. Wilson was elected as Vice-Chairman, also as hon. secretary and treasurer.

Messrs. Webb and Wilson have regularly attended the monthly council meetings of the Engineering Society of China as nominees of the China Centre.

Closer Co-operation

During January 1936 the president, past president and the hon. secretary attended a meeting convened by the Engineering Society of China for the purpose of discussing with the executives of the Chinese Engineering Society, the Chinese Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institution of Civil Engineers, Shanghai Branch, the possibilities of closer co-operation. It was agreed at this meeting that the secretaries of the various societies should meet and discuss a programme to give effect to the opinions expressed by various speakers.

Certain reciprocal arrangements have been agreed, such as the interchange of speakers, proceedings and invitations.

A very successful joint garden party was held on October 10, 1936. Approximately 300 people attended and it is thought that much good was done because of the opportunity for engineers of all nationalities to get to know one another. On December 31, the number of members was 74. During the year the number of retirements equalled the number of new members.

Comments on the accounts for 1936 are as follows:—These are presented on the same basis as last year and show income and expenditure applicable to the year together with a balance sheet showing the position at the end of the year. The excess of income over expenditure for 1936 was $173.98, conditional upon it being established that the contribution from the parent institution received in 1937 was wholly applicable to the year 1936. A note to this effect has been shown on the statement of account for 1936, having been added at the request of the Hon. Auditor. The secretary of the parent institution has been requested by letter to confirm that this assumption is correct.

Turning to the balance sheet, the total surplus at December 31, 1936—after adding the surplus from income and expenditure account for the year under review—is shown to be $678.02.

Most cordial thanks are due to Mr. C. D. Longhurst for undertaking the office of Hon. Auditor.

The chairman, after proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, remarked that this had been a very successful year as far as co-operation with the Engineering Society of China had been concerned. He would like to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman of the Engineering Society of China and his officers for this co-operation. The thanks of the Institution was also conveyed to the authorities of the Lester Institute for allowing the Institution to make use of the premises for their meetings. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Webb for his services as chairman of the Institution.

The following committee was elected for the ensuing year:—Messrs. W. A. Ankerson, S. Y. Chang, S. Flemons, F. J. Hookham, W. C. Gomersall, J. A. McKinney, C. M. Perrin, A. J. Percival, C. R. Webb and J. Haynes Wilson. At a subsequent meeting of the new committee, the following officers were appointed:—chairman, Mr. S. Flemons; vice-chairman, Mr. C. M. Perrin; and hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. Miles.

APPRENTICE SYSTEM TO BE STUDIED

Engineering Society Names Special Committee

At the conclusion of the annual general meeting of the Engineering Society of China held on May 24, a preliminary discussion on the status and training of the various grades of apprentice in the engineering world was suggested by the newly elected President, Mr. J. Haynes Wilson. He suggested that the time has come for the Society to take a serious and lasting interest in the apprentice not only for his benefit, but for the benefit of future engineering processes in China.

Following the President's remarks, nine or ten members of the Society recounted briefly their experience with various systems of apprenticeship and described roughly the ancient and modern systems which are in use. It would appear that there are some five or six classes of apprentices comprising (1) the university graduate seeking practical experience, (2) the educated but unqualified student having much the same aim as (1), (3) those training to become supervisors and foremen, (4) those training as artisans, (5) boys of no education, nominally apprenticed to small shop masters (Child labour in an extremely unsatisfactory form).

It was found that each of these classes had special needs and experience had shown that most of the systems in use can be materially improved in all grades. It was therefore felt that this Society can perform a very useful service for the community by coordinating information and experience and endeavouring to formulate practical and mutually satisfactory systems of training.

In conclusion, on a proposal of Mr. W. H. Wei, the Council of the Society was directed to appoint immediately a committee to investigate and report as soon as possible on the ways and means in which the Society can take action.

A NUMBER of Chinese trade organizations in Shanghai held a meeting at the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce on May 24, when a committee to launch a boycott movement against the purchase and sale of "illicit goods" was appointed.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL REPORT PUBLIC

The ordinary budget of the French Concession for 1937 totals $9,786,115.04, according to the Annual Report and Budget, issued on May 28. The French Police expenditures are set at $3,067,521.72. The total of the extraordinary budget is $3,359,101.36.

The book, printed by the Imprimerie Municipale, consists of four sections, namely Council Meetings, reports for 1936, financial statement for 1936 and the budget. There are many illustrations and graphs accompanying the text and a useful index of the subject-matter, at the beginning of the volume.

The annual reports are on health and public hygiene, the abattoirs, education, wireless and semaphore services, fire brigade, police, public works, parks, and finance.

N.C.H. Photo

LATVIAN AVIATOR REACHES SHANGHAI

Captain Herberts Cukurs, the Latvian pilot, arrived in Shanghai on May 26 from Foochow, where he was held up for one day owing to bad weather. He left Hongkong on May 24. Captain Cukurs is engaged on a leisurely tour of the Far East, and proposes flying on to Peiping, Mukden and Tokyo in a day or two. He is seen in the centre of the picture.

CAPT. CUKURS ARRIVES FROM SOUTH CHINA

Latvian Aviator in Shanghai on Aerial Tour of the East: To Fly to Tokyo via Peiping and Mukden

The sight of a low-winged, single-engined monoplane coming in for a landing at the Lunghwa Aerodrome caused a certain amount of excitement at 4.30 p.m. on May 26. As it circled the hangars the registration letters "YL—ABA" were discerned on the side of the fuslage. It was Captain Herberts Cukurs, of the Latvian Air Force, arriving, bringing in his trim monoplane to a safe landing.

Captain Cukurs set out from Hongkong on the morning of May 24, expecting to arrive in Shanghai at about dusk that day. Bad weather north of Foochow, however, forced him to turn back, and he remained there until 1 p.m. on May 26, when conditions cleared somewhat and he was able to take-off for Shanghai. Last November, when Captain Cukurs was expected to arrive in Shanghai from the south, a large crowd gathered at the aerodrome to meet him, and hung around for hours before dispersing.

The only people to meet him were Mr. V. Niskanen, Consul-General for Finland, Mr. J. Pure, Secretary for Latvian Affairs of the Finnish Consulate, Mr. E. A. R. Fowles, of the A.P.C., two members of a Japanese news agency, and a representative of the "North-China Herald." Captain Cukurs is engaged on a very leisurely tour of the Far East, which accounts for the fact that he has taken his time about reaching Shanghai and has been rather indefinite as to his movements.

"I don't know how long I shall stay here," he told the "North-China Herald" representative. "Maybe for one or two days, or maybe more. I am going to try and get permission from the Japanese authorities to fly to Manchoukuo and Mukden and from there will go to Tokyo. I shall fly to Mukden via Peiping."

Future Movements

He was uncertain as to his movements beyond Tokyo. It is understood that he is also trying to get permission to fly back to Riga, Latvia, via Russia, but so far his efforts in this connection have not been very successful. Should this permission be denied him—it will be recalled that Mr. F. Chichester, the British pilot, was refused—he will return to Shanghai and fly back to Latvia the way he came.

Captain Cukurs left Latvia in October last year, and tried to take off from the Kai Tak Aerodrome, Hongkong, for Shanghai on November 22. He struck a sandy patch where the field was being repaired, however and the aeroplane came to an inglorious rest with its nose in the ground and its undercarriage wrecked. A light monoplane of his own construction, Captain Cukurs' machine is fitted with a Bristol "Gipsy" engine which cruises normally at 2,000 revolutions a minute, although for brief periods at a time this can be increased to 2,350 revs.

Big-Game Hunting

The propeller is also of English make, Fairy Aircraft Co., as are certain other accessories. He was unable, he said, to secure the necessary parts to replace those that were damaged in Hongkong, and had to send back to England for them. While "Tris Zvaigznes (Three Stars)," as the 'plane is called, was being repaired, he went off to French Indo-China and for the past few months has been touring that country hunting game.

His average speed from Foochow to Shanghai was slightly over 120 miles an hour, which is a good speed for a comparatively low-powered, small monoplane.

One of the "ace" pilots of the Latvian Air Force, Captain Cukurs has flown well over 70,000 miles. This includes 20,000 kilometres in Africa as a transport pilot for Air France, service with the French Air Force in Syria, Algeria and the Sudan and his present trip, which included stops at Berlin, Basra, Karachi and Hanoi. No definite date has been set for his return to Latvia.

BOILER ATTENDANTS TO BE TRAINED

New Council Course to be Initiated

An experimental course in the training of boiler attendants has been started under the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The class is made possible by the voluntary assistance of three Chinese engineers who are approved as boiler inspectors by the Council—Messrs. T. S. King, Y. C. Lee, and Yenson Hu. The course will consist of twelve lectures and demonstrations in all, four of which have already been held.

The aim of the course will be to induce in the boiler attendants a sense of responsibility for performing their duties so as to promote safety. In consequence the characteristics of various types of boilers in use, with the dangers peculiar to these, will be stressed, together with the need for care in connection with boiler mountings and appliances such as economizers, super-heaters, etc. The routine of the work of the attendant before lighting fires, on putting boilers out of use, reporting defects, etc., will be discussed. Lantern slides, models, and actual demonstrations on boilers will be used as teaching methods.

It is hoped that out of his experimental course can grow opportunities for training both of plant engineers and attendants. It is thought that, when facilities for training are provided, it will later be possible to ensure that only attendants with some initial qualifications may be employed in the care of boilers.

DESPITE the death of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., there will be no change in the policies of the Rockefeller Foundation Fund Commission and the policies will be carried out in China, a spokesman of the Commission told a Chinese press reporter on May 25.

N.C.H. Photo

FIRST STAMPS OF THE NEW REIGN

The first stamps of the new reign arrived in Shanghai from London on May 28 by the latest mail. Here are two of the new issue bearing the head of King George VI with one of the former issue as a contrast.

BURGLAR ATTACKS MR. SPEELMAN

Foreign Resident Victim of Night Assault

Stealing silently into the bedroom of Mr. M. Speelman, a prominent local resident, early on May 24, a Eurasian named Lie Sioe Djie, alias Fris Timmermans, made a startling attack on the sleeping man, apparently in the hope of overpowering him and stealing some money. A fierce scuffle followed, which ended with Mr. Speelman, although wounded through being struck with a bottle, getting the better of his assailant, and locking him in the bathroom. Several slight wounds were inflicted on the intruder in the course of the struggle.

Servants, awakened by the noise upstairs, rushed to their master's bedroom and found him suffering from head wounds. While he was being taken off to the Ste. Marie Hospital, the French Police were notified of the incident, and an enquiry was set on foot. Meanwhile Lie had managed to make good his escape from the bathroom down a drain pipe, the means by which he entered the building.

The French Police immediately notified all stations in the French Concession, the International Settlement, and the Chinese City, circulating a description of the wanted man. They also notified the hospitals, where it was thought that he might go to have his wounds treated.

Attacker Arrested

Shortly after the alarm had been flashed throughout Shanghai, Lie walked into Hongkew Police Station, and made a report to the effect that he had been the victim of a savage attack. He was immediately placed under arrest, being recognized as the man who had committed the assault on Mr. Speelman. The Settlement police authorities handed him over to the French police, and he was finally turned over to the Netherlands consular authorities.

Mr. M. Speelman

Lie Sioe Djie was identified as a Netherlands subject of Chinese extraction. He was carrying in his pockets letters written in an incoherent style. He has a police record, having been deported from Hongkong last year, arriving in Shanghai in October. On December 2, he caused a disturbance in the Sun Sun Restaurant, Nanking Road, it is alleged through being in a drunken condition. On March 13 this year, he attempted to commit suicide while under the care of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Speelman is understood to have been only slightly injured. His wounds were caused by broken glass from the bottle with which he was struck.

JAPANESE BEATEN BY CUSTOMS GUARD

Injuries, which will take two weeks to be healed, were inflicted on an unnamed Japanese by a Chinese Customs guard on the Whangpoo Wharf on May 28, the "Shanghai Mainichi" alleged on May 29.

The Japanese, employed by the Arai Yoko, traders in spinning machinery, was about to load six crates with 150 ball bearings in the Tsingtao Maru, when he was assaulted by the guard. The boxes, the daily added, had already been inspected by Customs examiners.

Four of the six crates were also seized by Customs officials, according to the journal.

LORD Wigram, Permanent Lord-in-Waiting, has telegraphed to Shanghai ordering one autographed copy of Gen. and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's recently published book on the Sian affair.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SOCIALISM AND THE U.S.S.R.

Soviet Ambassador on the New Constitution: Basis, "From Each According to His Ability"

"FOR many years I have worked abroad in different diplomatic capacities and I must say there is still a great deal of misunderstanding about the great economic, political and social changes which are taking place in my country," said Mr. D. Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador to China, in an address on the "New Constitution of the U.S.S.R." before the China Institute of Pacific Relations, the Pan-Pacific Association, and the Soviet-Chinese Association of Culture Relations at the Park Hotel on May 25.

If this misunderstanding could have been explained in the early days of the Union, owing to the lack of genuine information from the country barred by warfronts from the outside world, this explanation was obsolete now that the Soviet Government had normal relations with the countries of the world, the country was visited by tourists, and a number of books had been published. The only possible answer to the misunderstanding must therefore be prejudice, based on hatred against a new social order.

Those brought up in the belief that the capitalist order was the higher form of human society did not want to see Socialism, which excluded the exploitation of man by man, arise. This hatred was so great that at times it amounted to self-hypnosis against the country and any news concerning its industrial growth of power. This state of things was bad, although the people of the Soviet Union were not so very offended by the lack of attention, for it made them laugh.

"I must note with satisfaction that Chinese public opinion, with a few exceptions, has broadly speaking rightly understood the great international importance of the new Constitution," he went on. Facts were stubborn things, and whether one liked them or not, it was better to study them and know them instead of remaining wilfully blind to them.

Industrial Changes

The first thing he would place before them was the recent industrial changes in the Soviet Union. The increase in productive capacity was not only the result of the increased number of workers in mills and factories, but also the result of the increase in the productive capacity of the workers. The greatest problem faced during the time of the Five Year Plan was the comparatively low productive capacity of the workers who at that time had not yet mastered the operation of the new and complicated machines. That difficulty was now over.

Two important tendencies were the rapid development of industry, resulting in the immense growth of the economic and political importance of the country, and the rapid growth in the productive capacities of every worker and peasant, which presupposed the progress in their cultural and technical development. The third decisive factor was a colossal growth of the so-called "socialist sector" in national economy; this "socialist sector" comprised those branches of national economy which were developed on a social basis.

In 1935, 97.8 per cent. of the whole agricultural production came from the socialist sector and 2.2 per cent. from individual peasant, directly opposite to the 1924 figures. This fact was of very great political significance, changing the psychology of the peasant masses decisively in favour of socialism. To-day, the superiority of the socialist method in agriculture had been proved to them by 300,000 tractors working in the fields of the Soviet Union and by the raising of their standard of living.

With regard to Stalin's Constitution, as it was called, they were materialists, believing that the being determined the consciousness and that external surroundings played a decisive role in the creation of a personality; at the same time, they believed that great personalities embodied in themselves the aspirations of a certain part of the society of a certain nation and of a certain class. In Stalin, as in Lenin, were embodied the aspirations and hopes of the working class and all peoples of the Union, and these were to be found in the new Stalinist Constitution.

Basic Principle

The basic principle of Socialism embodied in the Constitution was:—"From each according to his ability, to each according to the work performed." Every citizen in the Union had the right to demand from the Government payment according to the results of his labour. Criticisms that this principle was a departure from Communist principles proved nothing more than short-sightedness and the absence of common sense. They believed that the highest form of human society was the Communist society where all was based on the principle embodied in the Constitution.

"But this can be achieved when there is such an abundance of products that all the needs of everybody can be satisfied and when everybody will consider his labour for society not as an obligation but as a pleasure," went on Mr. Bogomolov. "It is clear that until that stage of economic and cultural development is reached, it is idle talk to speak about the distribution of products according to the needs of everybody."

This was why so much importance was paid to the development of the Stakhanoff movement; Stakhanoff succeeded in rationalizing his work so that his production increased tremendously during the same seven-hour day. The success of this movement gave them the assurance that some day the Communist order would become a reality.

Dictatorship Remains

The dictatorship of the proletariat remained, but two points had to be kept in mind. Firstly, it would be wrong to apply the term "proletariat" to the working class, for there were no capitalists in the Union, the means of producing belonging to the State, the leading power of which was the working class. Secondly, the word "dictatorship" meant the guidance of society by the State in the hands of a certain class, or, in the Soviet Union, the hands of the new working class.

"Being encircled by capitalist countries, some of which are not at all friendly, the Soviet Union is obliged to strengthen her military power and be ready for any emergency. On the other hand, as the last two trials of the Trotskyist traitors have shown, the latter, although not having any basis in the country, but being supported and financed by foreign agents, still can do quite a great deal of harm.

"The failure of their subversive activities was recently publicly deplored in a foreign country by an important representative of aggressive military circles.—It proves once more the justice of the sentence and no Government, however democratic it may be, dares show mercy towards those who become traitors to their own people and their own country."

Democratic Spirit

The best proof of how the democratic spirit had impregnated the masses of the Union was in the fact that the draft of the new Constitution was discussed for four months by the whole nation before it was presented to the 8th Extraordinary Congress of Soviets; there was no factory, no institution and no collective farm where the draft had not been discussed, and thousands of concrete proposals were sent to the Central Executive Committee for consideration.

It might interest them to know that the principle of secret ballot was already being realized in all public organizations, and first of all in all party and trade-union elections. On June 1, new elections in these trade union organizations, for instance, would be on the basis of secret ballot.

To show how the Soviet system guaranteed different nationalities their free development, he would take for an example the Tartar Autonomous Republic, which had a bad time before the revolution. Now it was organized in an autonomous republic, with its republic centre at Kazan; the population of the republic, was about three million people. In 1913, 83 per cent. of the population was illiterate; to-day, there were 2,700 elementary schools and 720 middle schools, with 550,000 children attending them. In addition, there were twelve universities and colleges and 35 technical schools.

Women's Position

The last point he would touch upon was the position of women in the U.S.S.R. He could not avoid speaking on this subject, for "just imagine, how could I speak about the life of a country if I forget 50 per cent. of its population?" That would be not only an injustice but the greatest stupidity, for a nation could achieve its fullest development only when every man and woman was on the same basis of equality, and when every citizen had similar opportunities for the development of personal capacities.

"If you take into consideration that the Soviet Union is one of the youngest countries in the world (70 per cent. of its population are below 30 years of age), you will understand that now, after 20 years of the Soviet system, the full equality of women is an axiom which does not need to be proved. As the capitalist order itself so the inequality of women, for the largest and youngest half of the population of my country is something which belongs to the past. The progress of women in the Soviet Union is really amazing."

In every sphere of life, including administration, they were advancing more and more, and he was sure the time was not far away when the equilibrium of both sexes in economic, political and cultural spheres would be achieved. Last year, a decree prohibiting abortions was published, to raise the cry from hostile critics abroad that this was nothing more than the limitation of women's freedom. These critics forgot, firstly, that the decree was introduced after being publicly discussed at many thousands of meetings in all parts of the country, and after the great majority of whom voted in favour of it; and secondly, that in the Soviet Union the bringing-up of children was not a burden on a mother from a material point of view.

State and Women

Quite apart from the fact that, under the new law, it was almost impossible for a father to avoid responsibility in paying alimony, the State did all it could to satisfy the needs of mothers. The law guaranteed every woman four months leave with full pay in case of pregnancy—two months before and two after the birth of the child. Mothers suckling their children were given special intervals during working hours to feed their children, while a net of children's crèches and kindergartens covered the Soviet Union.

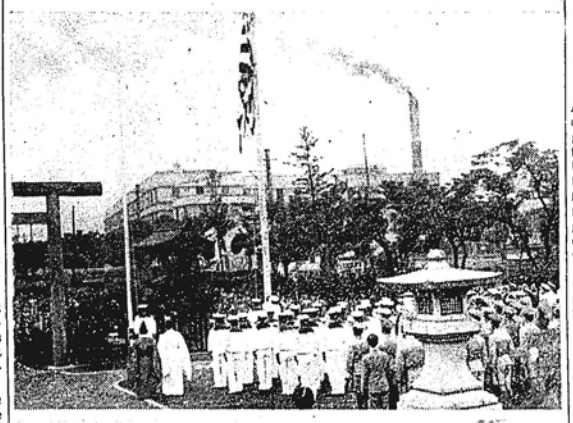
"Having done this, the Soviet Government considered it quite opportune to undertake measures for the improvement of the health of the nation, because it was clear that the use of abortions on a large scale is influencing the health of the nation in a very bad way. Besides, contraceptive measures are not prohibited."

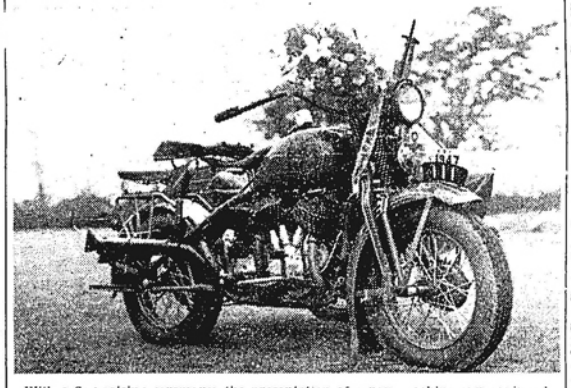
Article 122 of the new Constitution read:—

Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life. The possibility of exercising these rights of women is ensured by affording women equally with men the right to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, maternity leave with pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

This guaranteed full equality for women and made it possible, he concluded, for them to take part in the building of a new society on the same basis as it was for men, for the happiness and well-being of the whole of mankind.

JAPANESE CELEBRATE NAVY DAY





With a flag raising ceremony, the presentation of a new machine-gun equipped motorcycle, gift of a local Japanese, and other observances, Japanese naval forces in Shanghai on May 27 celebrated the 32nd anniversary of the Battle of Tsushima. Above, the flag-raising in the compound of the Kiangwan Road Shinto Shrine. Below is shown the new motorcycle, with a bouquet of flowers on the handlebars.

SHANGHAI PREPARES FOR FLOODS

Bunding to be Raised: Pump System to Operate

A "sea wall" will protect the International Settlement from floods due to high tide and typhoons, it was disclosed on May 26. The Public Works Department, it was learned, has started preliminary work on a project combining a higher bunding with a pump system which will endeavour to keep the drains from being flooded by returning the water to the Whangpoo River. The outer edge of The Bund is to be raised about three feet.

The project, it is estimated, will not entail great expenditure. It will offer an efficient safeguard against serious emergencies from flooding such as Shanghai has experienced in former years.

With a large number of workmen engaged on construction of the "sea wall" and on the installation of the pumping system, it is expected that the entire project will be finished well before the start of the typhoon season this year, that is, before the middle of July. It will extend along the whole Bund from the Soochow Creek to the border of the French Concession.

YOUNG RUSSIAN FOUND SHOT IN THE HEAD

Passers-by along Rue Chu Pao-san at about 9.30 p.m. on May 24 heard a shot coming from an alleyway near the middle of the street, and found Vladimir Sarantchoukoff, 21-year-old member of the Russian Company of the French Police, lying seriously injured from a gun shot wound in the head. He was rushed to the St. Marie Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

Sarantchoukoff, a young man of very quiet disposition, joined the Russian Company about a year ago, and had a spotless record with that unit. He had no relatives in Shanghai, and had never expressed any intention of taking his own life. His service pistol was found lying near the body. One shot had been fired.

AMERICAN WOMAN STRUCK ON HEAD

A young American woman was taken to the Country Hospital shortly after 8 a.m. on May 30 suffering from what appeared to be a blow on the head. The injury, which was not serious, apparently had been inflicted at her flat in Lane 150, Tifeng Road, but she was reluctant to tell the Police the full circumstances. The young woman was due to sail the same night for America.

GIRL GRADUATES AT TEA PARTY

American School Guests of the A.A.U.W.

The girl graduates of the Shanghai American School were the Association of American University Women's guests at tea on May 26 in the recreation room at St. John's University, Jessfield. The affair was to have been the annual garden party for the Senior Class, but the rain fell even more discouragingly on the green campus of St. John's than it did on the town, and the tea things were moved indoors.

They were moved to an airy room whose windows bloomed with cheery flowers and gave out onto the garden beyond. A long table set with tea and punch, sandwiches and cake, was for about an hour the centre of the scene, with the ladies from St. John's and the Episcopal Mission, who are members of the club, as hostesses.

After a few pictures were taken, soon after five o'clock, Mrs. Ivor G. Hunter, this year's chairman of the A.A.U.W., called the meeting to order and introduced the guests of the occasion, each of them rising to say what college she was going to attend in America next year and to be applauded by the club.

Trip via Suez

Mrs. B. W. Smith was the speaker of the afternoon and her talk was advice from a seasoned traveller on the joys and tribulations of making *le grand tour* via Suez. Her own daughter, Marjorie, was a member of the graduating class last year, so that her remarks were not only seasoned with experience but with special interest for most of the girls in her audience.

Among the score or so of girls who attended the tea were: Betty Day, Louise Dyer, Margaret Thomas, Betty Throop, Alice Bryant, Jacqueline Ferry, Shirley Symonds, Mary Ellen Kelhofer, Sylvia Pethick, Edith Roberts, Betty Little, Harriet Mills, Dorothy Jones, Connie Wolcott, Barbara Davis, Peggy Myers, and Joan Karns.

The next time they see the University Women in official capacity, it will be when one of them is given the Association's annual scholarship at graduations in June.

WIFE LOSES EYE AFTER STABBING

Jealously Cited in Attempt to Murder Woman

Weak from loss of blood and minus one eye, the young wife of Tseu Wen-pao, a Shantung Road shopkeep, who is recovering from an attempt to murder her, made on the night of May 27. Her husband was being held under a writ of detention and is to appear in the First Special District Court on June 4. It is said he has confessed the crime, which is ascribed to jealously.

The young woman, who is a native of Yangchow, was attacked with a knife in Great Western Road, near Keswick Road. Her cries caused a call to be sent to the Bubbling Well Police Station and detectives were despatched to the scene. They could not find her, however, but noticed blood in the roadway. With the help of electric torches they followed a trail of blood for half a mile until they came upon the hapless woman, covered with stab wounds. She had staggered the whole distance seeking help and then had sunk, exhausted, to the ground. She was placed in an ambulance and sent to hospital. Her left eye had been pierced and had to be removed by surgeons.

Detective Sergt. Cyril Weed found the knife used in the attack and arrested the husband. The man appeared in the First Special District Court on the next morning and was ordered held under a writ of detention. He is said to have made a full confession.

JAPANESE NAVY LEAGUE

Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General here, was elected president of the Shanghai branch of the Japan Navy League at a general meeting of the organization held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, on May 26.

The post, which is customarily occupied by the consul-general in an ex-officio capacity, has been vacant since the departure on March 15 of Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, former Consul-General who is now director of the Information Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office.

After a closed half-hour business meeting, the gathering was thrown open to the public as Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, a member of the Supreme Military Council, now on a visit to China addressed the members of the League on "Present World Conditions and Japan's Determination." More than 500 persons attended.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Arrivals and Departures

FOREMOST DANISH SCIENTIST HERE

Famous for Atomic Research Work at Copenhagen: Science as a Leveller of All Nations

"What has surprised and delighted me most during my tour of the Far East has been the enthusiasm of China and Japan to co-operate in every way possible in modern scientific research", declared Professor Niels Bohr, Denmark's foremost scientist, in an interview with the "North-China Herald" on May 26. "Science is one of the best 'levellers' in the world, and there is no better way of promoting international friendship than by working together in the common cause of humanity through research into that which concerns us all, namely science".

Modest and quiet-spoken in spite of his reputation as a scientist, which extends all over the world, Professor Bohr explaned that he was not in the habit of granting interviews, as the work of science was hindered by sensational reports about matters which, in many cases, were neither

Dr. Neils Bohr

new nor sensational. Questioned about his work as director of the Copenhagen Institute of Theoretical Physics, Professor Bohr said that he did not wish to exaggerate the part which the 20 or so research workers attached to the Institute were playing in the advance of scientific knowledge.

Atomic Research

It was learned, however, that the Institute is at present concentrating especially on atomic research. "From time to time," he explained, "one particular field of science monopolizes practically the entire attention of research workers. With fierce determination, they spend all their energies in exploring this particular field of science. Then they are led on to something more advanced, to which they transfer energies. Research into the nature of the atom now occupies the most prominent place. Since the beginning of the century, remarkable strides have been made in our knowledge of the atom."

Professor Bohr said that atomic research had served to unite two branches of science which were hitherto considered as different—physics and chemistry. He referred to the intricate machines used in the laboratories of atomic research workers for measuring the atom, and testing it under different conditions. These included a high-powered apparatus for "bombarding" the atom and a "merry-go-round" for whirling it around at terrific speeds. "Splitting the atom" he regarded as an expression which tickled the fancy of the general public, pointing out that it was already possible to separate some of the component parts of the atom, and examine them. Atomic research is now being related to biological research, and is revealing many mysteries as to the nature of living matter.

"The whole thing seems rather like a fairy tale", said Professor Bohr, "and yet it is all so simple when one comes to discovering the laws by which these minute particles of matter operate. There is nothing mysterious about them".

Co-operation Needed

Professor Bohr emphasized that research into the atom would be impossible without the closest co-operation between scientists of many different nationalities. One of the principal centres of scientific research was Cambridge, while in France, Germany, and especially in America, tremendous strides were being made. When scientists of one country made an important discovery, they communicated it to those of other countries. Results were pooled, and the discovery of one benefitted all. In this manner, knowledge was made available to scientists of all nationalities. In science, there was no nationalism and no politics, and all worked with a common purpose in view.

China and Japan, said Professor Bohr, were showing such intense interest in the work of science, and such willingness to help in every way possible, that they should soon be able to co-operate in an effective manner with scientists of other countries.

Professor Bohr said that he had started out on this tour of other countries with the intention of meeting scientists of different nationalities, and strengthening their co-operation with Danish scientists. He is giving lectures at many different places in the course of his tour, and is at present in Nanking. While in Japan, he received a high decoration from the Emperor in recognition of his scientific work.

A Nobel prizeman in Physics, Professor Bohr is a member of the Norwegian and Finnish Academy of Sciences, and the Scientific Societies of Upsala and Gottingen.

INSP. McGILLIVRAY GOING HOME

Well Known Police Officer Came Here in 1909

One of the most popular veteran police officers in the International Settlement, Insp. W. D. McGillivray, M.M., retired from the Force on May 30 and will sail for Home, with his family, on June 5.

Insp. McGillivray, who came to Shanghai early in 1909, is at present in charge of the Chengtu Road Station, where an inscribed gold watch was presented to him on May 28 by his comrades in the Police. In the presence of a large gathering, Supt. H. D. M. Robertson, Divisional Officer, spoke of Insp. McGillivray's long and efficient service in Shanghai and of his personal qualities which had earned for him such a large number of friends. After the presentation, the health of the departing Inspector was drunk by all.

Present were high officers of the Police uniform and detectives branches and many who had served under Insp. McGillivray at various stations in the Settlement as well as friends in other Municipal departments, members of the Press and others who had known the popular officer here. Insp. McGillivray, it will be remembered, has been in charge, at various times, of nine different police stations in the Settlement, including all the major districts.

Born on a farm in Inverness-shire, Scotland, Insp. McGillivray joined the

Insp. W. D. McGillivray, M.M.

Lovat Scouts, Imperial Yeomanry, at the age of 16 and at 18 became a squadron sergeant in that body. Having served in the Scouts for more than five years, he joined the S.M. Police in London and came to Shanghai in the early part of 1909. After the outbreak of the Great War he went Home, with Mr. R. Conduit, now a Superintendent in the S.M.P., in 1915, to join the Black watch (Royal Highland Regt.). He remained in the Army till the end of hostilities, serving successively in the 15th, 51st and 23rd Divisions. In the 51st Division he participated in the Somme offensive and distinguished himself on Passchendalle Ridge and at Ypres. Thereafter he was transferred to the 23rd Division and fought in the Piave sector against the Austrian forces.

Decorated for Bravery

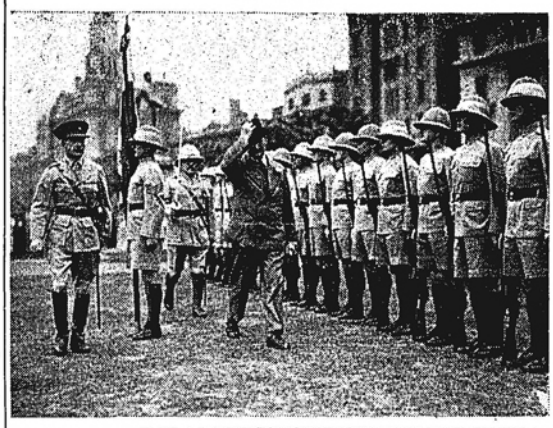
Insp. McGillivray rose through the ranks and was commissioned a lieutenant before the end of the war. He was decorated, for his bravery and conduct with the Military Medal, the Belgian Croix de Guerre, the Victory Medal, 1914-15 Medal and the General Service Medal. In addition, he holds the Shanghai Police Long Service Medal, with bar.

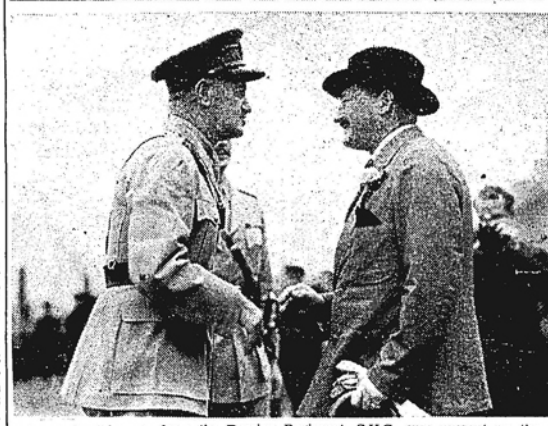
At the end of the war Insp. McGillivray returned to Shanghai and rejoined the Police. He attained the rank of Inspector in 1929.

On Coronation Day a silver tea service and tray was given to the popular notice officer and Mrs. McGillivray. The family, which includes two children, Mary, 13, and Colin, 12, will sail for Home, via America, in the mv. Chichibu Maru, on June 5. They intend to settle in Inverness-shire near Insp. McGillivray's birthplace.

MR. ARNHOLD SAILS FOR HOME

N.C.H. Photos





A guard of honour from the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., was present on the Customs Jetty on May 28 as Mr. H. E. Arnhold, former Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, boarded a tender for the ss. Gneisenau, in which he is going on Home leave. Mr. Arnhold is seen above inspecting the guard of honour, accompanied by Major Burke-Murphy, and saying goodbye to Col. F. R. W. Graham, commandant of the S.V.C. Many Council officials and other friends were present.

SUB-INSP. PRIDMORE LEAVES SHANGHAI

Presentations Made by His Comrades in Police

A large host of his comrades in the Shanghai Municipal Police and other friends gathered on May 26 at Louza Police Station to bid farewell to Sub-Insp. J. A. Pridmore, who is leaving the Force after about fifteen years' service.

Supt. H. D. M. Robertson, Divisional Officer of "A" Division, on behalf of those present, handed to Mr. Pridmore a set of attractive silver mementoes embossed with the S.M.P. crest and spoke of the long and faithful career of the retiring police officer. Mr. Pridmore responded.

With Mrs. Pridmore and their three children, Mr. Pridmore sailed for Home on May 28 via Suez. The family intends to settle in England.

MR. R. T. LINDLEY LEAVES

A presentation of a smoking set was made on May 27 at noon at the Fire Brigade Club to Mr. R. T. Lindley, a former member of the Department, who sailed on May 28 for New Guinea, via Hongkong. Capt. J. Gordon Dyson, Chief Officer, made the presentation on behalf of the foreign officers, and Mr. Lindley responded. A toast to the health of Mr. Lindley was drunk by the more than twenty persons present.

THE net sum collected on Empire Day for the Limbless Soldiers and Sailors Fund was $1,855.14.

ADDITION TO EURASIA FLEET ARRIVES

Six Junkers Now Operated Over China Routes

Bringing the Eurasia fleet of giant Junkers planes up to six, another of the Deutsche Lufthansa machines arrived at Lunghwa Aerodrome on May 27 from Berlin, after a week's flying in easy stages from the capital. The machine left Berlin in the early morning of May 19. A crowd of Germans clustered around the plane soon after it taxied up in front of the Eurasia "shops", and the four members of the crew received bouquets, and were afterwards toasted in champagne by those who had gathered to greet them on arrival. The crew consisted of Messrs. Max Springweiler, Erich Fischer, wireless operators, W. Cyrus, chief pilot, and Albrecht Klebsch, co-pilot.

Interviewed soon after the arrival of the plane, the chief pilot stated that the flight had been accomplished comfortably, the weather en route being favourable with the exception of occasional patches of stormy weather. This was his first visit to the Far East, and he was to remain here for two years as a pilot in the Eurasia Aviation Corporation. Mr. Springweiler, already well-known to aviators in China, having served two years out here, is to complete a second term with Eurasia. Mr. Cyrus stated that he had been with Lufthansa for ten years, and had obtained all his flying experience in commercial planes, operating on European routes.

WEDDING

Davis-Eristova

A wedding of interest took place on May 25 at the American Consulate-General when Capt. Thomas Jefferson Davis, the A.D.C. to Field Marshal Douglas McArthur of the Philippines Army, and Miss Nina Fristova, a native of St. Petersburg, Russia, were united in marriage by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China.

Field Marshal and Mrs. McArthur, whose marriage occurred only one week before they set out on this trip, were the witnesses. Also present was Mr. C. E. Gauss, U. S. Consul-General in Shanghai.

Nearly 1,000 attended the tea dance held on May 28 in the Paramount Ballroom under the auspices of the Chinese Women's Club and the Pan-Pacific Women's Association.

LOCAL SIKHS HONOUR DR. H. SMITH

Presentation of Religious Emblem as Memento

A number of prominent members of the Sikh community in Shanghai, gave a farewell tea party to Dr. H. Smith, retiring superintendent of the S.M.C. Hospitals on May 26, inviting as their guests colleagues of Dr. Smith in the medical profession. Dr. Smith was presented with a handsome memento in the form of a Sikh religious emblem in silver engraved as follows:—"Presented to Dr. Hubert Smith on the occasion of his retirement from Shanghai by his friends of the Sikh community, as a token of their esteem and in gratitude for his services to them and their families on many occasions." Above the inscription was a replica of the religious emblem consisting of two kirpans, of curved swords, encircling a Khunda, the instrument which is used in Sikh baptisms, and a Chukkar, or circular weapon resembling the boomerang.

An address was given by Narain Singh, secretary of the committee organizing the tea, who spoke as follows: "On the eve of your departure from Shanghai, Dr. Smith, the Sikh community here have asked you to add one more favour to the great number you have already shown us by meeting us here this afternoon and giving us the opportunity to express our keen appreciation and deep sense of gratitude to you for your numerous ministrations to our needs in the past. During the eight and a half years during which you have served the Shanghai Municipal Council with such outstanding ability and success, you have held yourself at all times of the day and night ready to give your great medical skill to the sick and suffering, and that with such a grace and sincerity in care and attention as to endear yourself to all, particularly to us.

Services to Sikh Community

"Many of the members of the Sikh community have good cause to remember you for the great services you have done them in the past. It is with very earnest feelings, therefore, that we have gathered here to-day, and have asked you to meet us and accept from us a small token of our gratitude and esteem.

"Your departure from Shanghai will be a great loss to this city, and it is poor consolation to us that some others are about to reap the benefit of your presence. We do hope and pray, however, that wherever you and Mrs. Smith may decide to make your home, you will find congenial work, and happiness and health in your surroundings. We now hope that you will agree to take there with you this religious emblem, as representing the very real, deep and lasting sense of gratitude and regard of my compatriots in Shanghai for a noble doctor, philanthropist and friend."

Those present included the following:—Dr. A. C. Bryson, Dr. F. J. Ranson, Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Wall, Dr. Gerald Chambers, Dr. W. R. Johnson, Sajjan Singh, Indar Singh Pardesi, Kehar Singh, Indar Singh Mari, Ishar Singh Rajpal, Naraim Singh, Gurbax Singh, Chet Singh and Hazara Singh.

UNION CHURCH WORKERS BIDDEN FAREWELL

For the purpose of bidding "Au revoir" to three co-workers, members of Union Church Choir were the guests at the home of the Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Allan at 277 Route Culty on May 22. The three departing members were Miss Doughty, who is leaving permanently, and Miss Maxwell and Mr. A. J. Heal, whose return is at present indefinite. The Rev. C. W. Allan, Acting Minister, spoke appreciatively of the work done in the interests of the Choir by the three members thus complimented, and on behalf of the Choir and other friends wished them every success wherever they may be placed. To Miss Maxwell, who for some time has acted as Choir secretary, a small gift was presented by her fellow-members. Mr. Harrop, the organist, and Mrs. Umpleby, the present secretary, endorsed the good wishes expressed by Mr. Allan. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Harrop, Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Shinn, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Watling, Miss Newcomb, Miss Kelsey, Mrs. Umpleby, Mr. D. McGavin, Mr. Scobie, Miss Allan, and Mr. Walter Allan.

DR. Chow Pong-tsin, general manager of the Great China chain of drug stores in Shanghai, told newspapermen in an interview that he began his career as a doctor. He failed to make good, however, he said, so turned to "peddling" medicine. His stores used to make about $120,000 a year only, he told the journalists, but, according to the "Star Daily News," they now enjoy a net profit of over $4,000,000 annually.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

By Stroy

Shanghai, May 31.

In April, 1915, on the banks of the river Dniestr, close to the town of Chernovitzi, a stubborn battle was being fought between the Russian and German armies. When the heat of the fray was cooled and Russian Red Cross attendants started on their search for the wounded, they found—lying among the severely injured—a German officer. On his grey military uniform, reddened by blood was an Iron Cross. The wound was fatal, and the officer died; and his decoration and his cigarette case joined the rest of the trophies of the 3rd Trans-Amour Infantry Regiment. Later, after many years had passed, this Iron Cross and cigarette case were by chance brought to Shanghai by a Russian officer; and through the activities of the Union of War Invalids, were placed in the show cases of the newly established Military Museum in Rue Massenet. While the curator of this museum was looking at the cigarette case, he suddenly discovered that the owner's full name was thinly inscribed in the inside; and at once the idea was born to trace the family of this German officer killed in battle and return these, undoubtedly very precious relics. With an appropriate letter, the Iron Cross and cigarette case were sent to the German Consulate-General, and now the Union has received a personal reply from Lieut.-Col. Kriebel, the Consul-General, in which he warmly thanks the Russian Invalids, and states that the Ministry of War in Berlin will leave no stone unturned in tracing in Germany the family of him who fell in battle with the Russians, and returning to his family these relics.

Missionary Activity

Last Friday Rev. Nicolai Lee, the representatives of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China, started for the interior of the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang in order to baptise the newly converted Chinese in those districts. After the Russian revolution, the missionary activities of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission—which has existed in Peiping for over 250 years—had to be curtailed, as the inflow of funds ceased abruptly. Now, however, its activities are once more being widened, this due to the help given by the Chinese themselves. Two years ago the Chinese Orthodox Confraternity was founded in Shanghai; and to-day this institution itself supports the Russo-Chinese School, situated in the Archbishop's Home in 55 Route Paul Henry. In this school Chinese are taught the Russian language and Russians Chinese.

Thirty Years' Work

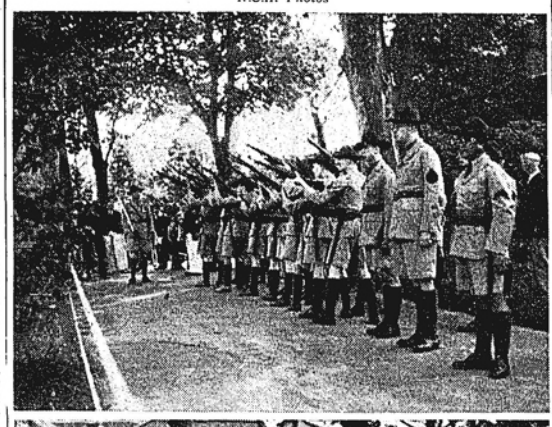
In the little town of Sheh-Pu in Chekiang province there used to be a station of the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission; and here 52 Orthodox Chinese used to live. One of them, Rev. Peter, continued to live there; and it is due to his unfailing efforts during a period of thirty years that there are now large numbers of Orthodox Chinese in all parts of Chekiang and Kiangsu. Rev. Nicolai Lee will now visit these places and will baptise all those who have not yet been baptized. The Russian Ecclesiastical Mission has contributed much to the knowledge of China. From its ranks have risen such world-famous Russian sinologists as Archimandrite Hyacinth, the predecessor of Morrison, and Rev. Palladius, both of whom have several essays printed in the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Grand Duke Kirill

The local "Legitimists" as well as the "Mladoross" Party have several days ago celebrated the name-day of H.I.H. the Grand Duke Kirill. As the eldest living member of the Romanoff dynasty, Grand Duke Kirill is counted the "august keeper of the Imperial Throne." At present he is living in St. Briac, France. During the earlier stages of the Russo-Japanese War Grand Duke Kirill was at Port Arthur; and when the flagship Petropavlovsk was hit by a mine, he was standing on deck. In the explosion Vice-Admiral Makaroff, one of the heroes of the war, perished, and Grand Duke Kirill was among the very few who miraculously escaped death. The monarchy movement among Russian emigrants is supported by the Mladoross Party, which preaches that inside Russia there is a process of strengthening of the nationalistic bonds, and which gives close ear to everything happening in Russia. Grand Duke Kirill himself is above all parties and enjoys great popularity. After a service in the Russian Cathedral there was a reception in the home of Mr. N. G. Levitin, attended by many of the Russian nobility and former officers of the Army and Navy. A number of appropriate speeches were given, and all present sang the national anthem.

AMERICANS MEET ON MEMORIAL DAY

N.C.H. Photos



Memorial Day was on May 30 celebrated by the Shanghai American community with two special services, one at Bubbling Well Cemetery over the graves of ninety American soldiers and sailors, and one at the 4th Marines' church service in the Cathay Theatre. The above pictures were taken at the cemetery. One shows a detail from the American Company, S.V.C., firing the volley and the other some of the graves of the dead troops.

AMERICANS CELEBRATE MEMORIAL DAY

Judge Milton J. Helmick Points Out Significance of Occasion at Special Ceremony

"WE do not come here to gloat over bloody battles or boast of great victories. Our mission is only to show gratitude for services rendered", declared Judge Milton J. Helmick in his address at the Memorial Day service held on May 30 at Bubbling Well Cemetery over the graves of ninety American service men. Judge Helmick said that they met on this day in obedience to American tradition to honour the dead who were once soldiers and sailors of the Republic. So far as he knew, no famous soldier nor any other American of great historical moment was buried here, and consequently this ceremony was not one of homage to some great figure.

"We like it better because these dead were humble, ordinary men who served the Republic without fame and without large reward", said Judge Helmick. "The theme of our tribute lies not so much in praise of them as warriors but in the thought that they elected to enlist themselves for the protection and aid of others." The sword could be a symbol of aggression, belligerence and brutality, or it could be a symbol of calm courage, sacrifice and justice. Every Memorial Day celebration raised again the inevitable question whether these honoured dead had died in vain.

If democracy in their country was on the decline, if bigger and bloodier wars were impending for them, if lying propaganda was potent within their borders, if vainglorious and nationalistic priorty and sordid commercial gain were the chief ends of government, if their statesmen held power by recourse to pseudo super-patriotism, if their plain people had not learned the futility of war as a solution of differences—then perhaps these dead had died in vain.

But they were happy to believe that none of these things were so. They had long been inflicted with a plethora of orators who were eager to lay down someone else's life for his country, but happily their people were now acquiring intelligent and hard-headed processes of thought which did not yield to specious exhortation or mob fervour, or to appeals to racial and national prejudice. They honoured the soldiers and sailors of the Republic because they were committed to protection and defence and not to war-making. It was a fine and significant thing that the motto of the particular armed force they best knew and loved was "Semper Fidelis."

In this motto there was no bombast and no hint of aggression or belligerency or challenge. It was not the motto of bullies but of gentlemen unafraid. They had taken time out to come here not because they could do anything for these dead, but for the good of their own souls. While they honoured the memory of the dead, they revived their own sense of civic responsibility. They had come here to say and to show that their Republic, at least, was not ungrateful and that their Republic did not forget.

Consul-General Presides

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Conhul-General, presided at the ceremony. The ceremony opened with an invocation by Lieut. Frank R. Hamilton, Regimental Chaplain of the 4th U.S. Marines. A duet was sung by Mrs. A. M. Dunlap and Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh. Volleys were fired over the graves, and after the benediction the ceremony was concluded with the patriotic strains of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The units represented at the ceremony included not only the Marines and men from the U.S.S. Augusta, but also the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the Fleet Naval Reserve, the Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, and officers from the American Troop. The music was furnished by the band of the 4th Marines.

Marines' Service

Following closely on the service at the cemetery was the special Memorial Day service at the Fourth Marines' Church, Cathay Theatre directed by the Regimental Chaplain, Lieut. Frank R. Hamilton. Standing room was at a premium, and many were unable to secure seats in the crowded auditorium.

The address was given by Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, who said that at Washington on Memorial Day representatives of the Army and Navy still gathered in memory of the dead, and the custom was also observed by Americans in foreign countries, who were joined by their friends of different nationalities.

There were people who held up war as romantic, and a training ground for ideal manhood, continued Mr. Gauss, enforcing as it did supreme sacrifice and discipline. Peace, however, could be as romantic as war, and the same virtues could be developed. War inevitably interrupted human progress, and redirected the whole course of individual and collective effort, disrupting all cultural activities. In time of peace, war might seem remote, but it did not cease to exist.

It was, however, necessary for them to meet their responsibilities in the matter of adequate defence, and throughout history Americans had never failed to respond to the call of duty. They must all be willing even in times of peace to give their attention to measures which would have to be taken in the event of war. Adequate national defence was only necessary to safeguard them against exterior aggression.

Goodwill was their first line of defence, not necessarily military force. They as Americans were a strong, numerous and active people. An enlightened public opinion demanded that they maintain friendly relations with all people. They must not, however, allow their altruism to sap their virility and courage.

DEATH ARRIVES IN STRANGE WAYS

Man Hits Robber, Dies from Blood Poisoning

A hand cut in hitting a fleeing snatch-thief two months ago contracted blood poisoning which brought about the death on May 30 of Mr. Edward Lawrence Gutierrez. He died at the General Hospital at 2 a.m.

The public spirited action which proved fatal occurred in Nanzing Road. Mr. Gutierrez, 34, was standing in front of Newmilks Ltd., where he was employed, when he saw a Chinese racing in his direction with a policeman in hot pursuit. When the snatch-thief came within range, Mr. Gutierrez swung his fist at the man's mouth and felled him. The robber was taken to the station and charged with larceny.

His hand cut by the robber's teeth, Mr. Gutierrez went to the hospital and received treatment, thinking lightly of his injury. Two weeks ago he was back in the hospital in a serious condition, blood-poisoning having set in.

Mr. Gutierez is survived by his wife, Marie Esther, and four children.

OBITUARY

M. Louis Rondon

The death occurred on May 28 of M. Louis Rondon, who died suddenly at the Park Hotel at the age of 65. Death was due to heart trouble. M. Rondon was born in Nice in 1872, and first came to China about 31 years ago. With the exception of an occasional business trip to France, he has been here ever since.

On his arrival in China he founded the firm of Louis Rondon & Co., Ltd., importers, exporters and wine merchants, and his eldest son, Louis Rondon, Jr., took over the managing directorship a few years ago. Another son, Jacques, is also with the firm. Surviving M. Rondon are Madame Rondon and their five children, including the two sons just mentioned.

The body was removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, but in accordance with M. Rondon's wish he will not be buried here, but in his native land, France.

JAPANESE WOMAN'S BODY IN CREEK

Identified as Dancer in a Local Cabaret

Ending a twelve-hour attempt by the Japanese Consular Police to establish the identity of a woman's body found on the afternoon on May 27 on the banks of Hongkew Creek, Hisao Ueda, a dance orchestra musician, next morning claimed the remains.

He said the woman was Chiyoko Kikuda, a dancer with whom he had been living. Both were employed at a Japanese dance hall in North Szechuen Road. The girl, Ueda, told the police, left him after they had quarrelled.

The ashes contained in the urn tied to the woman's body were identified as those of a child born to the girl on November 16 last year. The child died on April 16, accidentally asphyxiated in bed.

The dancer's body was discovered by a pedestrian on Wong Pan Road, Chapei.

The grisly discovery was made at in the immediate neighbourhood of the Kookazah Japanese Crematorium.

Inquest Held

An inquest held by the Japanese authorities established that the woman had been dead about 17 hours. As no traces of violence were found on her body, Japanese police tended to believe it was a case of suicide.

Clad in a striped kimono, the woman was about 5 feet 5 inches tall, and plump. She wore her hair tied in the back in a knot.

The urn was enclosed in a plain wooden box two by four inches. It was wrapped in a green "furoshiki" embroidered with characters reading Ota.

This provided the only definite clue for police to work on. With the co-operation of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, they were also seeking to determine the identity of the ashes found in the urn. Because of their quantity, these are believed to be a child's.

Personal Notes

Mrs. R. W. Davis and Miss Susan Davis left Shanghai on May 31 for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Ian A. Beith left on May 28 in the ss. Gneisenau for Europe and England.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold sailed from Shanghai on May 23 on his way to Southampton in the ss. Gneisenau.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Shellswell were among the passengers in the ss. Gneisenau on May 28, en route to England.

The Gill Memorial of the Royal Geographical Society has been awarded to Mr. George B. Barbour for his work on the geology and geography of China.

During the absence of Mr. T. G. Baillie on long leave, Mr. R. G. Scutherton will act as headmaster of the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, from June 27.

Among those who left Shanghai on May 25, in the ss. Rawalpindi bound for London were Brigadier and Mrs. Clare-Walker, Mr. C. R. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ramsbottom, Mr. J. A. Williamson, Brigadier and Mrs. T. A. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Woolley.

Among those who arrived in Shanghai on May 28 in the ss. Aeneas from England and wayports were: Mrs. M. W. Alabaster, Lt.-Cmdr. and Mrs. M. S. L. Burnett, Mr. A. R. Forsyth, Mr. H. Hannaford, Mr. M. Murray-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Pelham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stringer and Mrs. C. G. Walker.

It is announced in London, (says Reuter) that the marriage arranged between Miss Phyllis Ruth Lambe, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lambe, of Shanghai, and Mr. Leslie Ivor Harrison, son of the late Mr. W. E. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison of Horley, Crane Hill, Ipswich, will not take place.

Mr. Mark Lymbery left Shanghai on May 25 in the ss. Rawalpindi.

The Swiss Minister to Japan and Mme. Thurnheer, who arrived here from north China on May 27, sailed in the ss. Gneisenau for Europe on May 28. They travelled from Tokyo across Korea and Manchuria and then visited north China before coming here. M. and Mme. Thurnheer are going on short leave and expect to return to Tokyo in the autumn.

Among those who sailed on May 28 in the ss. Gneisenau bound for Europe, via ports, were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brill, Mr. H. A. Coward, Mr. H. Hussey, Mr. R. T. Lindley, Mrs. C. A. Momber, Mrs. G. Olaussen, Mrs. J. S. Phelps, Mr. C. F. Shackleton, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. G. von Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pridmore.

The full list of Coronation Honours to hand by the mail shows that awards were made to certain officers formerly serving in China in addition to those mentioned in the cables. Viscount Gort, for example, received the C.B. Colonel J. C. Halstead, The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire) the O.B.E. (Military), and Mr. A. E. Aveling, of His Majesty's Embassy at Warsaw, the C.M.G.

Among those who arrived in the ss. President Collidge on May 25 from San Francisco and Japan ports were Major Arthur Bassett, Mr. Michael Bruce, Baron Oscar Von Kohorn, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Monk, and Mr. F. J. Tooker. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who went to the United States in President Quezon's party, was in the vessel on his way back to Manila.

M. Alphonse Monestier, who for the past 20 years has been editor of "La Politique de Pékin," has arrived here from Peiping and sailed on May 29 in the ss. Aramis for France, this being his first trip home in 25 years. He will attend the Paris Exposition and expects to return to China in October. It was only last week that M. Monestier was decorated with the order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour at the French Embassy in the former capital.

Dr. T. T. Lew, the Chinese evangelist and educator, is due here from Peiping, via Nanking, in a few days. He is to sail on June 4 for England to represent China at the World Conference of Church, State and Community at Oxford and the World Conference of Faith and Order at Edinburgh. Dr. Lew, who is also a member of the Legislative Yuan, will also attend the International Congress of Psychology at Paris. He is due to return to China in September.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, May 28, 1937

REPORT No. 21/1937 for week ending May 28, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning May 28, 1937			Last Friday Morning May 21, 1937			Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day Friday Morning: Highest			Lowest			STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1936: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1937: Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—May 28: 1936	1937
Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Cash	June	July	Cash	June	July															
												Banks, Finance Companies														
....	....	15.50	....	....	15.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1936	18-1-37	15 Dec	15 Dec	15 Feb	14.75 Mar	....	....	400	1,500
....	....	15.70	....	....	15.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Final Div. 6% (Mkg. 10%, 1936)	10-3-37	14 Oct	14 Oct	15.50 Apr	15.50 Apr	....	....	....	1,200
....	....	0.40	....	....	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931	14-3-32	....	....	0.40 Apr	0.40 Feb	....	....	373	29,200
*1,895	....	....	....	....	*1,862.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Fin. Div. £3 (Mkg. £5-10-0 a/o 1936) Less I/T	27-2-37	1,815 Dec.	1,500 Jan	1,875 Jan	1,820 Jan	....	....	....	223
3	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	....	....	4.25 Feb	3 May	....	1,250	....	50,700
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/o 1934 (Nil 1936)	25-2-35	3.50 Dec.	3.25 Dec.	5 Feb	3 Jan	....	....	....	15,546
....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	7% for 1936	19-4-37	20 Nov	19 Dec	20 Feb	18 Jan	....	....	....	1,170
....	7.50	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Yangtze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Divid. $0.60 1934 (Nil 1936)	4-5-34	5.50 Dec.	5.50 Dec.	8 Mar	6 Feb	....	....	....	10,450
												Insurances														
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934 (1935 Nil)	15-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	16.50	....	....	16.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Div. 15% = G. $0.75, 1934 (1935 Nil)	27-12-34	....	....	16.50 Apr	16.50 Apr	....	....	....	1,000
Fcs.	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1934 (Nil 1935)	14-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3.60	....	....	3.70	4	....	3.75	....	....	3.70	....	....	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1935)	18-5-34	3.25 Dec	2.75 Nov	4.55 Feb	3 Jan	500	300	600	102,145
....	....	*620	*615	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£6	Dec.	Fin. Div. 15/- (Mkg. 30/- 1936)	16-4-37	615 Dec	500 May	636 Apr	615 May	60	....	621	314
												Lands														
....	210	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. Div. $7- (Mkg. $10 a/o 1936-37)	9-4-37	....	....	200 Feb	190 Jan	....	....	....	114
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	53,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1936)	5-4-34	....	....	3.75 Mar	3 Apr	....	....	....	17,300
....	1.05	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/o 1934	20-2-35	....	....	1.45 Mar	1 Apr	4,000	....	....	88,150
....	....	190	....	....	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. $7. a/o 1936	18-3-37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A" }	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1936)	28-11-34	7 Dec	7 Dec	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B" }		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1936)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,648	$100	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	147,892	$10	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Div. 2% = $0.28, 1933 (Nil 1937)	16-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	13.50	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1936)	25-4-35	17.50 Dec	16 Dec	17 Feb	13.50 Apr	350	....	....	26,030
....	....	68	....	....	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1935)	28-2-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Docks, Wharves and Transport														
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3.25	....	3.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1932 (Nil 1936)	14-3-33	....	....	3.80 Feb	2.25 Jan	....	....	....	18,302
....	106	....	104	....	....	105	....	....	105	....	....	Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Dec.	Div. 5% a/o 30-4-36 (8 months a/o 1936 Nil)	18-8-36	100 Apr.	90 Dec	105 May	92 Jan	25	50	50	4,834
....	200	....	....	....	195	195	....	....	195	....	....	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Div. $5- a/o 1936	25-4-37	195 Dec	193 Dec	250 Feb	190 Jan	28	29	....	1,507
....	15.70	....	15	....	....	15.50	....	15.60	15.40	....	15.50	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	215,432	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.50, 1935-36 (Final Nil)	16-10-35	9 Dec	9 Dec	16 May	10.10 Feb	600	8,260	....	71,189
												Utilities														
....	12.60	....	12	12.60	....	12.40	....	....	12.25	....	....	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26, 1930	25-2-31	....	....	13.30 Apr	7.50 Jan	....	1,289	....	5,294
9.30	....	....	9.50	10	....	....	....	9.40	....	....	9.40	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	420,700	$10	Dec.	Div. 4% 1936	8-4-37	9 Nov	8.50 Dec.	10.70 Apr	9 Feb	....	100	....	7,282
70	....	....	70	....	....	70.50	....	....	70	....	....	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	....	....	70 Feb	61 Nov	86 Mar	68 Jan	38	150	14	2,434
....	....	37.25	....	....	37.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." }	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Final Div. 9% (Mkg. 13%, 1936) Coupon 53	15-4-37	40 Nov	35 Nov	39.50 Apr	36.50 Feb	....	....	3,720	1,827
37.50	38	....	....	38	....	37.75	....	....	37.75	....	....	do. "Bear" }							39.75 Mar	37 Dec.	41 Mar	36.75 Feb	350	1,000	41,505	24,006
....	....	628	....	630	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Div. 23/4d (Mkg. 38/4d, 1936) Coupon 46	1-4-37	617.50 Dec	550 Jan	635 Mar	625 Jan	36	....	711	347
....	....	25.50	....	....	25.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	359,280	{108,505	£1	Dec.	Final Div. 9.2d (Mkg. 1/6.2d, 1936) Coupon 19	1-4-37	24.50 Dec.	22 Feb	25.75 Apr	24.50 Feb	500	....	1,332	967
25.50	....	....	....	....	25.75	25.75	....	....	25.75	....	....	do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Final Div. 10.2d (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1936) Coupon 15	1-4-37	24.75 Aug	21.50 Feb	25.75 May	24.50 Feb	....	600	5,593	4,444
												Miscellaneous														
....	7	....	....	....	6.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Auto Palace Co., Ltd. "A" "B"	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1936)	5-4-34	5 Dec	5 Dec	6.80 Mar	5 Feb	....	....	....	1,935
5	....	....	4.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934) (Nil 1936)	11-3-35	....	....	4.25 Mar	4.25 Mar	....	....	....	5,100
80	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)	190,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	Int. Div. 2% a/c 1937-38 (Coupon 32)	9-4-37	80 Nov	65 July	81 Apr	75 Mar	431	....	....	1,937
....	....	16	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40 for 1936	20-4-37	14 Nov	14 Nov	16.50 Mar	14.25 Jan	....	....	....	1,500
....	....	13.75	....	13.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,803	T10	Feb.	Div. 6% = $0.84 a/c 1936-37	10-5-37	....	....	13 Mar	13 Mar	....	....	....	325
17.60	....	....	17	....	....	17.50	....	....	17.50	....	....	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 2½% a/c 1935-36 Free of I/T Coupon 43	18-1-37	12 Dec.	8 Oct.	18.85 Apr	13 Jan	178	500	800	18,750
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	500,000	£1	June	Div. 9d. Less Tax	11-1-37	10.50 Feb	10.15 Mar	10.50 Jan	9.40 Jan	....	....	5,400	9,300
....	....	17.50	....	....	17.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1, 1934-35 (Nil 1936)	27-11-35	....	....	17 May	17 May	....	....	....	20
22	....	....	....	....	30	22.00	....	....	22	....	....	Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $1.50 a/o 1934 (Nil 1936)	1-3-35	....	....	22 May	22 May	....	10	....	10
22	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/o 1934 (Nil 1936)	1-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	....	....	....	....	12	45	....	....	45	....	....	do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.62 a/o 1934 (Nil 1936)	1-3-35	....	....	45 May	45 May	....	1	....	1
9	10	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1935-36 Nil)	30-5-35	....	....	9 Apr	9 Mar	....	....	....	104
....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H$7.50	Dec.	Div. H. $0.40 on Old: H. $0.20 on New, 1932 (Nil 1935)	22-3-33	6.15 Nov	4.50 Apr	8 Apr	8 Apr	....	....	1,000	500
....	....	19	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. $1- (Mkg. $1.50 a/o 1935-36)	24-6-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934 (Nil 1935)	11-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	9	8	....	....	....	8.80	....	8.90	8.80	....	8.80	Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	250,000	$5	..	....	....	....	....	9 May	5.90 Apr	6,000	1,900	....	80,340
1.40	1.70	....	1.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	....	....	....	....	1.50 Jan	1.25 Jan	....	....	....	5,250
....	....	2.50	....	....	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/o 1932 (Nil 1936)	21-4-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2.45	2.30	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.14, 1935	31-7-36	....	....	3 Feb	2 May	1,060	....	....	11,130
....	....	7.50	....	....	7.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% = $1.40 a/o 1936	8-3-37	7.50 July	7.50 July	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1.20	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 8% (= $0.11) 1935 (Nil 1936)	17-3-36	1.55 Dec	1.40 Dec.	1.50 Jan	1 Feb	....	....	....	11,606
....	....	5.50	....	....	5.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1933 (Nil 1935)	27-5-34	....	....	5.50 May	3 Mar	....	....	....	400
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Bonds and Preferences														
....	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	3% for year 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Pref. "B" 6%	50,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3% for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1936	20-4-37	35.25 May	14.25 Mar	17.50 May	67 May	750	....	1,900	2,300
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	170	....	....	170	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1936	31-3-37	165 Jan	145 Oct	170 May	165 Apr	....	....	35	751
6.50	6.75	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 (1936 Nil)	4-4-34	6 Apr	2.50 Dec	6.75 Apr	6.50 Mar	2,175	....	38,275	32,881
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co. 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	106,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-4-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	134.25	....	....	....	134.50	134.50	....	....	134.25	....	....	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	1st. Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.0979, a/c 1937	1-4-37	128 Apr	111 Jan	137.50 Feb	122 Jan	378	163	12,626	10,829
....	....	67	....	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1936	30-3-37	70 May	65 May	73 Mar	65 May	300	....	2,798	2,155
....	....	16.50	....	....	16.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 30-12-36	1-4-37	16 Nov	14.50 Jan	17 Mar	16 Jan	50	....	1,220	5,595
15.80	....	....	....	....	15.80	15.90	....	....	15.90	....	....	do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼% = $0.45 for half year ended 30-12-36	1-4-37	15.25 Aug	14.25 Jan	15.90 May	15.25 Mar	300	200	1,800	3,180
												Cottons														
16.40	16.50	....	16.60	16.80	....	16.80	16.60	16.80	16.40	16.60	16.50	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.60 a/o 1936	31-3-37	15.85 Dec	8 June	17.30 Apr	15 Jan	51,000	22,750	16,567	647,700
114.50x	B	....	....	....	118.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 & Bonus $1.25 for half year ended 30-4-37	27-5-37	88 Dec	68 Mar	121.25 Apr	92 Jan	200	....	1,185	1,890
....	....	....	....	....	116	116.50	....	....	116.50	....	....	do. (New)		120,000	½pd. $25		Div. $1.25 & Bonus $0.62½ for half year ended 30-4-37	27-5-37	61.50 Dec	40 Sept.	116.50 May	60 Jan	....	200	810	1,435
32	....	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $2 & Bonus $2 (Mkg. $4, a/o 1935-36)	7-10-36	26 Dec	15.25 July	29 Mar	29 Mar	....	....	850	100
												Plantations														
....	....	23	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.10, a/o 1935-36)	18-12-36	19.25 Dec	11 Feb	30 Apr	18.35 Jan	100	....	2,489	4,360
....	....	9.50	....	....	10.50	9.50	....	....	9	....	....	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s (T4½)	Dec.	Final Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.45, a/o 1936)	19-4-37	10.90 Dec	5.50 Sept	13.75 Apr	9 May	662	762	7,359	60,052
....	....	....	....	....	....	15	15.20	14.90	14.50	15.10	14.90	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final Div. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.70, 1936) (+$0.30, 1935)	Pending	15.30 Dec	8.25 June	19.60 Apr	14.35 Jan	5,000	4,800	17,007	189,057
14.20	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	6.20	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	2nd Int. Div. $0.10 (Mgk. $0.20, 1936-37) ($0.30,	Pending	5.35 Dec	3.10 Feb	7.25 Apr	5 Jan	....	1,500	12,430	46,048
5.70	6.20	....	5.75	6.40	....	6.20	....	....	....	....	....	Bata Anam (Johore) Rub. Estate, Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.07, 1936) .. (1935-36)	13-4-37	1.40 Dec	0.45 Jan	1.85 Apr	1.21 Jan	8,700	1,000	55,050	607,760
....	1.45	....	....	....	1.42½	....	....	1.45	....	....	1.45	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.25 a/o 1936)	2-4-37	5.15 Dec	1.50 Jan	6.40 Apr	4.60 Jan	2,000	3,000	75,660	237,040
4.55	4.80	....	....	....	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.80	4.85	Chamor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.10 a/o 1936)	20-5-37	1.62 Dec	0.68 Jan	2.05 Apr	1.40 Jan	29,200	....	96,078	375,100

Plantations

....	....	23	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.
....	....	9.50	....	....	10.50	9.50	....	....	9	....	....	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.
14.20	....	....	15	....	....	15	15.20	14.90	14.50	15.10	14.90	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.
5.70	6.20	....	5.75	6.40	....	6.20	....	....	6.20	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.
....	1.45	....	....	....	1.42½	....	....	1.45	....	....	1.45	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.
4.55	4.80	....	....	....	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.80	4.85	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.
....	1.55	....	1.57½xd	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.
0.85	0.92	....	....	....	0.96	....	....	0.95	....	....	0.95	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.
....	4.90	....	4.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.
....	....	7.70	....	....	7.90	7.70	....	....	7.70	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	35	....	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.
2.15	2.25	....	2.35	....	....	2.37½	....	....	2.20	....	....	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.
....	....	35	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.
....	3.35	....	3.35xd	....	....	3.30	3.35	3.47½	3.10	3.35	3.30	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.
....	1.10	....	1.07½	....	....	1.10	....	....	1.10	....	....	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.
....	9.75	....	8.25	....	....	10	....	9.50	8.75	....	9.50	Langkat
....	....	1.42	....	....	1.42½	....	....	....	....	....	....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	0.92	....	....	0.92	....	....	....	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	1	....	0.97	....	....	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.96	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.
3.22½	3.40	....	3.40	3.50	....	3.60	....	3.45	3.60	....	3.40	Rubber Trust, Ltd.
0.84	....	....	0.87	....	....	0.88	....	0.88	0.85	....	0.87	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	1.01	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.
1.01	....	....	1.07½	....	....	1.05	....	1.08	1.05	....	1.08	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.
....	....	7.40	....	....	7.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.
0.42	....	....	0.45	0.46	....	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.41	0.46	0.43	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.
....	....	0.85	....	....	0.95	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	25	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.
....	....	35	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.
....	4.20	....	....	....	4.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	1.68	....	....	1.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.
....	....	15.50	....	....	16	15	....	....	15	....	....	S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.
....	....	1.66	....	....	1.70	....	1.70	1.67½	....	1.70	1.67½	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	5.80	....	....	6.40	6.20	....	....	5.80	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	41.50	....	41.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.
2.10	2.25	....	2.35	2.40	....	2.40	2.37½	2.40	2.20	2.35	2.15	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.
....	1.04	....	1.02½	1.07½	....	1.06	1.07	1	1.05	1.03	1	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	14	14	....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.

Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final Div. $0.50 (Mkg. $1.10, a/c 1935-36)	18-12-36	19.25 Dec	11 Feb	30 Apr	18.35 Jan	100	....	2,489	4,360
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s (T4½)	Dec.	Final Div. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.45, a/c 1936)	19-4-37	10.90 Dec	5.50 Sept	13.75 Apr	9 May	662	762	7,359	60,052
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final Div. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.70, 1936) ($0.30, 1935)	Pending	15.30 Dec	8.25 June	19.60 Apr	14.35 Jan	5,000	4,800	17,007	189,057
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	2nd Int. Div. $0.10 (Mgk. $0.20, 1936-37) ($0.30,	Pending	5.35 Dec	3.10 Feb	7.25 Apr	5 Jan	....	1,500	12,480	46,048
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.07, 1936) [1935-36)	13-4-37	1.40 Dec	0.45 Jan	1.86 Apr	1.21 Jan	8,700	1,000	55,050	607,760
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.25 a/c 1936)	2-4-37	5.15 Dec	1.50 Jan	6.40 Apr	4.60 Jan	2,000	3,000	75,660	237,040
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.10 a/c 1936)	20-5-37	1.62 Dec	0.68 Jan	2.05 Apr	1.40 Jan	29,200	....	96,076	375,100
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1936-37 ($0.02, 1935-36)	14-5-37	1.04 Dec	0.42 Jan	1.3[illegible] Apr	0.90 May	2,500	1,000	81,450	1,139,400
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	T0.75	Dec.	Final Div. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.20 1936)	16-4-37	5.80 Dec	2.50 [illegible]	7[illegible]	4.80 May	5,800	....	22,700	234,586
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final Div. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.34 a/c 1936)	23-4-37	8.75 Dec	3.30 July	10.15 Apr	7.50 May	937	1,000	9,708	56,519
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 6½% 1936, less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon 33)	15-3-37	35 Nov	21 June	53 Mar	33.25 May	35	....	650	630
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/–	Dec.	Div. $0.10 1936	23-3-37	2.35 Dec	1.25 Oct	3.20 Apr	2.12 Jan	4,000	8,000	36,170	481,850
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.80, 1936) [1935-36)	12-3-37	27.50 Dec	10 Feb	38 Apr	27 Jan	....	....	150	6,225
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	2nd. Int. Div. $0.09 (Mkg. $0.15, 1936-37) ($0.10,	20-5-17	4.17½ Dec	1.25 Jan	4.85 Apr	3.30 May	9,015	10,598	59,595	385,911
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.05 a/c 1936)	7-5-37	1.09 Dec	0.55 June	1.53 Apr	0.97 Jan	26,000	9,000	191,000	973,930
Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	3-3-30	11 Jan	3.25 Oct	14.50 Mar	7 Jan	780	1,500	200	39,052
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	2nd Int. Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.06, 1936-37) ($0.05, 1935-36)	21-4-37	1.55 Dec	0.62½ June	1.90 Apr	1.35 Jan	5,000	....	15,750	302,600
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1936-37 ($0.04 a/c 1935-36)	Pending	3.50 Feb	0.45 Oct	1.10 Apr	0.75 Jan	....	....	748	65,170
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.05, a/c 1936)	6-4-37	0.95 Dec	0.48 Oct	1.28 Apr	0.83 Jan	6,112	7,000	31,500	581,752
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	541,000	T1	Sept.	Div. $0.15, 1936	27-11-36	4.85 Dec	2.70 July	5.35 Apr	3.10 May	7,825	6,500	2,213	436,273
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	..	....	0.62 Dec	0.27 July	1.10 Apr	0.55 Jan	30,000	14,500	31,000	590,555
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03 a/c 1936	16-3-37	0.90 Dec	0.35 Sept	1.35 Apr	0.81 Jan	6,100	....	37,850	333,730
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	2nd. Int. Div. $0.02 (Mkg. $0.04, 1936-37) ($0.02, 1935-36)	8-1-37	1.19 Dec	0.50 June	1.49 Apr	1.05 May	11,000	10,000	46,010	854,525
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.10, a/c 1936-37 ($0.35, 1935-6)	24-3-37	7.25 Dec	3.50 Jan	8.75 Apr	6.50 Jan	....	....	9,375	66,195
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.02 a/c 1936	15-4-37	0.49 Dec	0.22 June	0.65 Apr	0.40 Jan	78,700	34,900	97,500	3,250,121
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (Mkg. $0.14, 1929) (Nil 1936)	11-3-30	0.86 Dec	0.42½ Oct	1.19 Apr	0.80 Feb	....	....	7,000	175,325
S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	17.50 Dec	4 July	30 Apr	14.50 Jan	....	....	142	8,165
Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12, a/c 1933 [1935-36)	6-4-37	8 Mar	8 Mar	37.50 Mar	33 Mar	....	....	77	1,345
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	2nd. Int. Div. $0.08 (Mkg. $0.14, 1936-37) ($0.10,	14-5-37	4.40 Dec	1.30 June	5.90 Apr	3.85 Jan	2,000	....	9,200	69,620
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final Div. $0.07 (Mkg. $0.10, 1936)	16-3-37	1.80 Dec	1.20 Oct	2.35 Apr	1.60 Jan	....	....	8,800	191,450
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $0.30 a/c 1935-36	17-2-37	15.50 Dec	6.50 Nov	21 Apr	14 Jan	1,000	220	....	16,900
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.09, 1936)	12-3-37	1.57½ Dec	0.70 June	2.41 Apr	1.49 Jan	6,000	2,000	24,750	286,770
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Final Div. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.50 1936-37)	27-5-37	5.30 Dec	2 Jan	7.05 Apr	4.90 Jan	....	2,200	49,742	53,709
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	2nd Int. Div. $0.75 (Mkg. $1.50, 1936-37) ($1.40, 1935-36)	21-1-37	36.50 Dec	16.50 Feb	48 Apr	33.50 Jan	....	....	1,400	6,275
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	2nd Int. Div. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.08, 1936-37) ($0.07, 1935-36)	19-2-37	2.55 Dec	1.40 Jan	3.03 Apr	2.10 Jan	14,200	13,425	61,150	925,571
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	2nd Int. Div. $0.02 (Mkg. $0.04, 1936-37) ($0.03, 1935-36)	8-1-37	0.95 Dec	0.50 July	1.26 Apr	0.82 Jan	88,200	25,000	132,150	3,519,952
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. (T4.12	Dec.	Final Div. $0.40 (Mkg. $0.80, 1936) ($0.40, 1935)	23-4-37	14.90 Dec	8.25 Jan	18.10 Apr	14 May	....	800	19,150	48,440

*Quoted in Hongkong Dollars

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lbs.)	Standard Production 1937 (lbs.)	Output for month of April 1937 (lbs.)	Total Output this financial year (including Apr. 1937) (lbs.)*
Alma	$ 881,119	30-9-36	422,600	679,744	48,000	288,000 (7)
Anglo-Dutch	" 2,202,797	31-12-36	907,524	1,609,312	138,890	486,335 (4)
Anglo-Java	" 2,927,288	31-12-35	2,096,688	3,473,693	349,429	1,381,182 (4)
Ayer Tawah	" 469,229	30-9-36	562,000	814,650	52,500	389,000 (7)
Batu Anam	" 134,266	31-12-36	389,000	609,913	36,000	157,000 (4)
Bute	" 494,682	31-12-36	542,000	816,163	42,000	192,000 (4)
Chemor United	" 111,888	31-12-36	417,180	614,793	32,000	158,000 (4)
Cheng	" 147,054	30-6-36	365,500	541,385	26,000	303,000 (10)
Consolidated (1914)	" 508,570	31-12-36	797,229	1,406,581	67,600	316,500 (4)
Dominion	" 279,720	31-12-36	496,493	858,283	50,400	204,800 (4)
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-35	3,039,000	—	—	
Java Consolidated	$ 909,249	31-12-36	617,550	950,798	96,341	388,891 (4)
Kapayang	" 206,993	31-12-36	154,770	232,020	11,000	44,000 (4)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 484,410	30-6-36	604,950	826,854	42,800	483,100 (10)
Kroewoek	" 307,692	31-12-36	708,344	1,193,191	86,420	347,444 (4)
Langkat	" 2,552,448	31-10-36	714,688	1,547,968	82,000	533,000 (6)
Padang	" 699,301	30-4-36	258,272	381,210	22,000	259,700 (12)
Permata	" 317,219	31-10-36	97,358	140,276	8,900	58,225 (6)
Repah	" 188,811	31-12-36	449,000	704,875	41,000	181,000 (4)
Samagaga	" 141,399	30-9-36	275,988	457,825	25,000	144,000 (7)
Semambu	" 125,874	31-12-36	340,300	509,140	25,000	126,000 (4)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	" 206,913	31-1-36	540,400	668,080	38,000	107,000 (3)
Shanghai Kedah	" 419,580	30-9-36	540,808	918,920	52,500	359,800 (7)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	" 195,804	31-12-36	220,620	343,062	20,900	87,800 (4)
Shanghai Klebang	" 438,620	31-12-36	126,660	172,625	10,000	44,000 (4)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	" 802,517	31-12-36	426,802	729,330	46,000	208,000 (4)
Shanghai Pahang	" 329,930	30-6-36	353,969	561,520	31,030	313,500 (10)
Shanghai Seremban	" 454,545	31-12-36	216,910	309,000	20,000	72,000 (4)
Shanghai Sumatra	" 538,154	31-10-36	416,983	848,147	46,000	297,500 (6)
Sua-Manggis	" 377,622	31-12-36	190,700	254,495	17,000	70,500 (4)
Sungala	" 252,000	31-3-37	342,270	437,163	27,200	27,200 (1)
Sungei Duri	" 475,524	30-6-36	475,700	692,540	52,500	428,600 (10)
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,818,182	31-3-36	976,750	1,423,838	89,000	89,000 (1)
Tebong	" 559,441	31-1-36	1,160,000	1,639,307	94,000	253,000 (3)
Ziangbe	" 1,440,619	31-12-36	932,983	1,548,374	139,551	538,804 (4)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of monthly outputs included in said totals.

Rubber Prices

May	22nd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th
London Spot	10.5/16d	10.1/4d	10.3/16d	10.1/8d	10.1/8d	10d
June	10.5/16d	10.1/4d	10.3/16d	10.1/8d	10.1/8d	10d
July/Sept.	10.7/16d	10.3/8d	10.5/16d	10.1/4d	10.1/4d	10.1/8d
Market	Small business done	Dull	Very quiet	Quiet	Steady	Ruled quiet
Singapore Spot	36	36.1/8	35.3/4	35.1/8	35.1/2	34.5/8
July/Sept.	36.3/8	36.1/2	36.1/8	35.1/2	35.7/8	35
Market	Quiet steady	Quiet	Easier	Quiet	Firm	Ruled steady
New York Futures						
May	21.06	21.03	20.97	20.59	—	—
July	21.18	21.13	21.03	20.65	20.76	20.59
September	21.30	21.28	21.18	20.83	20.90	20.69
October	21.34	21.31	21.25	20.87	20.94	20.73
December	—	—	—	—	—	20.81

Forward Settlements for 1937

June 22nd, Tuesday	July 27th, Tuesday	August 24th, Tuesday
September 23rd, Thursday	October 26th, Tuesday	November 23rd, Tuesday
	December 21st, Tuesday	

Debentures

‡Will be redeemed 30-6-37 §From 7th January, 1937

OPENING PRICES May 26th, 1937		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—May 28: 1936	1937
Shanghai Municipal Council	6% 1925 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	100	99½	19-4-37	Tls. ‡5,600,000	June-Dec.	454,500	57,500
" " "	6% 1926 (") "	..	..	100	100	19-4-37	4,800,000	do.	327,300	39,500
" " "	7% 1927 (10) "	..	..	100	100	18-5-37	2,187,500	do.	12,700	18,700
" " "	5% 1934 (10/30) $	..	..	99	99	24-5-37	$10,404,700	do.	1,802,900	143,700
" " "	5½% 1936 (10) "	..	..	103	103	21-5-37	$5,000,000	do.	352,000	582,400
French Municipal Council	6% 1911 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	100½	100	7-4-37	121,100	May-Nov.	1,800	700
" " "	5½% 1914 (") "	..	..	97	97½	12-6-36	271,000	June-Dec.	1,100	—
" " "	5½% 1916 (") "	..	..	97	100½	31-4-34	203,700	do.	—	—
" " "	8% 1921 (") "	..	..	103	101	25-3-37	1,679,300	do.	7,000	11,400
" " "	6% 1923 (") "	..	..	100½	99½	12-1-37	731,000	May-Nov.	7,500	5,000
" " "	7% 1924 (") "	..	..	100½	101	22-12-36	759,600	Mar.-Sept.	16,400	—
" " "	6½% 1925 (20/30) "	..	..	102	101	24-3-37	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	7,000	1,500
" " "	6½% 1926 (") "	..	..	102	102½	16-5-36	1,000,000	Jan.-July	10,400	—
" " "	6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	101	100	22-12-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	64,000	—
" " "	6% 1931 (") "	..	..	101	101	3-5-37	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	68,700	10,700
" " "	6% 1933 (10/30) "	..	..	101	101	3-5-37	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	32,900	3,100
" " "	5% 1934 (") $	..	..	94½	94½	28-5-37	$5,000,000	Jan.-July	45,800	148,100
" " "	6% 1936 (10/15) "	102	..	..	102½	26-4-37	$2,500,000	May-Nov.	—	117,400
American Club	7% 1933 (5/20) Tls.	..	60	..	89	20-10-36	750,000	1/4-1/10	26,400	—
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.	6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	99	99½	19-4-37	1,000,000	June-Dec.	2,400	21,000
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c "	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	} —	} —
" " "	6% 1930 (10/30)r "	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10		
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20) "	..	..	80	80	10-3-37	3,000,000	June-Dec.	25,500	5,000
" " "	6% 1932 (10/20) "	..	..	80	68	6-1-37	1,000,000	do.	—	22,000
" " "	6% 1933 (") $	..	80	..	75	19-2-37	$1,500,000	do.	101,000	36,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10) "	..	..	92	92	26-4-37	$18,000,000	do.	189,000	55,000
China Realty Co.	8% 1930 (5/10) Tls.	..	..	40	40	27-5-37	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 158,300	} 226,400
" " "	8% 1931 (") "	..	..	40	40	27-5-37	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20) "	..	..	100	100	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	—	—
City Loan	7% 1932 (20) $	..	..	99	99	28-5-37	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	148,200	219,900
" "	7% 1934 (12) "	..	..	93	93	27-5-37	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	103,700	291,500
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20) Tls.	..	..	95	95	4-5-37	350,000	do.	25,600	—
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perpl) "	..	..	95	95	18-2-37	122,100	do.	—	1,000
Fonciere & Immobiliere	{6% 1930 (10/15) "	93	..	..	89	3-3-37	1,000,000	do.	} —	} 50,000
	{6% 1933 (10/15) "	93	..	..	89	3-3-37	1,000,000	do.		
Fonciere & Immobiliere	6% 1934 (") $	93	..	..	85	13-1-37	$1,925,000	do.	—	51,000
French Club	7% Tls.	..	..	90	82	5-3-37	500,000	do.	7,750	250
International Investment Trust	6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	80	80	13-4-37	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 75,000	} 6,000
" " "	6% 1931 (") "	..	..	80	80	13-4-37	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co.	6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	95	97	29-4-37	500,000	June-Dec.	12,000	6,000
Metropolitan Land Co.	6% 1933 (10/20) $	..	..	85	85	25-2-37	$2,000,000	do.	26,700	6,500
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25) "	..	..	85	86	24-5-37	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	95,400	5,100
Realty Investment Co.	6% 1934 (10/30) "	..	..	90	102	6-11-34	$500,000	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	6% 1926 (20/30) Tls.	..	..	100	97	15-1-37	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	—	6,000
" " " "	5% 1930 (15) "	85	..	..	86	15-1-37	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	8,000	1,100
" " " "	6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	100	100	17-5-37	3,000,000	June-Dec.	1,000	13,400
" " " "	6% 1933 (5/20) "	..	..	100	97	4-7-36	,000,000	do.	—	—
" " " "	5% 1934 (5/40) $	85	..	..	84	19-3-36	$2,800,000	Apr.-Oct.	4,200	72,300
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40) "	..	..	96c.b.	93¼x.b.	28-5-37	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	3,016,400	3,233,300
Shanghai Telephone Co. "A"	6% 1932 (10/25)c Tls.	..	..	100½	100½	24-4-37	} 5,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 420,200	} 196,100
" " "	6% 1932 (10/25)r "	..	..	100½	100½	24-4-37		1/2-1/8		
" " " "B"	6% 1933 (9/24)c $	..	..	100½	100½	24-5-37	} $10,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 636,000	} 700,300
" " "	6% 1933 (9/24)r "	..	..	100½	100½	21-5-37		1/2-1/8		
" " " "C"	6% 1937 (20) "	..	..	..	100½	14-5-37	$2,500,000	1/3-1/9	—	42,800
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	7% 1929 (12/22) Tls.	..	..	89	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co.	6% 1925 (10/30) "	..	..	100	100	4-5-37	‡500,000	do.	—	9,000
" " "	6% 1932 (") "	103	..		103	15-1-37	2,800,000	do.	43,700	1,000
" " "	5½% 1937 (") $	..	..	103	104	27-5-37	$2,000,000	§ do.	—	283,600
Wing On Co. (S'hai)	7% 1936 (10) $	..	..	94½	94½	27-1-37	$5,000,000	1/4-1/10	—	9,000

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGES:

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (T/T) Opening 28th May, 1937

London £1 at Exch. 1/2¼ = Sh. $16.70 New York G. $100 at Exch. 29¼ = Sh. $340.43. Hongkong $100 at Exch. 97 = Sh. $103.09

Chinese Government External Bonds

		London Nominal Prices May 20th	May 27th
5 per cent	Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 98 15 0	£ 99 15 0
4½ "	Gold Loan 1908	£ 99 10 0	£ 99 10 0
5 "	Gold Loan 1912	£ 90 5 0	£ 90 5 0
5 "	Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G. $500)	£103 10 0	£103 10 0
5 "	Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 88 10 0	£ 88 10 0
5 "	Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 70 10 0	£ 71 0 0
5 "	Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£ 72 10 0	£ 72 10 0
5 "	" " " 1910	£ 69 10 0	£ 69 10 0
5 "	Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£ 85 10 0	£ 86 10 0
5 "	Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 40 10 0	£ 40 10 0
8 "	Sterling Notes 1925 (Vickers)	£ 39 0 0	£ 38 15 0
6 "	Indemnity Loan 1934	£104 10 0	£104 10 0
6 "	S'hai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rly. (Completion)	£ 96 0 0	£ 96 0 0

Company's Notices

The Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.—The 27th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, June 7th at 11.45 a.m. when a final dividend of $0.30 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 1st to 7th, both days inclusive.

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.—A Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Monday, May 31st at 4 p.m. to consider the new terms proposed by Messrs. Marsman Manila, in connection with the Company's Concessions and Prospecting Licences in S. E. Borneo.

The Tebong Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 17th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, June 15th at 11.45 a.m. when a final dividend of $0.03 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 8th to 15th, both days inclusive.

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.—The General Managers, with the approval of the Consulting Committee have decided therefore, to issue 200,000 ordinary shares of the Company (out of the 1,000,000 shares which are at present unissued) subject to the following terms and conditions but otherwise upon such terms as the General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee shall think fit:—

200,000 new shares of Tls. 5 each par value in the Company will be issued and they shall (in first instance) be offered at $12.50 per share (in the proportion of one new share for every five old shares held by them respectively but so that no fractional part of a share shall be issued) to the persons who on June 8, 1937 are registered in the Company's Share Register as holders of the 1,000,000 existing shares.

If the offer be accepted the full amount due in respect of the shares to which each shareholder is entitled shall be payable on or before August 11, 1937 to the Company's Bankers, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, in Chinese dollars national currency. The Transfer Books will be closed from 3rd to 8th June, 1937, both days inclusive.

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.—A Second Interim Dividend of $0.10 per share has been declared payable to shareholders on June 1st. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 26th to June 1st, both days inclusive.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—The 45th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at 190 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on Monday, May 31st, 1937, at 12 noon. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 25th to 31st, both days inclusive.

The Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.—An Interim Dividend of $0.03 per share has been declared payable to shareholders on Friday, June 4. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 20 to June 4, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—5% 1930 Debentures—The Debentures Register will be closed from May 20 to 31, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report: (Up to Friday noon).—Although Rubber shares have been definitely dull, trading in general shares has been well maintained. Ewos firmed from $16.60 to $16.80 though eased to $16.40 by the close. Shanghai Cottons changed hands @ $116.50. Metal Industries regained last week's drop (from $8.45 to $8.10) and stood at $8.80 at the close. Trams "Bearer" were done at $37.75; Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf @ $195; and Shanghai Dock @ $105. Wheelocks were active (with a turnover of over 8,000 shares) @ $15.40/50. Shanghai Telephones were noted @ $70/70.50, and Shanghai Gas @ $9.40. Other business included Shanghai Waterworks "C" @ $25.75; China General Omnibus @ $12.40; International Assurance Co. @ $3.75/3.70; International Investment Trust @ $3 and Kaipings @ $17.50.

In Preference shares; Shanghai Power 6% were a shade off, from $134.50 to $134.25. Shanghai Waterworks 6½% were recorded @ $15.90.

The decline in Rubber from 10.5/16 to 10d. over the week, dulled operations in rubber shares, the turnover in which only totalled 148,505 shares. Prices likewise were off. Anglo-Javas eased from $15.10 to $14.50; Java Consolidated from $2.37½ to $2.20; Rubber Trusts from $3.60 to $3.40; Kelantans from 46 cts. to 42 cts.; Tanah Merahs from $2.37½ to $2.15 and Tebongs from $1.05 to $1. Prices of most other rubber counters showed no marked fluctuations.

Debentures had a turnover of $700,000 at prices which in most cases showed advances. Of this turnover, approximately $445,000 was in Shanghai Power 5½%'s which firmed from $93 to $93.25 (ex Bonus). Shanghai Waterworks 5½% advanced from $103 to $104 and F.M.C. 5% 1934 from $94.50 to $94.75. Shanghai Telephone 6% continue unchanged @ $100.50, and S.M.C. 5½% unchanged @ $103. S.M.C. 5% were noted @ $99.

Rubber Reviews, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review:—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on May 22nd totalled 46,935 tons, showing a decrease of 264 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,083 tons compared with 1,200 for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London July/Sept.	Singapore Spot	Singapore July/Sept.	New York Futures May	July	Sept.
May 20	10¼	10⅜	35¾	36	20.88	21.02	21.15
					May	Sept.	Oct.
May 27	10	10⅛	34⅞	35	20.59	20.69	20.73
	Ruled quiet		Ruled steady				

Chinese External Bonds:—Reorgs. have been in fair demand, in the London market, throughout the week and the prices have firmed from £98¾ to £99¾ (British Issue). Honans are marked up £1, to £86½, and Hukuangs up 10/– to £71. Vickers are a shade off, from £39 to £38¾. Other issues show little or no fluctuation.

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & Co. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2½ .....$ 16.55
U.S. $100 @ 29¾ $336.13

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2⅛ $16.4453
U.S. $100 @ 29⅛ $334.02
London—demand 1/2⅛
4 months' sight credits 1/2⅜
4 months' sight docts 1/2⅛
6 months' sight credits 1/2⅛
6 months' sight docts 1/2⅛
New York—demand .....U.S. $29⅛
4 months' sight credits 30
4 months' sight docts 30⅛
Paris—4 months' sight docts F. 688 nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling .....1/2½ U.S. $29¾

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 29⅞=C.S.$337.55

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 54⅜
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 .. 54½

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53⅞
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 54

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 9.25 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3684 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.507

MARKET BUYING RATES 9.25 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3403 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.445

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.61=C.S.$1 Swiss F.1.29½=C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.21 .....=C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belges 1.76½=C.S.$1 Belges 29.12=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100=Rm. 74.00
C.S.$100=Registermark 142.00

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Courtesy of the Bank of China

Domestic exchange for other parts of China have been stabilized under the Nanking currency reform remittances being made by the approved banks at a fixed rate. Market rates of exchange for Swatow and Canton Dollars on June 1 were:—

From Swatow $1238 for Shanghai 1000
From Canton $1490 for Shanghai $1000

Central Bank of China

Equalization charge	6¼ per cent.	
	London	New York
Bar silver spot	20¼	—
Bar silver forward	20 5/16	—

Bar Gold, per fine oz. £70.9½ U.S.$35.00
Shanghai gold basis $1,144.90
Native interest ..... .11
Customs gold unit $2.271
" " " versus £ Stg. 32.9375 Pence
" " " versus U.S.$ 67.75 Cents

Central Bank's opening official rates for T.T.

London ...	1/2½	Berlin	73½
New York .	30	Japan	103*
Paris	668	Hongkong .	97½

*—Nominal.

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33
Copper:—a.m. 300 coppers=$1
5 silver 20cts. and 36 coppers=$1
26 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK JULY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/2¼	1/2½
U.S. G.$	29¾	29⅞
Yen	103⅞	103⅝

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash		SELLING	June	BUYING
£	T.T.	1/2½	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2⅛
G.$	T.T.	29¾	4 m/s. l.c.	29⅛
Fcs.	T.T.	668	4 m/s.	684
Rs.	T.T.	80	7 d/s.	80¾

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	20¼	20 5/16
N.Y. market closed		
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	52.09	—

Bombay offtake 75 bars. Market active.

London silver at 20¼d. for spot and 20 5/16d. forward was unchanged from the previous day. India bought, speculators sold, the market closed quietly steady. After the official fixing, the market remained steady and unchanged with buyers at the fixed rate. New York silver market was closed and Bombay silver unchanged at Rs.52.09.

The local inter-bank market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/2 3/16 sterling, 29⅛ U.S.$ and 103⅝ yen. Owing to the unsettled conditions on the Continent and the Cabinet resignation in Japan, there were good buyers on the market and, shortly after the opening, quotations declined to 1/2½, 29¾ and 103¾. At this level, the market remained steady for the rest of the day.

DOMESTIC BONDS

Yesterday's Quotations

		Opening	Closing
Consolidated "E,"	June	$73.55	73.60
	July	74.00	74.25
Consolidated "D,"	June	74.25	74.35
	July	74.95	74.85
Consolidated "C,"	June	74.75	74.65
	July	75.30	75.30
Consolidated "B,"	June	76.70	76.70
	July	77.40	77.30
Consolidated "A,"	June	80.65	80.65
	July	81.30	81.25
90 Million	June	14.55	14.80
	July	14.65	14.85

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, May 29.

At the close of business on the 27th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 2,250,000 and $46,660,000.

These figures include Tls. 2,250,000 and $46,660,000 in Chinese banks in which there were nil. bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

SYCEE

There were no movements.

DOLLARS

There were no movements.

Silver

London quotations come to-day 20 5/16d. ready and 20⅝d. forward, unchanged for ready and 1/16d. drop in forward as compared with last week.

Exchange

Our official T. T. rate remains unchanged at 1/2⅜d.

Selling T.T. 1/2½d. U.S. $29¾.
Buying 4 m/s. l.c. 1/2 13/16d. U.S. $30 1/16.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Banks' Clearing

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1937

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$20,546,573.87
Collections From Non Member Bank Transfer ..	$35,758,548.75
Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 4,948,507.68
Total	$61,253,630.30

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1937

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$23,056,079.80
Member Bank Transfer ..	$40,296,083.98
Collections From Non Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 5,989,470.53
Total	$69,341,634.31

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1937

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$109,143,450.05
Member Bank Transfer ..	$ 96,058,487.99
Collections From Non Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 10,299,675.92
Total	$215,501,613.96

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1937

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$50,555,688.14
Member Bank Transfer ..	$90,979,775.40
Collections From Non Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 6,486,189.52
Total	$148,021,653.06

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1937

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$53,401,944.44
Member Bank Transfer ..	$95,874,937.87
Collections From Non Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$16,270,129.90
Total	$165,547,012.21

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1937

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$31,357,470.15
Member Bank Transfer ..	$70,410,146.58
Collections From Non Member Banks Native Banks and Firms	$ 6,030,845.66
Total	$107,798,462.39

CHINESE EXTERNAL AND RAILWAY LOANS

Closing price yesterday were:—

	Buy.	Sell nom.
5% Gold 1912 (Crisp)	£89½	90½
5% Reorganization Loan 1913:—		
" British	£99	99⅝
" French (S)	£96½	97½
" Belgians (S)	£	96*
" German (S)	£95¾	
" Russian (S)	£	95
5% G.$ 1925-47:— (French Boxer) (U)	G.$	99½
6% G.$ 1928-41:— (Belgian Boxer) (U)	G.$102½	
5% S'hai-N'king Rly. (S)	£	89½
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly. Loan:—		
" 1908 British (S)	£	73
" 1908 German (S)	£	70
" 1910 British (S)	£	70½
" 1910 German (S)	£	70
5% Honan Rly. 1905	£	27
5% Hukuang Rly. Loan:—		
" 1911 L.P.N/Y (S)	£	71*
" 1911 German (S)	£	70
5% Lunghai Rly 1913 (S)	£	40
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly. Loan:—		
" 1907 British (S)	£	54
8% Chinese Govt. Treas. Notes:—		
Vickers (S)	£	38½*
Marconi (S)	£	38½
6% Chi. U.S. $ Loan 1921	£	69½
6% Gvt. Int. 1934 (Sh') (U)	£	104½
6% S.H.N.R. Com.(Sh') (S)	£96	
6% S.H.N.R. Com.(Sh') (U)	£	95*

S—Shanghai. U—Unstamped.
*—Business Done.

CHINA COMMODITIES

Yesterday's Quotations

		Opening	Closing
Cotton, June	pic.	49.50	49.30
August		49.30	49.20
Yarn 20's C. K. June	bale	272.00	272.60
August		264.00	263.70
Flour, G. W. July	bag	3.54	3.52
November		3.625	3.6175
Wheat, June	pic.	5.23	5.21
November		5.70	—
Suya-bean, June	pic.	5.95	5.97
July		6.06	6.05
Bean-oil, June		19.85	—
August		20.25	20.20
Sesamum		—	—
Bean-cake, June	piece	2.080	2.0975
July		2.1775	2.1825
		Chinese	Saigon
Rice, best retail	pic.	12.40	11.10
good retail		11.70	10.10
ordinary		11.00	9.10

WHOLESALE PRICES DURING APRIL

Slight Gains Registered in Shanghai

According to returns compiled by the National Tariff Commission, there was a slight increase in wholesale prices in Shanghai during April, 1937, while living costs showed a little rise after a marked drop in the preceding month. Thought slight, the rise in wholesale prices brought the April figure to a record, 123.9, the previous high mark being 123.0 in March and, before that, 122.9 in February. For purposes of comparison, it should be pointed out that the figure for April, 1936, was 107.3 and that 1926 is given as the basic year of 100 per cent.

Living costs rose from 116.8 in March to 117.4 last month. The year 1926 likewise is the basic year of 100 per cent., and the previous records were 120.1 in January and February this year.

The following is a summary of the statistics of general indices:—

SHANGHAI WHOLESALE PRICES
(General Index: 153-quotations)

1926	100.0		1935	1936
1927	104.4			
1928	101.7			
1929	104.5			
1930	114.6			
1931	126.7	May	95.0	105.8
1932	112.4	June	92.1	106.1
1933	103.8	July	90.5	107.2
1934	97.1	Aug.	91.9	107.4
1935	96.4	Sept.	91.1	107.0
1936	108.5	Oct.	94.1	109.7
		Nov.	103.2	113.0
		Dec.	103.3	118.8
			1936	1937
		Jan.	104.3	121.6
		Feb.	105.4	122.9
		Mar.	106.4	123.0
		Apr.	107.3	123.9

SHANGHAI EXPORTS PRICES
(General Index: 66 Quotations)

1926	100.0		1936
1927	106.1	Jan.	90.8
1928	104.5	Feb.	90.2
1929	105.2	Mar.	92.4
1930	102.3	Apr.	97.3
1931	107.5	May	94.5
1932	90.4	June	97.5
1933	82.0	July	100.7
1934	71.7	Aug.	97.6
1935	77.6	Sept.	95.9
1936	96.1	Oct.	96.1
		Nov.	97.1
		Dec.	102.9

SHANGHAI IMPORTS PRICES
(General Index: 82 Quotations)

1926	100.0		1936
1927	107.3	Jan.	141.1
1928	102.6	Feb.	141.2
1929	107.7	Mar.	140.8
1930	126.7	Apr.	140.9
1931	150.2	May	140.3
1932	140.2	June	140.7
1933	132.3	July	141.8
1934	132.1	Aug.	140.0
1935	128.4	Sept.	142.3
1936	141.7	Oct.	142.3
		Nov.	142.9
		Dec.	147.6

SHANGHAI COST OF LIVING
(General Index)

1926	100.0		1936
1927	100.7		
1928	102.5		
1929	107.9		
1930	121.8	Apr.	111.7
1931	125.9	May	111.1
1932	119.1	June	111.8
1933	107.2	July	112.2
1934	106.2	Aug.	115.5
1935	106.6	Sept.	113.5
1936	113.3	Oct.	114.0
		Nov.	114.9
		Dec.	117.5
	1936		1937
	Jan. 111.0	Jan.	120.1
	Feb. 112.0	Feb.	120.1
	Mar. 114.1	Mar.	116.8
	Apr. 111.7	Apr.	117.4

KUANGTUNG LOAN DRAWING

Canton, May 23.

The third public drawing for the redemption of part of the principal of the 24th Year (1935) Kuangtung Provincial Reconstruction Loan, amounting to $5 millions, was held yesterday at the Canton City Chamber of Commerce. A sum of $400 000, representing 8 per cent. of the principal of the Loan, is to be repaid. The terminal numbers of the bonds drawn were 15; 21; 39; 47; 54; 69; 77 and 79. Payment of principal and interest will be made by the Provincial Government as from May 31. —Kuo Min.

KIANGSI SUGAR INDUSTRY TO BE DEVELOPED

Encouraged by the Department of Reconstruction of the Province of Kiangsi at Nanchang, a number of Shanghai bankers have signified willingness to invest capital in a proposed sugar mill to develop the sugar cane industry within the area. So far, only a $1,000,000 of capital has been called for, of which the province itself will subscribe $500,000. The site of the mill has not yet been definitely chosen, but it is believed that either Nankang or Loping will be selected as both can easily be reached.

SHANGHAI AUTOMOBILE IMPORTS

Motor cars, trucks, and other vehicles imported into Shanghai during April amounted to more than $4,000,000 in value, says the "Sin Wen Pao."

SHANGHAI MARKETS WEEKLY REVIEW

Local Cotton Prices Shoot Up to Sudden High Level: Unfavourable Position for Paper

FROM present indications, the market for Chinese cotton evinces a tendency to remain in a steady to firm position for some time, unless receipts from the interior decrease considerably. Prices in the local Cotton Goods Exchange for May deliveries shot unexpectedly to very high levels last week. The prospects continue to be favourable for the bulls. Shanghai wheat and flour markets were steady with a better tone. Local market prices for paper are at present about ten per cent. below replacement costs.

Yuenfong Auctions

The market remains on a steady basis, details of prices at Thursday's auction being as follows:—Black Venetians, 22 cents higher than last week; Black Velvets, .09 cents lower; Black Coatings steady; Black Italians .03 cents higher; White Lawns 13 cents higher; and White Shirtings 59 cents higher.

COTTON AND YARN

(Weekly Report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.)

Chinese Cotton:—During the past week values of the domestic staple steadily appreciated evolving an advance of 75 cents a picul which may be due to bulls' support as well as to bears' covering influenced by lower receipts from interior marts. Holders of spot cotton in the interior show no anxiety to sell unless at prices more in consonance with their views and their attitude is strengthened by the fact of there being very little stocks of good qualities left for marketing. Tenders in the local Cotton Goods Exchange for the current month amounting to about 70,000 shih-tan will be taken up mostly by the bull clique and, of that quantity, the major portion has been sold to Mills for local consumption. The foreign markets have moved in a more or less steady direction and have in no way whatsoever affected the domestic market. From present indications, our market evinces a tendency to remain in a steady to firm position for some time unless receipts from the interior increase considerably.

Yarn:—Prices in the local Cotton Goods Exchange for May deliveries shot up unexpectedly to very high levels and the last trading on the 25th., instant registered $281.00 a bale, and although there were buyers at still higher rates to cover their short position yet owing to Exchange regulations trading was suspended and shorts will have to abide by the rates that will be decided upon by the Exchange authorities in connection with which negotiations are now in progress. Actual demand from exporters has not been so great during the week under review and prices receded by $1.00 to $3.00 from the highest last ruling. Taking into consideration that the forward months in the local Exchange are quoted over $10.00 lower than that of the near months the prospects continue to be favourable for the bulls.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	$55.00
Tungchow, Spot ex-mill	$58.00
Shensi, Spot ex-mill ..	$57.50 to $60.00
Lingpao, Spot ex-mill..	$63.00 to $74.00
Ningpo, Spot ex-mill	$54.25

Tone of the market: Firm:

WHEAT AND FLOUR CRASH

There were further purchases by Europe and prices on the world Wheat markets were steady at last week's closing levels, although weather news remains the dominant influence. Shanghai wheat and flour markets were steady with a better tone, and moderate business passing.

RICE

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranged from $10.80 to $12.30 a picul yesterday morning, and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops were as follows:—Chinese rice, best quality, $12.40, good quality, $11.70, ordinary quality, $11. Saigon rice, best quality, $11.10, good quality $10.10, ordinary quality, $9.10.

RAW SILK

The situation as reported a week ago has been intensified inasmuch as native speculators have bought up another 2,000 bales of steam filature at prices which are away out of reach of foreign consumers.

TIMBER

The situation remains about the same as last week, with business not too brisk in this commodity.

PAPER

Comparatively few inquiries have been going round the market this week, and particularly the dealers show little interest in new orders. This is only natural considering the fact that the local market prices, generally speaking, are at present about 10 per cent. below replacing costs. Fair quantities of newsprint on reels have, however, been sold for delivery mostly over the first half of 1938 at current prices.

FARM TENANCY IN CHINA

Study of Changes During Recent Years

An interesting study on the distribution of farm tenancy in China in 1935 and a study of the changes in recent years has been made by the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industry at Nanking.

The percentage distribution of farm tenancy in China for 1935 was obtained in May, 1935, by the crop reporters of the Bureau. The original data was first compiled by hsien from the figures reported by 960 hsien in 22 different provinces. In compiling this data, the total farm families in each locality were represented as one hundred; and the percentage distribution of tenant farmers, owners, and part-owners was first calculated for the respective localities and then averaged by hsien and by province.

The percentage distribution of farm tenancy in China, 1935, is approximately the same as for the past four years. In 1935, 29 per cent. of the farm families were tenant farmers, which is the same as in 1934; 47 per cent. were owners, an increase of 1 per cent. over 1934; and 24 per cent. were part-owners, a decrease of 1 per cent. below 1934. Considering the changes in farm tenancy during the last five years in China, a slight downward trend among tenant farmers together with a moderate upward trend among owners is evident; yet, in comparison with 1912, the percentage of tenant farmers is still higher and of owners, lower, than in 1912.

In China, the greater number of tenant farmers is found in the south and of owners in the north. A very low percentage of tenant farmers, ranging from only 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., is found in the northern provinces, such as Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Shensi, and Kansu; while the percentage of owners is correspondingly high, ranging from 50 per cent. to 70 per cent. In Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Fukien, and Kwangsi Provinces, which are in the central and southern part of China, the percentage of tenant farmers is rather high, ranging from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. The number is still higher in Szechuan and Kuangtung Provinces, however, where a distribution of above 50 per cent. is observed. Owners, on the other hand, are comparatively low in Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan, Szechuan, Fukien, and Kuangtung Provinces, numbering only around 20 per cent.; and the other provinces in this group, ranging from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. The number of part-owners varies slightly throughout China, the distribution, for the most part, being between 20 per cent. and 30 per cent.

JAPANESE MAY RE-OPEN LUTA MINES

According to Chinese press reports, Japanese shareholders of the Luta Mining Co. in Chinglincheng, Shantung, along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, are considering the re-opening of the mine in view of the present demand for metal. The annual output of this mine is about 700,000 tons.

"BIRD'S NEST" POPULAR

More "bird's nest" and ginseng have been imported through the port of Shanghai during the first four months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year, says the "Hwa Mei Pao."

"Bird's Nest" is used to make soups for feasts or as medicine and the ginseng, a herb said to be of great medicinal value, is used for medicine or as a tonic.

For the first four months of 1937, "bird's nest" to the value of $362,289 was imported into Shanghai. This is some $140,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1936. Ginseng imported through Shanghai was this year valued at $1,685,288, or $170,000 more than during the same period of last year. Most of the ginseng comes from Japan, Korea and the Kwantung Leased Territory, while the "bird's nest" comes from the Netherlands Indies and Singapore.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHINA CROP LOSSES THROUGH DROUGHT

Value of Damage Placed at $1,093,741,400

An estimate of crop losses due to drought, based on information obtained in November last from crop reporters of the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industry who, at the time of reporting the harvest condition of the crops, reported as well whatever causes had damaged the crops, the areas affected, the per cent. of yield reduced, etc., has just been issued. Only drought damage is included, however, because of its comparatively great extent and severity.

The condition of the 1936 summer crops as forecast in the early stage, was rather promising. Rainfall, however, was extremely scarce during the autumn and throughout the winter, thus not only affecting the proper growth of the summer crops but also the winter planting, especially in the northern provinces. Crops that were harvested early, such as early rice and the like, suffered practically no damage, but the late crops were affected rather seriously by the drought. Even though the 1936 crops may be considered fairly good in comparison with preceding years, nevertheless famine areas are numerous. The following summary gives an idea of the areas affected, amount damaged, value of losses in dollars etc. in the case of certain major crops, as estimated for 1,065 hsien in twenty provinces.

Crops	Amount Damaged	Value of Losses
Rice	68,993,700	275,146,900
Kaoliang	18,753,400	78,764,400
Millet	22,636,100	109,586,800
Corn	28,038,300	100,937,800
Soy beans	28,999,400	168,196,300
Sweet potatoes	81,715,000	253,316,800
Cotton	2,630,500	107,390,400
Total	251,766,400	1,093,741,400

According to these figures, if comparisons were made between the crops, as estimated for 1,065 hsien crop areas that were affected and that were harvested, it is seen that, for rice, the affected area is 14 per cent. of the harvested area; for kaoliang, 25 per cent. of the harvested area; for millet, 33 per cent. of the harvested area; for corn, 41 per cent. of the harvested area; for soybeans, 32 per cent. of the harvested area; for sweet potatoes, 65 per cent. of the harvested area; and for cotton, 24 per cent. of the harvested area. Similarly, for rice, the amount of crop damaged is 8 per cent. of the amount of crop harvested; for kaoliang, 12 per cent. of the amount harvested; for millet, 17 per cent. of the amount harvested; for corn, 23 per cent. of the amount harvested; for soybeans, 25 per cent. of the amount harvested; for sweet potatoes, 24 per cent. of the amount harvested; and for cotton 13 per cent. of the amount harvested. An idea of the drought conditions by province can be gained by referring to the following tables and map, but attention is called to the serious situation in Honan and Szechuen Provinces.

KOREAN GRASS LINEN TRADE DECLINES

The trade in grass linen, which once brought in nearly $10,000,000 annually to Korea alone, has now shrunken to merely a million in that country, says the "China Times." The Foreign Trade Bureau is calling a meeting of those interested in the revival of the trade.

INDIAN TEA MERCHANTS FORM ASSOCIATION

At the general meeting of the Indian Tea Exporters Association, held on May 22, Mr. H. M. Habibullah was elected president and Mr. A. A. Savul, honorary secretary for the year 1937/38. This Association has been newly-formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Indian tea trade in general and with the object of improving conditions of the export the trade with China."

CENTRAL IRON WORKS MAY BE STARTED

According to a Nanking report, Mr. Shen Chang, a former managing-director of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, has been commissioned to organize a central iron works to supply as many as possible of the demands from Chinese railways for spare parts and other articles and, in due time, to eventually build all railway cars and coaches in China. A capital of $10,000,000 will be called for. The public will able to take out shares in the project.

INTERN'L DISPENSARY ANNUAL REPORT

Increase of Business by 20 Per Cent. Recorded

The annual report of the International Dispensary Co., Ltd. for the year ended December 31, 1936, has been issued and shows that progress has been made in the company's turn-over. The report, signed by Mr. Hong Loong-hyuin, director and general manager, says:—

With the effect of the preceding year's market depression still going strong, business in general showed no signs of improvement during the first half of the year under review. Fortunately, the currency reform placed finance on a firmer foundation and stabilized foreign exchange. The autumn harvest being bountiful for the farming districts, a new life sprang into being, strengthening the purchasing power of the people. This resulted in the revival of business in all lines.

The turnover of our company during the year has also shown some progress. For the drug department, our sales amounted to $3,027,178.93; for the soap department, our sales amounted to $4,088,122.35; the sales of our glycerine department amounted to $428,156.89; the sales of our branches amounted to $4,101,961.63, making a grand total of $11,645,419.80. Compared with the preceding year, the increase of business was over 20 per cent.

In accordance with the principles of accounting and acting under our auditor's suggestion, beginning from the present year, we have incorporated in our report the balance sheets and the profit and loss statements of our local and outport branches. Regarding the valuation of stock, in former years this was always done by making some deduction from the cost. But, according to the present income tax law, the valuation of stock for business firms can be calculated only on the basis of the original cost, any arbitrary discount or allowance being not permitted. We have, therefore, placed on reserve all the allowance which should have been deducted from the value of stock. Other changes to be noted are the division into separate items of land and building and the revaluation of machinery, furniture and fittings, these being necessitated also by the present income tax law. All this is clearly indicated in the summary of assets.

With the company's steady expansion from year to year, such items as propaganda expenses begin to increase. The completion of our new building in particular entails considerable expenditure in equipment and other payments. After deducting operating expenses and bad accounts and the special reserve, we realized a net profit of $250,505.63 which was comparable to the net profit of the preceding year.

Furthermore, to keep pace with our business expansion, and to facilitate future development, we have found it expedient to utilize the reserve funds accumulated in the past years. At a special shareholders' meeting convened in December, 1936, we have decided to draw out from the various reserve funds a sum of $1,300,000.00 to be converted into capital. This increases our original capital of $1,500,000 to $2,800,000. Application for registration of this increased capital has been forwarded to the authorities concerned.

TOKYO DISCUSSES CHINA LOANS

Tokyo, May 27.

Representatives of the Foreign Office and of various local banks on Tuesday discussed the refunding of Japanese loans granted to China, it was revealed to-day. Also discussed at the meeting, according to newspapers, was the question of investing the interest accruing from such loans.—Domei.

CONSOLIDATED YARN TAX TO BE RAISED

According to reports from Nanking, the Ministry of Finance has decided to increase the present rates of consolidated tax on cotton yarn. Under the new plan, cotton yarn, according to their quality, will be taxed from five to ten dollars a hundred kilogrammes, revising a schedule adopted some six years ago, which is now considered too low, in view of the much higher price now prevailing of the article, says the "Ta Kung Pao."

HAN HWA RICE SYNDICATE

The Nan Hwa (South China) Rice Syndicate, says the "Ta Wan Pao," has already found a site for a mill near the Kiangnan railway station at Wuhu, Anhwei. Building is to be started soon with the hope that operations may be commenced early next year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, May 30.

After having advanced for four consecutive sessions, stocks broke rather sharply on Tuesday simultaneously with a severe drop in grain prices and moved irregularly thereafter. The reaction was perhaps only natural after the recent gains but was also due to disappointment over the behavior of rail issues and the apparent tendency in this field for operating expenses to increase more rapidly than income. There was no indication of important liquidation but profit-taking and professional selling were evident on all bulges. The volume of trading remained unusually small partly in anticipation of the two holidays over the week-end, but also through a desire on the part of traders to remain on the sidelines until legislative uncertainties are clarified.

Commodities were generally on the easy side and the Dow-Jones index for this group on Tuesday was at its lowest figure since the middle of November. Corn ruled strong on a tight spot situation. Wheat broke on reports of rain in Canada and the Western part of the United States though some observers believe that the benefit from these rains has been exaggerated. Cotton crop prospects were also improved by rainfall and with large stocks of raw materials and new mill business slackening, prices were irregular. Rubber was quiet, and in view of the seasonal decline in consumption and the failure of the International Rubber Restriction Committee to take any action with reference to quotas, there was little buying demand.

Business activity was well maintained despite some reduction in production caused by labour troubles. The steel industry, according to Dun & Bradstreet, is currently leading the recovery and 1937 may be its best year in history. Total production will probably run around 66,000,000 tons as compared with 47,767,856 last year. On Monday the Supreme Court upheld the Unemployment Insurance and the Old Age Pension provisions of the Social Security Act and on the same day President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress recommending the enactment of minimum wage and maximum work-hour legislation which would prohibit from interstate commerce goods not produced under these standards.

The market in figures:

	Thursday May 20	May 27	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	173.59	174.19	up .60
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	58.89	56.76	off 2.13
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	27.56	28.03	up .47
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	101.40	101.38	off .02
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	72.31	71.37	off .94
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe	88⅜	83	off 5⅜
Great Northern Rly. Pfd.	56⅝	53	off 3⅝
North Amer. Co.	24¼	26⅝	up 2⅜

Commodity prices:

	Thursday May 20	May 27
Chicago wheat	121⅝	118¼
Corn	119	125⅜
Cotton	12.87	12.78
Rubber	21.05	20.59
Hides	15.80	16.00
Sugar	1.23½	1.21½

Business:

	Previous	Latest
N.Y. Times Index	108.3	109.0
Steel operations (% of capacity)	90.0	91.0
Carloadings (carloads)	767,000	774,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*2,195,000	*2,199,000
Automobile output (cars)	141,892	137,490
Average daily oil production (bbls.)	3,552,000	3,550,000

*000 omitted.

Stock outlook: The stock market in its recent movements has about run true to form. Upon the termination of the secondary reaction on May 13th, there occurred the usual technical rally which was somewhat disappointing in that the volume of trading failed to expand on the advance. However, all declines have similarly failed to bring out any increase in the turnover so that no important movement in either direction seems likely for the time being. For the long pull, accumulation on weak spots is still counselled, especially of steel, copper, rail equipment and oil shares.

CHEKIANG TO ERECT BIG COTTON MILL

Following an announcement that Hopei is to have a $10,000,000 cotton mill at Paoting, Chekiang has made it known that it is also to build a mill at Hsiaoshan. This mill will have a capital of $8,000,000, according to the Chinese press.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR U.S. COTTON

New York, May 31.

Cotton textile reports received here indicate that National Cotton Week, starting on Tuesday, will touch off the biggest summer cotton selling season in many years.—United Press.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

An Unfavourable Balance of Y.538,804,000

Tokyo, May 31

Continuing its steady rise, Japan's unfavourable trade balance for the first five months of the year to-day stood at Y.538,804,000, or approximately twice its size at this time last year.

During the last ten days, a Ministry of Finance report revealed, imports exceeded exports to the tune of Y.29,025,000. Again leading among imported commodities was raw cotton, valued at Y.22,922,000 Wool, iron, crude and heavy oils followed in the order named

Cotton textiles, valued at Y.17,848,000, topped the list of exports. Next came raw silk, appraised at Y.10,956,000.

Total imports were valued at Y 139,864,000, exports at Y.110,839,000 —Domei.

JAPAN AUTO TRADE PROSPERS

Tokyo, May 24.

Spurred by the boom in the munitions industry, the manufacture of all-Japanese-made automobiles is making striking gains, a survey of the automotive industry showed today.

While the production of automobiles by Japanese firms totals to-day 10,000 units, the figure may rise to 50,000 within the next few years, it was learned.

The Nissan Automobile Manufacturing Co. alone announced last week its plans for raising its annual production to 30,000 large and 5,000 small motor-cars. By the end of this year, the concern's plant will produce 6,000 large automobiles.

The company, largest of purely Japanese automobile firms, manufactures the Datsun motor-cars, similar to the Baby Austin, made in England.

At present, Japan has 160,000 automobiles in use, of which about one-fifth are home-made. Plans are now being made not only to satisfy the domestic demand of about 8,000 units a year, but also to produce automobiles for export.—Domei.

JAPAN'S INVESTMENTS IN CHINA

Japan's investments made in China during 1936 are estimated to have totalled about £1,000,000, according to a report received by the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Investments in the cotton-spinning industry, estimated to total about £400,000, accounted for nearly half. In the metal industry investments are said to have totalled £73,500. Eight Japanese companies invested £30,000 in the dyestuff manufacturing industry in China last year.

In other industrial enterprises investments were generally small; they amounted to £40,000. In addition to these industrial investments, the Mitsubishi Bank invested £50,000 in real estate, the Whangpoo Wharf Co. £15,000 in the same, and several others also invested in land and buildings.

Japan also invested £100,000 in China for cultural promotion. Other investments combined are said to have amounted to about £300,000.

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and Benjamin & Potts through Reuter

	May 28	31
War Loan 3½% (Red.)	£101⅞	101⅝
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	82¼	81¾
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	92¼	91¾
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	34/-	22/6
Armstrong, Stevens	9/9	9/9
Assoc. & Elec. Indus.	48/7½	48/3
Austin Motors, ord.	45/7½	45/-
Bristol Aeroplane, ord.	49/7½	49/4½
British-American Tob.	126/10½	126/3
Cable & W. 7½% N-C	£25½	£25
Cammell Laird, ord.	13/3	13/-
Courtaulds	54/6	53/6
Distillers	113/9	112/3
Dunlop Rubber	34/1½	33/6
General Elec. (Eng.)	84/4½	82/9
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	136/6	135/6
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	31/4½	30/7½
Imp. Chem. Indus.	37/1½	36/4½
Imp. Tobacco	155/-	153/1½
Leyland Motors	99/4½	98/9
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	79/4½	79/4½
O.K. Bazaars	44/4½	43/9
Pressed Steel, com.	24/9	24/1½
Rolls-Royce	109/4½	108/9
Smethwick Drop Forgings	22/3	23/-
Tate & Lyle	88/-	88/-
Turner & Newall	95/10½	94/-
United Steel	29/6	29/3
Vickers, ord.	29/3	28/6
Woolworths	77/10½	77/6
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	39/4½	38/-
Rubber Pltn. Invests.	37/9	36/9
MINES		
Burma Corp.	17/3	17/-
Commonwealth Min.	5/7½	5/7½
Exploration Co.	5/-	5/-
Marsman Invests.	22/6	21/3
Randfontein Ests.	55/-	52/6
Sub-Nigel	205/-	197/6
Tanami Gold Min.	9d.	9d.
OILS		
Anglo Iranian	125/7½	125/7½
Burmah	114/4½	113/1½
Mexican Eagle	20/1½	[illegible]
Shell Trans. & Trad.	114/½	112/6

Benjamin & Potts, S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and White, White & Co. through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.	May 28	June 1
4½% Gold Loan of 1898	£102	103
4½% Anglo-French Loan	99½	99½
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	90	90
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	99¼	99½
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	103½	103½
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	88½	88½
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	72½	72½
5% " " G.	68½	68½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	69½	69½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) G.	68½	68½
5% Honan Rly., 1905	86½	86½
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	71	70¾
5% " " (Ger. Is.)	69½	69½
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	40¼	40
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	54	54
6% Sterling Notes, 1925	38¾	38¾
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	37½	37½
S'hai Waterwork "A"	36¾	36¾
S'hai Elec. Construction	47/-	46/-
Chinese Eng. & Min.	22/-	22/-
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	121	120½
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	15¼	15¼
Chosen Corp.	11/6	11/6
Pekin Syndicate	8/-	7/9
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	41/3	41/3

BRITISH RUBBER STOCKS LOWER

London, May 31.

Stock of rubber in Great Britain on May 29 were estimated at 46,687 tons, showing a decrease of 248 tons over the previous week.

The stock of rubber in London on May 29 totalled 21,467 tons, showing a decrease of 135 tons, while the stock at Liverpool was listed at 25,220, representing a decrease of 113 tons.

British rubber deliveries during the week ended May 29 totalled 1,744 tons, compared with 1,083 tons during the previous week.

Deliveries in London during this period totalled 935 tons, compared with 543 tons during the previous week an increase of 392 tons.

Liverpool deliveries, with a total of 809 tons, revealed an increase of 269 tons over the previous week.—Reuter.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

CAPITAL:

Authorized	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	20,000,000
Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund	10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:	
Sterling	£6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3

Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND

Shanghai Sub-Agency: 65 BROADWAY

New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial place in America, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollar. Local Currency.

Full particulars on application

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Company Meetings

MILLINGTONS SHOW DEBIT BALANCE

Position Healthier Than for Some Years: Increase of Business Foreshadowed

"Although the profit and loss account show a debit balance of $25,628.51, the adverse results for the year are by no means representative of the work done by the company. In fact, the firm is now is a healthier position than it has been for some years past....All indications point to an increase in the volume of business we shall be called upon to handle during the current year," asserted Mr. E. F. Harris, presiding at the annual meeting of Messrs. Millington, Ltd., on May 25. The chairman was supported by Messrs. F. C. Millington and A. P. Nazer (directors) and B. Rozenbaum (secretary).

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the chairman said:—

Before proceeding with an analysis of the results obtained during last year, I should like to express the deep regret of the directors at the death, which has occurred at the beginning of this year, of Mr. N. W. Hickling, late chairman of the firm. Mr. Hickling had always taken a very active interest in the affairs of your company but never had he given it more time and care than last year, during your managing director's absence on home leave. His devotion to the company's welfare and the untiring energy which characterized his work have set up a standard which will be very hard for any other member of your board to surpass and I feel sure that his loss is deplored by the shareholders as much as by his colleagues on the board.

Although the profit and loss account shows a debit balance of $25,628.51, the adverse results for the year are by no means representative of the work done by the Company. In fact, the firm is now in a healthier position than it has been for some years past, as may be judged from the fact that cash on hand at December 31, 1936, amounted to $40,902.18, against $17,910.80 on the corresponding date of the previous year; whilst sundry creditors were $83,374.73 as against $72,269.49. All indications point to an increase in the volume of business we shall be called upon to handle during the current year.

During the major part of 1936, we were without the services of your managing director, Mr. F. C. Millington, who went on home leave. While in England, he booked a large volume of business and, although the whole of his home leave expenses has been charged against the year's operations, none of the revenue derived therefrom appears in the accounts under review as all of the orders secured by him are for execution during the current nad subsequent years.

Auditors' Recommendation

You will notice from the report of the directors which accompanies the balance sheet, that, originally, the profit and loss account showed a profit of $7,925.03 but that, on the recommendation of the auditors, it was decided to remove from work in progress to sum of $7,000 in respect of the Sino-British Catalogue and to charge off in full instead of within three years your managing director's home leave expenses and the retirement allowances due to your former secretary, Mr. A. J. Barson, who left the firm at the end of November last. Also, the bad debts reserve has been increased by $10,500 to cover possible losses in respect of outstandings more than one year overdue.

Your directors are in complete accord with your auditors as to the desirability and wisdom of the stricter accounting procedure but, at the outset, it has the obvious result of placing an extraordinary burden on a single year's operations because of the coincidence of the managing director's home leave and the former secretary's retirement.

It also has the effect of throwing out of true perspective the excellent work done by the management and staff during Mr. Millington's absence, and it is due to them to emphasize that the debit balance shown in the accounts in no way arises from their administration but is solely attributable to the change in accounting policy previously mentioned.

During the absence of Mr. Millington, Mr. Rozebaum acted as managing director and to him as well as to Mr. Coughlin, manager of the Willow Pattern Press, and the whole of the staff, your directors wish to express their appreciation.

Hongkong Branch Profits

It is extremely gratifying to be able to report that, for the first time in years, your Hongkong branch has shown a profit, amounting to $4,916.65. Now that business in the South is improving, your directors feel that even better results may be expected during the current year. The branch is under the management of Miss Elma Kelly, to whose ability and untiring energy alone are to be attributed the excellent results obtained in Hongkong.

Turning to the liabilities of the balance sheet, you will see that a reserve has been opened for home leave expenses. This stands at $2,135.46 and has been created in order to obviate having again to meet in one year, as has been the case in 1936, all the expenses of those members of the staff entitled to home-leave under the terms of their employment.

Sundry creditors stand at $72,269.49 and, as already pointed out, are $11,000 lower than on the corresponding date last year. They have since been entirely liquidated.

An examination of your assets will disclose an interesting fact referred to in the director's report—namely, the revaluation of your plant, machinery and type, which (based on a conservative estimate) has shown a surplus of $11,749.16 over the book value at December 31, 1935. This surplus does not arise from any theoretical revaluation of your printing department assets, nor from placing increased values on individual pieces of equipment. On the contrary, it is due solely to the fact that previous inventories were incomplete, particularly in regard to the rather expensive item of type-setting metal.

"Hidden Asset"

A very careful inventory disclosed that our stock of metal, by actual weight, was far in excess of the value shown previously; so much so, that, after full allowances for depreciation, "Type and Metal" now stands at $39,346.40 as against $26,380.26 in the preceding balance sheet. Actually, the excess value is still greater, since actual stocks have been brought into the books well below the current market prices. As an example: linotype metal now costs delivered at our works $1,050 a ton, whereas we have valued our stock at only $607 a ton, representing the average cost for the two year period 1934/1935. Thus, in addition to the surplus disclosed, there is also—at current market prices—a "hidden asset" of some $12,000 under this heading. Conservative valuation is preferable, however, because of fluctuations in the metal markets. Our auditors have been given certificates from outside sources as to the values placed on our stocks and have satisfied themselves that the surplus disclosed has a sound foundation in fact.

It is to be particularly noted that we have not treated this surplus as an addition to assets but have utilized it to adjust certain other valuations of fixed assets, particularly furniture, fixtures and fittings, which item, it will be noted, has been written down by $11,749.16. As the box-making department is no longer operated, advantage was also taken of the opportunity to write down the remaining equipment to a nominal value of $1. Further drawing upon the surplus, your photo-engraving equipment was written down from $7,814.19 to $6,000.

Your directors are satisfied that adequate depreciation has been charged against plant and machinery account and that the present book values are on a conservative basis. The whole of your printing equipment was thoroughly overhauled last year, with the expense thereof charged against operating expense, and it is a pleasure to report that in the opinion of competent persons not connected with the firm, your printing works has never been in a better kept or mechanically sounder condition.

I have made this rather lengthy explanation because revaluation of assets is always an important matter, particularly when, as in the present case, it touches the department wherein the bulk of our fixed assets are represented.

Miscellaneous

Delivery equipment shows an increase of $2,650.44. This is due mainly to the purchase of a new motor car for your managing director, after allowing for a trade-in of his previous motor-car.

Investments have been shown at cost and stand at the same amount as last year.

Stocks have been reduced from $67,995.89 to $46,798.38, largely due to the liquidation of stocks of the box-making department, following the completion of orders on hand, and to a better use of the paper stocks on hand by the press.

Work in progress: $16,991 represents expense incurred and paid on incompleted jobs in your printing press at the end of the year.

Sundry Debtors, less advance bookings, amount to $199,173.78 against which you have a reserve for bad and doubtful debts of $38,520.92, which is believed to be adequate.

Loan to Managing Directors.—You will notice that the loan to your managing director stands at $13,000 on which you get the usual bank interest. This loan is adequately secured by a mortgage on his property and a life insurance policy assigned to your firm.

The sum of $7,815.97 advanced during the year as commissions to your managing director was used by him mainly in travelling throughout England to secure business for the firm. Inasmuch as the "Sino-British Catalogue," which was Mr. Millington's principal work in England, is soon to be completed, the above amount will then be transferable to operating account and become a charge against the related revenue.

In conclusion, the directors must express their regrets at having again to present a report which, regardless of mitigating circumstances, offers no immediate prospects of a dividend. Your directors hesitate to indulge in prophecy and the customary optimism of "better times ahead" but, after a review of the first four months of 1937 and assessment of the business actually in hand, there is every reason for expecting better results on the current year's working.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were then passed:—

That the report and accounts as printed and circulated be adopted.—Proposer: Mr. A. P. Nazer; Seconder: Mr. J. Heyman.

That Mr. E. F. Harris be re-elected a director.—Proposer: Mr. F. C. Millington; Seconder: Mr. B. Rozenbaum.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the current year at a fee of $1,500.—Proposer: Mr. E. F. Harris Seconder: Mr. B. Rozenbaum.

That the fee of $1,500 for special work paid to Mr. N. W. Hickling (deceased) be approved.—Proposer: Mr. A. P. Nazer; Seconder: Mr. F. C. Millington.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

"In place of last year's loss of $17,243.71, we have made a profit of $10,054.31," said Mr. Eric Moller, chairman, at the 45th annual general meeting of shareholders of Hall & Holtz, Ltd., held at the head office, 190 Bubbling Well Road, at noon on May 31. Mr. Moller was supported by Mr. W. Mellor, director, and Mr. J. R. H. Faulkner, secretary and general manager. Shares represented totaled 14,548.

Mr. Moller said:—

As I am sure you are aware, we have passed through another difficult trading year, but your company has held its own; in fact, in place of last year's loss of $17,243.71, we have made a profit of $10,054.31, and that is, after providing for depreciation of furniture, fixtures and plant, also amortization of land and buildings both in Shanghai and at Tientsin. I think that shareholders are to be congratulated on the result.

The result of the year's working can be taken as a sure sign that your directors were right when they decided to move the company's premises to the West End, for we now have conclusive evidence of the growing popularity of our main store opposite the Race Course; in fact, I think I may be bold enough to say that it is without doubt Shanghai's most popular and attractive shopping centre, and I feel sure that we can look forward to many years' successful trading in our present home.

One very pleasant feature of the past year's trading has been the increasing number of Chinese customers who have visited our store daily.

Balance Sheet

If you will turn to the balance sheet, you will see that we carried forward from last year an amount of $27,450.01, to which has now been added the profit for the year of $10,054.31, making a balance of $36,504.32, which is being carried forward to next year.

You will notice that a generous depreciation of 10 per cent. has been made on Shanghai furniture, fixtures and fittings. The same depreciation has been written off the lift and the same now stands at $5,400. The total amount at which the furniture and fixtures stand at Shanghai is $40,392 in the balance sheet—a very small amount indeed considering the modern and up-to-date fittings of the two Shanghai stores.

I am pleased to inform you that the stock in trade is definitely fully worth the value at which it has been taken into stock. All shop soiled goods, otherwise not perfect were depreciated at the annual stock-taking. As you are doubtlessly aware, the cost of all classes of goods are rising in price in all countries. We are, therefore, fortunate in having a complete and well assorted clean stock of general merchandise bought at considerably below to-day's replacement cost. I will take this opportunity of mentioning that there will be no advance in our selling prices until our present stocks are disposed of.

The "Man's Shop"

You will remember that, at the last annual meeting, I spoke somewhat enthusiastically of our now "Man's Shop" which at that time, had just been opened. I am now able to inform you that this little speciality shop at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads has fully come up to the expectations of your directors and management, and month by month sees the turnover increasing, and I feel sure the "Man's Shop" has filled a long-felt want in this city—a man's shop where a man's needs are understood and intelligently catered for, and where everything he requires may be obtained under one roof.

Doubtless you are aware, in November, 1936, your company reopened the "Fuhlee" Furniture Department on a larger and more ambitious scale than previously. The opportunity occurred to secure excellent factory-space and show rooms at 927 Baikal Road, the floor space measuring 480 ft. by 50 ft., thereby giving excellent display space for our furniture. We also have the great advantage of the use of a modern imported American wood drying Kiln, this affording the opportunity of offering furniture built from properly dried timber. This furniture factory is being run on modern careful lines which enable us to minimize our overhead expenses, and your company is now in a position to supply modern style furniture built by special craftsmen at prices considerably below those ruling elsewhere in Shanghai for furniture of the same quality.

Our showrooms at any time have a display of at least 100 suites of furniture. Another special feature of the new department is the hire purchase terms under which any of the furniture may be bought. This affords the opportunity for Customers to pay for new furniture whilst enjoying the use of same.

Furniture Sales

I am pleased to report that the furniture section should be a success—more than 150 suites have been disposed of since November, 1936—in addition to many pieces of furniture for home and office use.

At the foot of the balance sheet you will find a note that loss and expenditure on preliminary working, approximately $6,500, has been carried forward in the factory accounts and that factory creditors amounting to $3,971.78 has not been shown in the balance sheet. As the factory had only been trading for 14 weeks (before the end of the financial year), this period will be included in next year's balance sheet.

I can report that the company's flats are all let, and that, in fact, we have a waiting list at the present time.

Tientsin, like Shanghai, has passed through a difficult year, but the branch has also made a small profit and shareholders may be quite satisfied that the interests of the company are being ably looked after by Mr. Fergan and his staff.

Excellent Showing

Mr. Moller said that he could assure the shareholders that the directors and management had taken great care with the work in connection with running the business. He said he would like to observe that quite an excellent showing had been made by the company. Despite the fact that people had been buying very cautiously during the past few years, the turnover of Hall & Holtz had gone up steadily by a few thousand dollars each month.

The Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

That the report and statement of accounts for the year ended February 28, 1937, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr. Moller and seconded by Mr. Mellor.

That Mr. Eric Moller be re-elected a director of the company, Proposed by Captain J. Inch and seconded by Mr. K. W. Campbell.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the company. Proposed by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton and seconded by Mr. W. J. Brown.

Captain Inch then said: "In proposing a vote of thanks to the directors and management, I suggest that paragraph 3 be changed instead of "shareholders," to read: "that the directors and management are to be congratulated on the result."

SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE

"The past year's working shows a profit of $105,559.96 as against $28,354.50 for the previous year," said Dr. C. T. Kew, chairman, at the annual general meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd, which was held on May 27 in the offices of the secretaries, the Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The chairman was supported by Messrs. Chang Nieh Yun, T. Hunter and A. Hillaly, directors; Mr. F. H. Artindale represented the secretaries; while the total holding represented, including proxies, was 74,726 shares.

Dr. Kew said:—

I am happy to come before you to-day with a much more satisfactory statement of accounts due as a consequence to the world improvement in rubber prices since October last. The past year's working shows a profit of $105,559.96 as against $28,354.50 for the previous year, and your board has recommended a final dividend of 30 China dollar cents, making a total of fifty cents a share for the whole year. Your board has also recommended appropriations of $5,600.44 for depreciation on buildings and etc., $5,000 towards general reserve and $1,332.40 to Straits reserve to bring this latter account up to $25,000.

I am pleased to tell you that your estate is in very good condition and that its all-in-cost of production f.o.b. last year was only about ten Straits cents per lb. which I believe is the lowest on record for Shanghai companies. Our standard production has been raised from 437,163 lb. in 1937 to an estimate of 472,000 lb. for 1938, so that with prices at present levels and with the releases now allowed by the Control Committee we should have more gratifying results for next year.

Certain Proposals

The amalgamation referred to in my speech last year, has not yet materialized. We have received certain proposals towards an amalgamation but as these were not altogether acceptable in the interests of shareholders they have been declined.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were put before the meeting and passed unanimously:

That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1937, together with the recommendations therein contained, as presented to the shareholders and now before the meeting, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Dr. C. T. Kew, and seconded by Mr. T. Hunter.

That Mr. T. Hunter, the retiring director, be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Dr. C. T. Kew, and seconded by Mr. Chang Nieh-yun.

That Messrs. Mortimer, Reid & Slee be appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. A. Hillaly, and seconded by Mr. F. H. Artindale.

S'HAI COTTON MFG., CO.

"A bad year should teach you not to be discouraged, a good year should warn you to be cautious, and, as this company has always been fully alive to these principles, our main policy has always been to be ready to face any untoward events which might happen at any time", declared the chairman of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mr. K. Kuroda, at the 29th ordinary general meeting of the company held on May 27 at 185 Szechuen Road. 155,847 shares were represented by the attendance.

In his speech, the chairman said:—

The results of the term under review must, I am sure, be considered as very satisfactory and my congratulations are due to you as shareholders for the generous manner in which you have supported the policy of the company in the past. I believe that our present prosperity is mainly attributable to the apparent world economic recovery which is indicated from various sources; in addition, we must remember that unprecedented bumper crops in agricultural districts throughout China have been of great assistance.

Although it is impossible for me to make any prophecy as to the future, I must say that undue optimism should not be indulged in at the present moment. My view is that the present prosperity is largely due to the sudden and unexpected boom in the armaments and munitions industries all over the world, and as such a boom of prosperity differs from the ordinary course of economic improvements the question of a reaction must not be lost sight of; in addition, we must remember that such a prosperous year as last year could hardly be expected to be repeated in years to come.

Again, my feeling is that, while a bad year should teach you not to be discouraged, a good year should warn you to be cautious and as this company has always been fully alive to these principles our main policy has always been to be ready to face any untoward events which might happen at any time.

Your extension works in the north, both in Tsingtao and in Tientsin, are progressing satisfactorily and a part operation of the new Tsingtao mill may be expected by the end of this year while the Tientsin mill is expected to commence operations early in the spring of 1938. In this connection, I am glad to be able to tell you that we have been exceedingly fortunate, owing to the fact that all plant and machinery was contracted for, prior to the existence of the present high prices. I am told that at present it is almost impossible to obtain any machinery at such early dates as we have specified, in spite of the exceedingly high prices now ruling.

With regard to the labour situation I may report that, in spite of the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

fact that no demands have been made by our employees, your management have voluntarily raised all wages by about 10 per cent. with effect from this month, such raise being in addition to the 5 per cent. increase already granted in November last. This naturally raises the cost of production, yet, if one considers the atmosphere now prevailing here and elsewhere, it seems obvious that our action will be justified as being inevitable. To obviate any unpleasant feeling and irritation between capital and labour under present conditions would, I am sure, receive your approval.

Now, turning to the question of appropriation of the profits submitted for this term, there may be some divided opinions as to the adequacy of the dividend proposed. However, I feel that, in view of my previous remarks, the situation will be quite clear to you and that my explanations amply answer any such criticism. In particular, I feel sure you will realize that, while the new capital expenditure to meet your extensions in Tsingtao and Tientsin will cost well over $10,000,000 the shareholders have been asked to contribute only $3,000,000 in the form of the final call on the new (partly paid) shares.

As you are aware that the increased capital assets of your company have been mainly built up out of profits and, if conditions continue to be favourable, we will consider a reorganization of capital at a future date; but as to when such reorganization should take place, it requires a cautious judgment.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were passed:—

That the directors' report, balance sheet, general inventory and profit and loss account for the 29th financial term ended April 30, 1937, be adopted and passed; proposed by Mr. K. Kuroda, and seconded by Mr. Y. Noda.

That the directors' suggested appropriation of the credit of profit and loss account be sanctioned and passed: proposed by Mr. K. Kuroda and seconded by Mr. Y. Noda.

That Mr. K. Haga be elected an auditor of the company in place of Mr. H. Koy, who tendered his resignation; proposed by Mr. K. Honda and seconded by Mr. K. Nishikawa.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION AT LANGKAT'S

A special resolution put to shareholders of Langkat's at a meeting held at 1 The Bund on May 31 was passed without one dissentient vote. The resolution, proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain and seconded by Mr. W. Mellor, read as follows:—

That the directors be and are hereby authorized to negotiate for and conclude negotiations for the exploitation of the areas at present held by this company, namely:—1: the Rantjah Diamond Concessions; 2: the Gold Prospecting Licences; 3: the Oelin Coal Concessions generally on Messrs. Marsman's terms and alterations as explained to this meeting.

Following the chairman's speech, Mr. A. Hillaly asked who were the official advisors referred to by the chairman. The chairman replied that Messrs. G. E. Marden, Fu Siao-en and H. Kadoorie were invited to serve on the committee of advisors. Mr. W. Mellor had also been elected.

Mr. Soyka asked who would be sent down to look after the interests of the shareholders of Langkat's. The chairman replied that this had not yet been decided, but it would be necessary to find someone who was expert in mining affairs. Mr. Soyka asked that no relation of the chairman or other directors be nominated for this position.

Mr. Soyka asked what would be the remuneration of the company's representative. The chairman replied that he had no idea what salary would be decided upon.

In his speech, the chairman said:—

This meeting of shareholders has been convened to consider the new terms proposed by Messrs. Marsman, Manila, in connection with the company's concessions and prospecting rights in S. E. Borneo.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that we have received a telegram from Messrs. Marsman stating that they are not prepared to discuss other terms than those alterations already agreed to by them, but which still require their confirmation.

I will now read you Messrs. Marsman's new terms as stated in their letter of April 12:—

1. The Langkat Company will grant Messrs. Marsman, (for the purpose of further examination of the areas in Borneo), a free option for a period of four months from the date of the signing of the new option agreement. On or before the expiration of that period of four months, Messrs. Marsman will inform us whether or not they will exercise their option.

2. Provided the option is exercised, thereupon the Langkat company will grant Messrs. Marsman, their agents or assigns, the right to exploit all their mining interests in Borneo for the whole period in which the Langkat Company hold these concessions and prospecting rights (see circular to shareholders dated April 2, 1936), and will apply for an extension of these rights on the expiration of the Government decree granting same.

3. Messrs. Marsman, for supervising and managing the operations and work, will receive a management fee of Fl. 2,000 per month and also 5 per cent. of the net profits from operations.

4. Messrs. Marsman will provide up to U.S. $200,000 as and when they consider it is necessary for the exploitation of the property. As much of this sum as is required will be utilized for the purchase of the necessary equipment which under normal conditions should handle 1,200 to 1,500 cubic yards per day. This sum will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. p.a.

5. After paying management fee and the first 5 per cent. of net profits as per par. 3, Messrs. Marsman will receive 70 per cent. of the profits on operations, until such time as all monies they have advanced have been repaid and the project is on a self-supporting basis. During this period the Langkat Company will receive the balance of 30 per cent.

Sliding Scale of Profits

6. After this period the profit shall be divided on the following sliding scale:—

If the average net profit per cubic yard treated is over U.S.$0.50, the Langkat Company will receive 60 per cent., and Messrs. Marsman 40 per cent. If between U.S.$0.50 and $0.40 the Langkat Company will receive 55 per cent., and Messrs. Marsman 45 per cent., if between U.S.$0.40 and U.S.$0.20, each party will receive 50 per cent., if less than U.S.$0.20 Messrs. Marsman will receive 60 per cent., and the Langkat Co. 40 per cent.

7. Computations of net profit shall be made on a three-months basis, beginning with the month during which production starts. Net profit shall be defined as 95 per cent. of the proceeds from production minus all direct expenses in connection with mining and treating the material, management fee, local office and general expenses, marketing and development work.

8. The Langkat Company have the right at their own expense to maintain a representative or observer on their property.

Alterations referred to above are referred to in a telegram from Messrs. Marsman, but require confirmation. The points are:—

(a) March/April/May expenses will be refunded to the Langkat Company if Messrs. Marsman take up the option.

(b) Messrs. Marsman will keep within the mining law, and if they stop work for more than 3 months, (except in the case of force majeure), it must be considered they have broken the agreement, and the Langkat Company is entitled to make other arrangements, and take all existing equipment. Such equipment that has not been paid for, to be taken over at a valuation.

(c) If Messrs. Marsman take up the Option, they are willing to purchase our machinery on the site as and when they require same.

(d) Owing to the complications which may arise through the division of profits, as set forth by Messrs. Marsman (see par. 6), an alternative scheme has been tentatively agreed to, based on the net profits, on the following basis:—

	To U.S.$	To Marsman	To Langkat
On the 1st	50,000	60%	40%
On following	25,000	55%	45%
On following	25,000	50%	50%
Over & above	100,000	40%	60%

(e) Should Messrs. Marsman find the area justifies larger scale development, requiring more capital, only by mutual agreement will further capital be obtained.

Unofficial Advisory Committee

Owing to the lengthy period covered by this agreement, and in order to avoid any misunderstandings in the future, it is the intention of your directors to obtain the assistance of the unofficial advisory committee, the legal advisers, auditors and engineers of the company, in all details connected with these negotiations.

Further, they are of opinion that the terms as stated in Messrs. Marsman's letter require clarification on many points, therefore I will later put a resolution to the meeting asking you to authorise the directors to negotiate, and conclude their negotiations generally on the lines indicated in Messrs Marsman's letter of April 12.

Reverting to their terms, as stated in the circular dated May 21, your board would like to elucidate the following paragraphs:—

Paragraph 1. During the period of four months free option all expenses incurred will be paid by Messrs. Marsman, except the mining taxes due to the N.E.I. Government amounting to about Glds 1,800 per annum.

Paragraph 3. The management fee of Glds. 2,000 per months, and the 5 per cent. of the net profits from operations, commence after the expiration of the free option. This is a charge solely against the results of mining operations in the Borneo areas, before any division of profits is due to Messrs. Marsman or the Langat Company.

Paragraph 4. The sum up to U.S. $200,000 which will be provided by Messrs. Marsman, (bearing interest of 7 per cent.) is not a loan to the Langkat Company. It will be expended, as stated, on the development of the Borneo areas.

There are many other conditions which will have to be finalized, such as:

(a) Time limit for the commencement of mining operations after the expiration of free option.

(b) Minimum cubic yardage to be handled and the right of the Langkat Company to have the concessions returned should Messrs. Marsman not comply with this stipulation.

(c) Limit of expenditure for development work.

(d) Arbitration clause, etc.

CHINESE GOVT. PURCHASING COMMISSION

Wise Investments Realize Good Profit: Much Useful Work Done During Past Year

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Apr. 29.

THE annual meeting of the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission, which lays out the funds of the British Boxer Indemnity returned to China in 1930 in buying material for railways and other public works in China was held to-day. The Chinese Ambassador presided, with all members of the Commission present. Lord Riverdale, Sir Ralph Wedgwood, Mr. G. A. McEwen, Mr. A. R. Guinness, and Dr. C. C. Wang. For the first time, by the way, the meeting could not be held at the Embassy, which is in the decorators' hands, and so took place in the Commission's modest offices in Tothill Street.

The word "modest" is used advisedly. Since 1931, when the Commission began work it has spent £4,146,819, and administrative expenses amount to only 17s. 1d. per cent. of the expenditure. It is a model for similar undertakings. All the British members give their services free, for which they were again warmly thanked by Mr. Quo Tai-chi on behalf of the Chinese Government. But much also is due to the unremitting and able care of Dr. C. C. Wang.

Another feature of the administration again deserves mention. As the Indemnity money comes in regularly there is usually a very large balance above money that has to be paid out. By wise investment these balances have earned £381,873 in interest and dividends, with a nett profit on investments realized of £168,739, or in all £550,625.

Had no such investments been made and the money been left in the bank, it would have brought in £263,043 less than that.

Although the completion of the Canton-Hankow railway slowed up expenditure in the past year, much useful work was done. Attention naturally focusses on the progress of the Huai River Conservancy, as shown by the large number of sluice gates etc., ordered. Also one may note the assistance given to the National Construction Committee and the Ministry of Railways, enabling them to obtain extended credit for a large part of the purchases they have made.

The report for the year ended last December 31 is as follows:—

Mechanism of the Commission

During the year the Commission met on eight occasions; the Committee on Consulting Engineers met five times, and the Finance Committee three times.

In addition to the work of the Commission which has been conducted at meetings, the members have been freely consulted by correspondence, and also personally, in order to enable the execution of indents and financial matters to be dealt with promptly and to the best advantage of the organizations concerned. Decisions made by Committees, or in consultation, are in every case subject to confirmation at the subsequent meeting of the Commission.

STAFF. The office staff of the commission remains the same as previously, viz: Director, Secretary, Chinese Assistant, Accountant Bookkeeper, Stenographer, Shorthand Typist and General Clerk, General Clerk.

The work of the Commission has been carried out satisfactorily by all concerned.

AUDITORS AND ACCOUNTS: Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company continue to audit the accounts of the Commission.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS: Messrs. Fox & Mayo and Messrs. Sandberg continue to act as Consulting Engineers to the Commission.

The services of Messrs. Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners have also been utilized in connection with indents for sluice gates and culverts for the Kwantung Conservancy Bureau.

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE: Messrs. Killick Martin & Co. and Messrs. L. Hammond & Co. Ltd., have continued to act for the Commission as Shipping Agents and Insurance Brokers respectively.

The Commission has pleasure in reporting that the services of its Consulting Engineers, auditors and agents have been highly satisfactory.

Purchases

Indents have continued to come forward steadily.

A large proportion of the indents have been for locomotive, carriage and wagon spares and repair shop machinery.

Some considerable purchases have been made for the Huai River Commission including 60 stoney gates with bridges and operating machinery and other material costing approximately £95,000, for the Chiangpa Regulator, grab dredgers and further gates and materials for other conservancy work.

The construction and shipment of rolling stock for the Canton Hankow Railway has continued during the year. Fourteen 4-8-4 locomotives and also a number of carriages were safely delivered.

The increasingly busy state of the engineering trade in the United Kingdom is showing an effect upon deliveries. The greatest care is taken to remind contractors of their delivery obligations, and the reasons for any serious delay are thoroughly examined.

Extended Credits

Throughout the year the Commission has been giving close attention to discussions with the Board of Trustees regarding the utilization of the Commission's funds for facilitating purchases from British suppliers on credit terms.

In the early part of the year the Commission undertook to finance 60 per cent. of the cost of a contract for coal ash handling plant for the National Contruction Commission, the remaining 40 per cent. being payable by later instalments under arrangements entered into between the supplier and the National Construction Commission independently.

The Commission also agreed to co-operate in the purchase of rolling stock, permanent way material and workshop equipment for the Hsuancheng-Kweichi Section of the Nanking-Kweichi Railway. The total expenditure on these materials will be £900,000, of which the Commission has agreed to pay 50 per cent. of the c.i.f. price. The total commitment of the Commission in this connection is limited to £450,000, which amount will include inspection fees and administration expenses. This has enabled the Ministry of Railways to enter into arrangements with a British firm of merchants and a British Bank for the provision of the balance of the funds required.

The value of contracts placed and the amounts paid thereon are as follows:

Period.	No.	Value of Contracts Placed. £	Amount Paid on Contract* £
29-4-31 to 31-12-35	640	3,603,563.16.6	3,250,866. 6. 4
Year 1936	174	543,255.14.6	939,202.14. 0
Total	814	4,146,819.11.2	4,190,069. 0. 4

*Including Freight, Insurance and Inspection Fees.

It will be noticed that whilst the value of contracts placed during the year was only £543,000, the amount paid on contracts was £939,202.14.0. The difference between these figures is accounted for by payments made during the year against delivery of materials which were ordered previous to 1936.

The total amount paid on contracts is now higher than the total value of contracts placed due to the inclusion of freight, insurance and inspection fees in the latter figure.

Of the contracts placed in 1936, 37 were under £100 in value, 77 over £100 but under £1,000 and 60 over £1,000.

Spendings and Costs

The total expenditure since the Commission commenced to operate is £4,225,881.19.8. This figure includes the Commission's administrative expenses, which, in 1936, amounted to £7,088.2.3 or 0.755 per cent. of the year's expenditure on materials, freight, insurance and inspection fees.

The total tonnage shipped under f.o.b. contracts during the year was approximately 42,000 freight tons, making a total of 212,000 freight tons shipped since the Commission commenced operations.

The cost of freight and insurance in 1936 was £78,223.12.2 the total expenditure on freight and insurance from the time operations commenced up to December 31, 1936, being £343,125.12.2.

The most important contracts placed during the year were in round figures:

	Amount in Thousands
Grab Dredges*	£17
Stoney Gates, Bridges and operating Plant*	£95
Stoney Gates, Bridges and operating Plant*	£26
Rails, Accessories†	£110
Rails, Accessories‡	£16
Rails, Accessories§	£16
Rails, Accessories¶	£8
Sleepers and Accessories¶	£70
Turntables¶	£13
Copper Wire¶	£13½
Railway Signalling Equipment¶	£40
Coal and Ash Handling Plant**	£11
Condensing Plant**	£8

*Huai River Commission.
†Ministry of Railways and Peiping-Hankow Railway.
‡Ministry of Railways Tientsin-Pukow Railway.
§Ministry of Railways Lunghai Rly.
¶Ministry of Railways Yuch-Han Rly.
**National Construction Commission.

A Schedule of the Purchase Orders received and executed by the Commission up to the end of 1936 is appended to this Report.

Other Purchases

By special request, the purchase and inspection of welding plant for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and Copper Wire for the Ministry of Communications was undertaken upon certain conditions. As these indents had not been passed by the Board of Trustees for account of Indemnity Funds, the order were not placed until the organizations concerned had remitted the necessary funds to the Commission. A charge of 1 per cent. of the C.I.F. value of the materials is made in order to cover the Commission's expenses in executing these orders. Should the Commission be requested to make further purchases of this nature, the charge for administrative expenses will be fixed according to the Commission's average expenses at the time the order is undertaken. The proceeds of these charges will be credited to the Commission's expenses account, thereby reducing the amount representing the administrative expenses of the Commission which is apportioned to the cost of each item purchased with Indemnity Funds.

The number of contracts placed under the above heading is 9, amounting to a total approximate value of £9,900.

Finance

The total Indemnity Funds held by the Commission on 31st December, 1936, amounted to £1,161,948.12.2, of which £839,761:16:3, was held in current account and bank deposits and £322,186:12.11, in securities at cost.

The income derived during the year under review from interest on bank deposits, current accounts and dividends from investments amounted to £19,222.13.8.

The result of the Commission's investment operations is as follows:—

(1) The book appreciation of the securities held at December 31, 1936, was	£14,291. 7. 1
(2) The capital profit realized from the sale of securities during the year ending December 31, 1936, was	£91. 1. 0
(3) The capital profit realized from the sale of securities from the beginning of operations to December 31, 1933, was	£161,462.14.11
Thus (2) plus (3 equals total capital profit actually realised up to the end of 1936, namely	£161,553.15.11

Regular payments on account of Indemnity Fund instalments have been received during the year.

It will be noted that the receipts and payments of sums other than Indemnity Funds amounting to £11,160, are included at the end of the summary of receipts and payments. The handling of those funds is referred to on Page 6.

The work of arranging facilities for the practical training of Chinese students and junior engineers with British firms continues satisfactorily.

Opportunities for students to gain training or experience were arranged in the following industries during the year under review:—

Railways	3
Locomotive and Carriage Works	8
General Mechanical Engineering	9
Steel Works and Construction	7
Electrical	7
Automobile Engineering	4
Textile	1
Welding	2
Metallurgy	1
	42

The Commission desires to express appreciation of the assistance given by all who have co-operated in connection with this work.

Earnings From Investments

The following is a statement of dividends and interest received and net profits on investments realized.

	Dividends & Interest.	Profits on Investments Realized.
1931	£49,142. 2. 1	£44,393. 5. 9
1932	139,440. 9. 7	784.10. 6
1933	84,938.14.11	7,741. 7. 3
1934	54,378.15. 5	79,654.10. 7
1935	28,909. 6. 6	34,899. 1. 5
1936	19,222.13. 8	91. 1. 0
	£375,232. 2. 2	£161,553.15.11
1937 up to April 29	6,641.13. 1	7,195.16. 8
	£381,873.15. 3	£168,739.12. 7

MR. LIU HANG-SEN, Finance Commissioner of Szechuen, has just arrived in Shanghai from Nanking and will spend a few days here looking for banks to underwrite a series of new bonds to be issued with the approval of the National Government. Mr. Liu and other members of the Szechuen Provincial Government have just succeeded in obtaining permission from the Nanking authorities to call for a loan of $12,000,000, one-half of which is to be floated on July 1 next. Mr. Liu, interviewed by the Chinese press, reiterated the assurance of Gen. Liu Hsiang, Governor of Szechuen, that reorganization of troops and other local reforms will be carried out as instructed by the Central authorities in Nanking. It has not been easy for General Liu to carry out the order because of local conditions, Mr. Liu adds, and the public should realize this.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CORONATION MEMORIAL

Shanghai Dockyards' View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I enclose cheque for $2,500 which I am directed to forward to you as a contribution to the above Fund.

In making this donation my Directors, whilst wishing every success to the appeal, have asked me to request you to bring the suggestion to the Trustees of the Fund that the administration thereof be made as flexible as possible to conform so far as possible with the views and wishes of the Subscribers.

C. A. MOMBER.
Secretary, Shanghai Dockyards.

Shanghai, May 27.

A Dissentient Note

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I observe in your issue of to-day a very handsome donation of $2,500 to the Coronation Memorial Fund from the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd. As a preference shareholder of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., which last year was merged with the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., and one who for three years has received no dividends, I think some explanation is due from the Directors of the company.

Charity is all very well in its place, but surely charity begins at home, and a little of this money being pledged for the benefit of future generations would be of considerable help to those of us who have waited anxiously for our just due.

A PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDER.

Shanghai, May 28.

More Dissent

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter published in the "North-China Daily News" of May 29 from a PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDER, in which he states that some explanation is due from the Directors of the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd., in respect to the generous donation of $2,500 made to the Coronation Memorial Fund, I hope that such explanation will be forthcoming as many of the preference shareholders in the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works were comparatively poor people and had the bulk of their savings in company with the result that they have been hard hit at the failure of the company to pay dividends for the past three years. I hope, but am extremely doubtful, that the donation has not been made from the funds of the company but is the result of a collection made amongst the directors and employees of the Shanghai Dockyards Ltd.

ANOTHER PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDER.

Shanghai, May 29.

Another Dissentient

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—While I fully appreciate the generosity which actuated the Directors of the Shanghai Dockyards to give a donation of $2,500 to the Coronation Memorial (which is a very worthy cause and should be supported) I think it would have been fairer to the shareholders of this company if this sum had been paid by the directors of the Dockyards Co. out of their fees.

I mention this because the Shanghai Dockyard Co., has lately absorbed the assets of the New Engineering Co. This latter concern has not paid a dividend either on its Preference or Ordinary Shares for some years past.

SHAREHOLDER.

Shanghai, May 29.

Arguments Against Removal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A week ago you were good enough to publish a letter from me which epitomised the position of your highly successful campaign, and which gave the gist of opinions expressed by your many correspondents.

I notice there have been three letters from shareholders in "New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd." and "Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd." which are now merged into the "Shanghai Dockyards Limited", expressing some dissent at the Directors making a donation of $2,500 to your Coronation Memorial Fund.

"Shanghai Dockyards," formed on June 1, 1936, has an issued capital of $10,000,000, and its Balance Sheet as at 30 September, 1936, shows a profit of $100,800, and an overdraft at its bankers of $280,000 which at 7 per cent. interest charged up quarterly requires some $20,000 per annum to service it.

There are eight Directors, seven of whom are British and one German. These gentlemen are:—H. V. Wilkinson, chairman (absent from Shanghai), H. E. Arnhold, deputy chairman, F. R. Davey, D. Morison, G. E. Marden, N. H. Lacey, J. H. Keswick and Dr. A. Korff.

The six British directors have been most generous in influencing very substantial donations to this Fund from businesses which they direct, as can be seen from the following list:—

Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd., (H. E. Arnhold, Director) $250; E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., and Associated Companies, (F. R. Davey, Director) $5,000; Dodwell & Co., Ltd., (D. Morison, Manager) $500; Wheelock & Co., Ltd. and Associated Companies, (G. E. Marden, Chairman) $2,500; Lacey & Cannan, Ltd., (N. H. Lacey, Director) $250; Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Lacey $50; Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., (J. H. Keswick, Director) $2,500.

It is apparent, therefore, that this group of six patriotic British gentlemen have been responsible for influencing contributions of no less than $11,000 to the Fund, which, added to the $2,500 from "Shanghai Dockyards Limited" brings their total to $13,500.

In their private capacities this amount is further swelled to the grand total of $13,550, by the personal gift of Director N. H. Lacey of $50.

There seems to be no doubt that the $150,000 aimed at will speedily be attained.

Having made it quite clear that the writer both marvels at and admires the swift and generous response to this scheme, may I set down a few facts which seem to be worthy of record and of consideration?

Eight years ago when the beautiful new buildings of the Cathedral School were opened, no one seems to have discovered that the Cathedral compound was the unhealthy spot it now seems to be. It is astonishing that ever since 1906 when the School was founded, it has taken thirty-one years and a Coronation in London to discover this.

It is only four years ago since prominent British disciples of the cult of Civic Centredom were advocating selling the site of the S.M.C. Administration Building, and doing it all over again three miles off. Then, if I remember rightly, there was a movement to do ditto with the Cathedral itself, and to build another Cathedral somewhere in the Western District. We live in a most restless age.

No one seems to have a good word for the specially and expensively constructed Cathedral School buildings which appear to have cost the best part of $700,000.

Unpopular and patently subversive as it may sound at this enthusiastic moment, I simply don't believe the Cathedral School is either unhealthy or unsuitable for the purpose of a boys day school, which is its function. I don't believe this!

I notice that Mr. J. H. Liddell and Mr. A. E. Seddon, who are governors of the school, join in frightening the British community that the school may not be able to continue, for, says Mr. Liddell—"Left as it is, the School will gradually drift downhill,"—and, says Mr. Seddon.."....the School may in the near future be unable to continue."

These gentlemen are governors, so may be presumed to be in a position to know.

But to my matter-of-fact mind, it is quite astonishing that an old-established school with splendid premises, with an Endowment Fund of $87,000 per annum, and a further fund of $117,000 in investments, and with 110 pupils on its roll,—"may in the near future be unable to continue!"

How does it come about that at this late date no playing field of their own has been provided for the boys? For that is the main point which has caught the imagination of the British community in connection with this appeal.

I notice that Professor Barker tells the people about schools at Oundle and Leeds in England, but what these distant places have got to do with Shanghai is difficult to understand.

Says the professor—"I have no hesitation in saying that under present conditions it is not only impossible for Mr. Matthews to balance his courses as he would wish and as they ought to be balanced, but it is also impossible for him to think clearly about the desirable balance under the conditions which at present prevail."

I am sure that many British will feel much impressed by such abracadabra, but I happen to know there are a large number of other British here who regard this kind of word spinning as so much apple sauce.

The success of a school depends on the men and women who teach, and on their capacity for interesting their pupils and making their lessons a fascinating game and adventure, instead of a laborious and tiresome task.

Parents are only too anxious to find masters and mistresses who have the genius for teaching by interesting their pupils and gripping their imagination and curiosity to learn.

Only a few years ago I believe there were over 200 boys at the School, and it is just as well for the British community to understand that the subscribing of a large sum of money is certainly not going to change the management, policy and spirit of the school.

If an expensive new building is stuck up amid the pastures of far Hungjao, what commonsense reason is there for supposing that parents will want to send their boys all those miles to school, more than to the highly convenient centre in which it is now located?

Lads ride with their Dads in the car to school in the morning now, and its good fun for both of them. But how in the world are boys to get to Hungjao, except the few lucky boys whose parents have a couple of cars?

There is such a thing as not knowing when one is well off, and it seems to me that all this pother over bricks and mortar in far Hungjao is, in the outcome, going to finish the Cathedral School for good and all, unless some of the authorities are careful.

The Council stuck up a couple of beautiful incinerators at a cost of $2,300,000 a few years ago, and they now adorn the landscape as monuments of British perspicacity and foresight! They have turned out to be useless!

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to have to express views that are so contrary to the present passing enthusiasm, but I do not believe the troubles of the Cathedral School arise from its premises and present situation at all, but from quite other causes that politeness demands need not be specified. This School has done its good work for 31 years and would do well to stick to the "Old Pitch," for Fate has a strange way of playing tricks and lots of people who have moved from the "Old Pitch" and thought they could do better elsewhere, have wished themselves back when it is too late.

You have collected enough money to do all sorts of pleasant things for British boys in Shanghai, but to stick up another building in far Hungjao and vacate the fine premises in the Cathedral Close strikes me as an example of British extravagance and muddled mindedness. The Coronation will be forgotten in six months, but the School has got to continue its valuable work, and it seems foolish to waste huge sums of money at this present juncture!

W. BRUCE LOCKHART.

Shanghai, May 31.

A Pupil's Gift

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am a Prep A pupil of the Cathedral Boys School and understand it is possible that I shall go home before the new school can be built.

I, however, enclose $25 towards the worthy cause of providing a new school so that the boys who will attend in a few years time will be able to work in more healthy and pleasant surroundings than I have been able to do.

DEREK TRAYNOR.

Shanghai, May 27.

Some Random Thoughts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I suggest one or two points deserving thought? Many boys go to the Cathedral School because it is rigid in admission. I do not argue that this justifies the rigidity for my view is that the numbers themselves dispose of the notion that a successful foundation can be maintained on that basis. Still in considering the question at all angles all feelings have to be noted.

Most people agree that the School should be freed from Cathedral control but how can that be done? The Cathedral subscribers surely do not want to appear in the unpleasant role of shackling the School just because the rent which it pays relieves them of responsibility. Why should they not offer the School its site and make a real Coronation gesture on their own account?

PECKSNIFF.

Shanghai, May 30.

"UNHEALTHY STUNTING"

Charge of Inconsistency

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to your Leaderette under the above heading in to-day's N.C.D.N., whilst appreciating your opinion of the "Hell Drivers" Show, I entirely disagree with your scathing criticism of it as such.

In the first place I think you are quite wrong in assuming that the stunt "shows how men can deliberately wager their lives and limbs against the chance of performing a feat of no intrinsic value in itself." The whole aim and intention of the Show is to demonstrate the capabilities of the Chrysler Cars.

All those who witnessed yesterday's Show will agree with me that the punishment given to the cars by the "Hell Drivers" was almost unbelievable, and it is with that object in view, I presume, that Chrysler have seen fit to send the "Hell Drivers" round the World to demonstrate it.

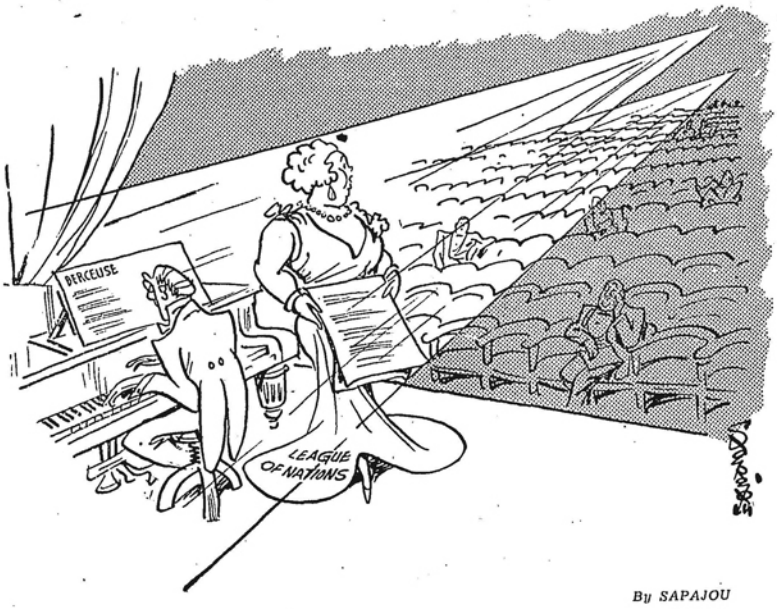
That the Hell drivers have been giving these demonstrations without damage to themselves, for the past 4 years or so definitely discredits your argument as to the great danger involved.

Your leaderette strikes me as, being both misleading and rather inconsistent with the advertisements lately appearing in your Columns.

L. R. ANDREWS.

Shanghai, May 31.

***Comment on page 359.



By SAPAJOU

.....AND WHERE ARE THOSE WHO USED TO SEND FLOWERS?

CANNIBALISM IN CHINA

Need for Legislation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In Mr. HALDORE HANSON'S article on Famine Tales From Szechuen which appeared in your valuable columns to-day, I noticed this sentence:

> Since Magistrate Men could find no existing law for the punishment of cannibalism, he turned the three men over to the provincial government.

Will you kindly let me find out through the medium of your paper whether there is any existing law in China against cannibalism? If not, the public should certainly press the Legislative Yuan for some quick and appropriate action towards that end.

C. H. LOWE.

Shanghai, May 26.

Within the Code

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to Mr. C. H. Lowe's letter concerning cannibalism, it would appear that if cannibalism means eating up human beings alive, it is obviously a kind of murder and is punishable as such under the Criminal Code. If it consists merely in eating the flesh of a dead body, the matter is not so simple, but I think it comes within the provision of paragraph 1, Art. 247 of the Code, the punishment provided being imprisonment for a term not less than six months and not more than five years.

T. C. WANG.

Shanghai, May 27.

HIGH CLASS
SHIRTS and PYJAMAS
Made to Order
Samples mailed on request
SHIRTS
JAPANESE and CHINESE Objects of Art
TOYO MURAKAMI
270 Klangse Road, SHANGHAI

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FROM THE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

POLICE REPORT FOR APRIL

The Commissioner of Police reports that the total of 2,159 cases of crime dealt with by the Police during April shows an decrease of 138 compared with that for March and an increase of 471 as compared with the figure for the corresponding month of last year. Arrests for crime committed show a decrease as compared with last month and an increase over the figure for February, 2,107 persons having been arrested in April as against 2,218 in March and 1,867 in February. In addition, 141 persons were taken into custody for crimes committed in previous months. Sixty-five persons were arrested on behalf of other authorities.

Two cases of murder were reported. A male Chinese was shot by one of three robbers who had gained entrance to his hong when he attempted to arrest one of the gang. The victim later succumbed to his injuries. The culprits escaped.

A female Chinese was fatally stabbed by her paramour, the offender later attempting to commit suicide. Jealousy was the motive for this crime. The accused is awaiting trial for murder.

Three cases of attempted murder occurred.

A male Chinese, while walking along Avenue Road, was fired at by an armed man, receiving a slight flesh wound. The assailant had demanded money from the victim and upon the latter raising an alarm, shot him and made good his escape.

About 20 relatives and friends of a Chinese host became ill after partaking food in his home. An analysis showed that arsenic had been mixed in the food. One male Chinese, a relative of the host, was arrested and charged but was found not guilty.

Robbers Killed and Wounded

Robbers escaping from the scene of crime, a silk weaving factory in Chemulpo Road, fired shots at two members of a Police party, without effect. One of the robbers was killed, and one wounded by the Police during the ensuing exchange of shots. Two others were arrested and two escaped.

One case of manslaughter occurred when a male Chinese received fatal injuries during a fight between two rival gangs. The motive of the fight was jealousy over a female. One of seven persons arrested was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, the others being found not guilty.

One case of kidnapping for ransom was reported. A Chinese youth aged 16 years was enticed to Pootung and a ransom of $10,000 was demanded by the kidnappers from his father. Five persons were arrested in connection with this case and the youth rescued.

There were 31 reports of armed robbery, the same figure as in March and a decrease of nine as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The number of burglaries reported was 58, eight less than in March. There were 66 housebreakings as

There were 98 cases of pocket-picking, a decrease of 18 as compared with the previous month, 59 arrests were made. One hundred and thirty-two bicycles were stolen, of which 23 were recovered and 20 arrests were made. Seven motor-cars were stolen and recovered, one of which had certain minor accessories missing; one arrest was made. There were 59 cases of snatching as against 70 in March; 46 arrests were made.

Many Gamblers Arrested

During the month 509 persons were arrested in raids on organized gambling dens; 173 of these had previous convictions for crimes.

The Headquarters Narcotic Section carried out 21 raids and arrested 101 persons. Police Station Staffs dealt with 106 narcotic cases and arrested 203 persons of whom 200 persons were sentenced to imprisonment; three were fined; five were released on charge against them being withdrawn; 59 were discharged; three were deported to Korea after the prosecution had been suspended, and 34 were on remand.

Property valued at $122,823.66 was alleged to have been stolen as against property valued at $129,715.51 in March. Property valued at $34,165.90 was recovered.

Twenty strikes occurred in the Settlement affecting a total of 7,499 workers and involving a loss of 48,054 working days.

One hundred and sixty films comprising 56 feature products, 70 short introductory films, and 34 newsreels were censored during the month at various theatres in the Settlement and French Concession. Of the feature films, 46 were passed without question and 10 were subject to deletions. Of the short films and newsreels, nine were subject to cuts and one was on remand at the end of the month.

Car Drivers Prosecuted

Court proceedings were instituted in 762 (117 foreigners and 645 Chinese) of 4,134 reports of traffic offences received against owners and/or drivers of vehicles during April, according to the police report just issued. The remainder were dealt with by letter of warning or entry of caution on their records.

No trams were in operation from April 18 to 22 due to a strike.

The chauffeurs of the Ford Hire Service went on strike from the evening of April 21. They resumed work on the morning of May 5.

Fifty-three reports were received under the heading of smoke nuisance during the month, six of which were in respect of omnibuses.

Two hundred and forty-five driving tests or re-tests were conducted during the month, of which 89 failed to pass the required standard.

The total number of accidents involving injury to person and/or damage to property was 636, classified as follows:—

1. Damage to property and injury to person (including 2 fatal) ..	47
2. Damage to property only	444
3. Injury to person only (including 3 fatal)	145
	636

Rickshaw Pullers Charged

A total of 4,597 pullers of Public Rickshaws were charged in the Central and Louza Districts during the month for various breaches of the Traffic Regulations, according to the report of the Commission of Police for April.

The total number of 1937 public rickshaw pullers licences renewed or newly issued to public pullers on April 30 was 40,250. Of this number, 418 licences were returned to the Licensing Depot from various sources from pullers who had permanently given up rickshaw pulling as a means of employment. The licence of one puller was permanently cancelled for continued breach of licence condition No. 11.

A total of 1,667 private rickshaw pullers have been issued with 1937 licences; 9,848 renewals bring the total number of licensed pullers at the end of the month to 11,515.

For private rickshaws, 172 new licences have been issued during the month, bringing the total number of licences to 9,436.

Four cases of overcharging the authorized rental and failure to keep record books were investigated during the month. Satisfactory proof was obtained in each case and the four owners concerned were suitably dealt with. One case of operating a substitute rickshaw without inspection and permision was dealt with.

HEALTH REPORT FOR APRIL

In his report to the Shanghai Municipal Council for April, the Commissioner of Public Health states that there was a decrease in the death-rates of both foreign and Chinese residents, whilst notifiable communicable diseases in general also diminished.

Although smallpox was still present in sporadic form the intensive vaccination work undertaken annually by the Department ceased at the end of the month by which date a total of 352,183 persons had been vaccinated since last October. This is roughly one-third of the Chinese population in the Settlement and, if we were able to eliminate transients and others who for various reasons either object to, or ignore vaccination, and maintain this figure yearly, the risks of an outbreak of smallpox in epidemic form in the Settlement would soon be reduced to a minimum. To meet a prevailing demand facilities for anti-smallpox vaccination will be available until further notice in all Branch Health Offices, but the hot weather will soon render vaccination both unlikely to "take" and undesirable owing to greater risk of contamination.

Arrangements were completed to commence the usual anti-cholera inoculation work on May 1. A notification in the press gave details of the scope of our organization and employers of mass labour, in particular, are requested to co-operate with the Department in taking advantage of the services offered.

In the past few months there have been various references to fatalities throughout the Shanghai area due to the consumption of a species of fish known as Woo Dung or Globe or Bladder Fish. The sale of this fish by Chinese stall-holders in Municipal and other markets has been long prohibited by the Department on account of the toxic properties of certain parts, particularly the roe and reproductive organs. Regarded by some as a delicacy, scientific literature relating to this species classifies it as definitely poisonous. Since it is impossible for the Department to control surreptitious sales, those gourmets who insist upon eating this fish are requested to destroy, by burning, all offal and other parts discarded as inedible, as this precaution may prevent the fatal cases of poisoning which are reported from time to time among beggars and others who collect waste scraps for food.

Births And Deaths

Foreign Births.—The number recorded during April was 92, including 82 residents of the International Settlement (51 males and 31 females) and the birth rate was 24.75 per mille.

Chinese Births.—Notifications compared favourably with March—an increase of 1019. A total of 3,994 births were recorded, including 3,918 residents of the International Settlement (1,983 males and 1,935 females).

Foreign Deaths.—Deaths among residents totalled 36 of which 55 per cent. were non-Chinese Asiatics and the death rate was 10.87 per mille, a decrease of 6.04 compared with last month.

The major causes of death were tuberculosis, pneumonia, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and cancer; the death rate for communicable diseases was 3.02 per mille compared with 2.72 in March.

Chinese Deaths.—The Chinese death rate was 15.69 per mille. A total of 1,541 deaths were recorded of which 48 per cent. were exposed corpses.

The major causes of death were tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis, and diseases of the heart; the death rate for communicable diseases was 2.12 per mille compared with 2.62 last month.

Communicable Disease

With the exception of relapsing fever, measles, and malaria, there was a general decrease in the trend of communicable diseases.

Relapsing Fever.—Three foreign cases were notified. Two of the addresses given were Chinese lodging houses whilst the third was of no fixed abode. Of the 37 Chinese cases notified, 22 were convicts in the Municipal Gaol who had contracted the disease prior to their entry; three were taken from the detention cells in Police Stations whilst the others were mostly of the beggar class.

Malaria.—The five foreign cases notified all resided in the Eastern district. Of 27 Chinese cases notified, 13 were from the Eastern district (9 from a cotton mill on Pingliang Road), eight were from the Western district, two in the Central district, and the rest were of no fixed abode.

Typhoid Fevers.—None of the three foreign cases notified had received any prophylaxis. Thirty-four Chinese cases were notified with 34 deaths which would seem to indicate that only the severer cases are notified, hence the incidence is probably much higher than the figures show.

Pasteur Institute.—Eighty-five persons, including 66 from the Settlement, 11 from the City Government area and 8 from Outports called for advice, cauterisation and/or treatment, and in 84 cases treatment was advised. Thirty-eight received full treatment, 31 precautionary treatment and 15 failed to complete the treatment advised.

The 66 cases from the Settlement were in contact with and/or bitten by 53 dogs, 5 cats and 2 rats. Thirty-three dogs and cats were privately owned and the remainder stray animals. Two dogs each bit two persons, another bit three persons and a cat bit three persons.

School Medical Service

There were 822 pupils absent from the Municipal Schools through sickness as compared with 969 in the previous months, showing a percentage rate of sickness of 9.3 per cent. as compared with 10.9 in March.

Of the 822 cases 100 were reported as due to Communicable diseases, of which Acute Conjunctivitis and German Measles accounted for nearly half.

School Clinics.—423 pupils attended the School Clinics of the Primary Schools for Chinese making a total of 552 attendances,—a decrease as compared with the previous month's record.

DEFECTIVE VALVE FOUND

Reporting on the recent accident in Whangpoo Road due to the escape of ammonia fumes at the China Egg Produce Company premises, Miss E. M. Hinder, of the Council's Industrial Section, states that the immediate cause was a defective safety valve on one of four ammonia receivers on the ground floor by the Egg Factory premises. Each container is approximately 20 feet long by 18 inches in diameter. The normal pressure in the container was stated to be 150-160 lb. a square inch, but it is possible that this pressure was exceeded on account of the sudden hot weather and failure to adjust the condenser water for the warmer conditions.

The safety valve represents a secondary precaution and should only come into operation in the extreme case of the automatic bye-pass relief valve, provided on the compressor, not being able to cope with the overload occurring. The setting for the safety valve was stated to be 250 lb. a square inch, but apparently it operated at a pressure lower than this.

In view of the irritating nature of the gas, the precautions taken were found to be insufficient. The containers are not isolated from the rest of the building: they are instead situated in an unsuitable position at the foot of the main staircase, in what was originally an alleyway between two buildings, now built over. They have been so placed for the past ten years. Moreover, approved practice would require that a pipe line should be connected to the safety valve to allow the gas to discharge at a point of safety in the open air. Instead, it discharged into the building.

It is fortunate that no explosion occurred. A concentration of from 16 to 26 per cent. of ammonia gas in air creates an explosive mixture. Workers engaged in the soldering room used open braziers with which to heat their soldering irons. These would provide a source of ignition.

Precautionary Measure

The Council, in March 1936, published in the "Municipal Gazette" "Rules for Steam Plant Installations and Other Systems under Pressure," whose purpose was defined as "to reduce to a practical minimum the risks of explosion and fire resulting either directly or indirectly from installations of steam plant and other systems under pressure." The rules were expressly framed comprehensively so as to include within their scope not only boilers and steam pressure vessels, but vessels and systems containing other gases under pressure.

These rules came into operation in October 1936. A first emphasis in their enforcement has been placed where danger was held to be greatest, namely on obtaining inspection of boilers, especially of boilers of local origin and of poor design and material. Applications for registration of 216 boilers have been received, largely as the result of representations to owners of factories where the boilers are situated. As yet, however, comparatively few steam vessels of other types, or gas receivers, have come under inspection.

CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Since January last, Mr. W. W. Sayer, Bandmaster of the Municipal Orchestra and Band, has arranged educational concerts for pupils attending American, British, French, German, Japanese and various municipal schools for foreign and Chinese children.

These concerts have proved popular and successful. During April, eight concerts were given and the audiences, excluding those attending a concert held on April 6 in Yu Yuen Road Girls School (for which no figures were obtained) were approximately 2,379 in number. Several principals of Schools concerned have expressed warm appreciation of "these highly educative concerts" and also a hope that they will be continued in the autumn.

DURING the week ending at midnight on May 29, there were ten foreign deaths and 362 Chinese deaths in the International Settlement and the outlying municipal roads. Figures issued by the Municipal Health Department revealed (among foreigners) three cases of scarlet fever, one case of diphtheria, five cases of tuberculosis (three deaths), one case of typhoid fever, one case of amoebic dysentery, one case of bacillary dysentery, four cases of malaria, two cases of measles and one case of typhus fever, (among the Chinese residents) eight cases of smallpox (four deaths), ten cases of scarlet fever, twenty cases of diphtheria (two deaths), two cases of cerebrospinal fever (one death), fourteen cases of tuberculosis (thirteen deaths), seventeen cases of typhoid fever (fourteen deaths), one case of paratyphoid fever, three cases of dysentery (one death), four cases of beri-beri (two deaths), five cases of influenza (four deaths), fifteen cases of malaria (one death), eighteen cases of measles (eleven deaths) and four cases of relapsing fever (one death).

How PEPSODENT helped me win Bob

New! "SUPER-SOFT" HIGH-POLISH

PEPSODENT!

Pepsodent's exciting $200,000 tooth paste formula contains an utterly new type Super-Soft ingredient. It polishes teeth to a brilliant luster that can't be equaled the world over!

1. HIGH-POLISHES TEETH TO TWICE THE BRILLIANCE—SAFELY
So dazzling a luster does Pepsodent's new Tooth Paste restore to dull teeth, that you, too, will say it gives twice the polish!

2. MAKES TEETH LOOK CLEANER TWICE AS LONG—SAFELY
Teeth look whiter, feel cleaner, and film-free hours longer! What's more, it retards formation of tartar.

3. GIVES THIS SAFETY—BECAUSE TWICE AS SOFT
Tests prove Super-Soft Pepsodent twice as soft as polishing agents generally used. Hence it high-polishes teeth without danger to tooth enamel.

High-Polish Your Teeth — FREE This coupon entitles you to a Free generous supply of the new Super-Soft High-Polish Pepsodent Tooth Paste. Just mail to H. M. HODGES, P. O. Box 1371, Shanghai, China.

Name.....

Address.....

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

HUNGJAO G.C. BEAT S.G.C. IN WEIHAIWEI CUP

Victory by 19 Points to 16: Shanghai G. C. Women Avenge Menfolk's Loss

THE Hungjao Golf Club beat the Shanghai Golf Club, in their semi-annual match for the Wei-Hai-Wei Cup, by 19 points to 16, at Seekingjao on May 30, in one of the closest contests seen locally for sometime.

In the women's match at Hungjao, the Shanghai Golf Club avenged the defeat of their men-folk, by winning the Burnie Cup, by 11½ points to 8¼, from the Hungjao Golf Club women players.

At the conclusion of the match at Seekingjao the Vice-President of the Shanghai Golf Club, C. E. Harber, presented the Weihaiwei Cup to F. G. Harrison, Captain of the Hungjao Club. In making the presentation, Mr. Harber said that they always looked forward to their semi-annual match against Hungjao, as their most enjoyable contest. They would do their best to regain possession of the cup in the autumn and in the meantime they would hand it over to them for temporary safe-keeping. He thought that they would all agree that with the many improvements they had made in their course, raising the fairways etc., that it was now one of the best.

Mr. F. G. Harrison in receiving the cup said that, they had won not so much owing to their good golf but that as, good hosts the Shanghai Golf Club had been lenient. He thanked them all for their great hospitality, which they hoped to return in the autumn, when Shanghai G. C. tried to re-gain the cup.

Cup Lost And Found

The cup itself has quite a history, it was presented in 1923 by the Wei-Hai-Wei Golf Club, for annual competition between the Shanghai and Hungjao Golf Clubs, in recognition of their kind hospitality to Naval Officers. In 1924 it became a semi-annual event, played for in the spring and autumn of each year. In 1925 the cup with a number of others was locked away in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for safe keeping. In 1934 the Secretary of the Shanghai Golf Club, J. B. Woolley, came across the cup and rang up K. M. Cumming, secretary of the Hungjao Golf Club, if he knew anything about it. This brought the cup back into competition, after it had been lost sight of for nine years. The following are the winners to-date:—

Past Winners

1923 S.G.C.; 1924 Spring, S.G.C., Autumn H.G.C; 1925 Spring S.G.C. Autumn H.G.C; 1926 Spring S.G.C. Autumn—; 1927 Spring—Autumn S.G.C; 1928 Spring H.G.C. Autumn S.G.C; 1929 Spring H.G.C. Autumn S.G.C; 1930 Spring S.G.C. Autumn—1931 Spring and Autumn S.G.C; 1932 Spring S.G.C. Autumn H.G.C; 1933 Spring and Autumn H.G.C; 1934 Spring and Autumn S.G.C; 1935 Spring S.G.C. Autumn H.G.C; 1936 Spring and Autumn S.G.C and 1937 Spring H.G.C. The Shanghai Golf Club have won sixteen and the Hungjao Golf Club nine matches to-date.

ANOTHER NAVAL GOLF DISASTER

In the richly appointed sanctum of the Zero Club hangs a large lacquered spoon with a rare sporting history. On it are the names of many British men-o'-war commencing with that of H.M.S. Berwick in 1934. The Navy are not at all happy about the succession of inscription for they relate to reverses in the fairly frequent and invariably most friendly golfing manœuvres with the Zero Club whose members are all ex-warriors of the Great War.

To the layman the association of spoon, and golf, and the posting to posterity of the loser's identification in preference to that of the winner is as thick as a Wardroom fog, but the underlying reason may perhaps be linked with the wherewithal to eat humble pie of the pleasantest variety.

On May 26 another naval encounter occurred, the scene being the Hungjao course, and the only skirmish lost by the Zero Club was a single handed action fought against two Suffolk golfing trusties.

Accordingly "H.M.S. Suffolk, 1937" will in due course make its initial appearance on the historic spoon. The encounter resulted:—

	Suffolk	Zero Club
Capt. H. C. Phillips and Cmdr. P. S. Smith	0	
Brig. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett and Paym.-Cdr. C. A. Bowen		1
Lieut.-Com. A. A. Tait and Lieut.-Com. C. G. Couper	0	
H. B. Scott and C. W. Gordon Cmdr. (E) R. W. K. Twinberrow and Paym.-Cdr. H. S. Spittle	0	1
A. Piercy and E. F. Hardman		1
Lieut.-Com. M. A. Everett and Lieut. F. Fletcher	1	
J. McNeill		0
	1	3

All four matches very close-club victories on last green in each case. J. McNeill played Suffolk team without a partner.

FOREIGN Y'S ATHLETIC SUCCESSES

An impressive testimony to the outstanding success of Foreign Y.M.C.A. representatives in the world of sport in Shanghai, a large and glittering array of trophies were presented to numerous athletes who took part in major events during the past year, at the annual banquet of this organization.

Mr. K. W. Irle gave a brief resume of the successes gained in the many realms of sport in which the Foreign Y.M.C.A. participated, outstanding successes having been attained in the Track and Field, Water Polo league, Volleyball league, Bowling league, Swimming Meets, and the Handball competitions. Participants in these branches of athletics, he said, had often come forward from obscurity to contend for leading titles within the last few years and 1936 would go down as a banner year in Y.M.C.A. activities. Much of this success has been due to the good work and training of Len Bright, the men's physical director and Miss Katharine Lemp, of the women's sports section.

Over a hundred sat down to dinner and were presided over by Mr. Carl W. Schoos, who, in introducing the president of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., Mr. W. E. Souter, said (his was an important occasion in the history of this organization.

In a brief address Mr. Souter spoke of the marked increase of interest created by the activities of the Y.M.C.A. in recent years, not the least of which was the athletic side of the organisation which had gained a record to be proud of. Harking back to the old days, Mr. Souter recollected looking over the files of the "North China Daily News" of some thirty years ago, when he saw mention of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. which in those days had its headquarters in a building on Nanking Road. It was evident that the sporting activities of the organization in those days were somewhat restricted, and it was gratifying to note how well members had come on in recent years.

Afterwards, Mrs. W. E. Souter presented the prizes, each president of the various sports sections of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. being called upon to indicate the successful contestants in his particular realm of sport. Following this presentation, Mr. Carl W. Schoos thanked those who attended for their support and also made mention of the courtesy extended by the Paramount Films Corporation in loaning the sports pictures which were shown subsequent to the dinner. The band of the Fourth U. S. Marines rendered music during the function.

Pole Vault Records by Two Californians

Los Angeles, May 29.

Bill Sefton and Earl Meadows, sensational University of Southern California pole vaulters, established a new world record for the pole vault event here to-day by going over the bar at 14 ft., 11 in. The record breaking performances were officially verified at a Pacific Conference meet.

The Washington State relay team also broke the world's mile relay record by passing the baton over the mile track here in 3 min., 12.3 sec.—United Press.

BAER KAYOES FOORD

London, May 27.

Max Baer, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world, to-night won his first fight since coming to England by knocking out Ben Foord of South Africa, the former British Empire title-holder. The knockout came in the ninth round of a fight due to last twelve rounds.—Reuter.

LUFFING CONTESTS AT MINGHONG

Weather conditions for the "C" class harbour series race at Minghong on May 26 were very suitable for testing the skill of yachtsmen and the majority of the boats which took part indulged in luffing contests, and similar manœuvres when approaching the mark buoys. Joan, with E. Steindorff at the tiller, emerged the winner mainly as a result of getting away to a fine windward start slightly ahead of the remainder of the fleet, with Colonel F.R.W. Graham sailing Mignonette into second place and N. J. Stabb taking third flag on Shimurali.

The following were the times:

	Elapsed
Joan (E. Steindorff)	43.42
Mignonette (Col. F. R. W. Graham)	44.15
Shimurali (N. J. Stabb)	44.24
Zuleika (J. H. Ford)	44.30
Sun Lee (K. F. Piper)	44.50
Leda (R. Lock)	44.55
Yankee (R. A. Pullibank)	46.06
Orion (R. Davidson-Houston)	46.30
Blitz (K. Witthoeft)	51.04

Star of Eve (R. L. Evans) and Eileen (C. J. Pleace) withdrew, hit mark.

S.Y.C. COMMODORE'S CUP WON BY JOAN

Joan, sailed jointly by E. Steindorff and O. Hermanns, won the Shanghai Yacht Club's Commodore's Cup race in the three races of this series which took place over the week-end at Minghong. Glorious weather favoured yachtmen for this contest, a grand sailing wind prevailing on both days.

Joan secured two first flags, winning the Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning legs and taking second place in the Sunday afternoon race after a close struggle with Eileen. The latter craft, sailed by J. Berents, took second place with 45¼ points to Joan's 47½, while Shimurali, with N. J. Stabb at the tiller, was third with 38 points.

SHANGHAI POLO

By "THE SQUIRE"

Fourteen chukkers were played on May 29 at Shanghai including five two chukker matches. Two teams that will be participating in tournaments this season played and gave a good account of themselves. One was the Ewo team, playing Franklin and Brigadier Telfer Smollett in place of John Keswick, and the other a Cathay Cup team comprising Allman, White, Painter and Parr.

An unusual accident was witnessed early in the afternoon when it was noticed that the girths of the Brigadier's saddle had broken. A second after they broke the saddle slipped round and the Brigadier was thrown heavily to the ground. Luckily he was no worse off than badly shaken and pluckily resumed playing later in the afternoon. Later another girth broke—this time on Mott's pony—but the crowd noticed it before the second one had parted and shouted a warning before an accident occured.

FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL SPORTS

The annual sports of the French Municipal School took place on May 29. Results :—

50 metres—Junior boys.—1, Renkovetsky; 2, Varatcheff.

50 metres—Junior Girls.—1, Ermolaeva; 2, Pirogova.

Tug-o-war.—1, Karmadanova and Atrochenko; 2, Pravossoudova and Vastchenko.

Potato Race.—1, Kargapoloff and Sarapouloff; 2, Kachinsky and Kotcheneff.

100 metres—midgets.—1, Kopytoff; 2, Solonine.

100 metres—midgets (girls).—1, Kocheleva; 2, Tchitcharova.

400 metres—Seniors Boys.—1, V. Borich, 1m. 13 sec.; 2, I. Petouhoff.

400 metres—Seniors Girls.—1, T. Haliullina, 1 min. 24 sec. 2, Bogomiagkova.

Course aux cerceaux-(Twelve midget Girls).—L. Loukianchenko; E. Filippova; M. Kentevaya; T. Bourdina.

Course à saute-mouton (Twelve midget Boys).—C. Pravosoudoff; D. Solonine; G. Kopytoff; V. Kotoff.

Lutte indienne—(Three pairs Seniors Boys).—G. Piskovitine; P. Bajenoff; D. Pravosoudoff.

Concours de révérence—(Six Seniors Girls).—H. Gerassimova; O. Vastchenko; A. Krichtaponis.

RIFLE RANGE RECORD EQUALLED

Considering the lateness of the season, a good turnout by the members of the American Company, S.V.C., early on May 24 at their monthly long range rifle practice.

Pte A. Petterson made an excellent showing by tieing this year's rifle range record with a total score of 111 points.

Sgt. S. B. Crawshaw garnered a marksman's score while the following ranks qualified as First Class Riflemen:

Sgt. A. H. Bishop, Sgt. A. E. Charlot, Sgt. D. N. Carpenter, Pte. R. H. Archer, Pte. L. S. Passikides, Pte. J. Sepe, Pte. M. R. Endicott, Pte. C. G. Deveranne.

PLEASANT GOLF MATCH AT SEEKINGJAO

The British members of the British Universities and Schools Luncheon Club, beat the Chinese members on May 26, in their golf match at Seekingjao, by six points to two. Prior to the match the Chinese members were hosts to the British members, at a very enjoyable lunch in the club house.

C. Measor and G.R.R. Wilson beat B. Kan and P. C. Wong, 5 and 4; R.D.R. Silby and K. E. Newman beat J. M. Tan and T.Y.C. Lee, 6 and 4; F. W. Gray and R. Gordon lost to H. Cheng and F. K. Zee, 1 down and H. E. Reynell and C. H. Arnhold beat K. S. Chang and A.W.P. Soong, 5 and 4.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL

The Shanghai Amateurs had matters much their own way, in a friendly baseball game at the Race Course diamond on May 29, when they beat a nine off the U.S.S. Tulsa by 5-1, although it was not until the seventh inning that they started to forge ahead.

The game was kept fairly even until the seventh, the score being 1-1, both teams having scored in the initial inning. The sailors were unable to improve throughout the remaining eight innings, while the Amateurs scored one run in the seventh, and three in the eighth.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Amateurs.—Riley 2nd; Huebner p.; Krause 3rd; Mullahey c.f.; Carson s.s.; Fielden 1st; Ward l.f.; Beeler r.f.; Kabbert c.; Adams p.; Downing p.; Cheatham r.f.; Allen l.f.

U.S.S. Tulsa.—Chevalier l.f.; Wood 2nd; Costello s.s.; Helm c.f.; Vetkoetter 3rd; Porter c.; Mazoway p.; Day r.f.; Boylesen 1st.

U.S.S. Luzon Beaten

The U.S.S. Luzon baseball team proved no competition for the Shanghai Amateurs who swamped them by 23-4 runs, in a game at the Race Course diamond on May 30. Although winning by such a large margin the Amateurs in no way exerted themselves, giving each man on the squad a chance to play. Liboon, pitching for the local team, found the sailors easy marks. He was later relieved by Adams who also found no difficulty in holding them down.

The teams lined up as follows:

U.S.S. Luzon.—Etters 2nd; Morrison c.; Cheonoweth c.f.; Betke 3rd c.; Ducsay r.f.; Powell s.s.; Mellnik l.f.; Lignetti s.s. p.; Earney p.; Zeikle 1st; Ferguson 1st.

Amateurs.—Heubner p. c.f.; Riley 2nd; Krause l.f.; Ward s.s.; Fielden 1st; Ligon 3rd; Kabbert c.; Liboon p.; Carson s.s.; Cheathem 2nd; Alen r.f.; Beeler l.f.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Luzon	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Amateurs	7	0	7	0	0	1	5	3	

Sweeney Wins British Amateur Crown

Sandwich, May 29.

Robert Sweeney (Royal & Ancient) won the British amateur golf championship here to-day, defeating Lionel Munn (Royal St. George's) by 3 and 2 in the final over 36 holes.—Reuter.

***Sweeney is virtually unknown in big golf. Munn, a fifty-year-old veteran, won the Irish open championship in 1909-10-11 and was a semi-finalist in the 1932 British Amateur Championship. He has a very long record of fine performances, including two victories in the Belgian Amateur Championship and several international appearances for Great Britain. His main strength is saving putts with brilliant approaching.

SHANGHAI LAWN BOWLS

The two Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club first division teams, the "Blues" and the "Reds," were both successful in their league matches, on May 29 but their second division team were badly beaten by the Clube Lusitano.

The "Blues" beat the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club by 70 shots to 49; the "Reds" won by 78 to 50, against the Clube Lusitano, and the latter club beat the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club by 84 to 39, in their second division match. In the other first division match the Police Lawn Bowls Club beat the Hongkew Golf Club by 66 to 62.

Conditions yesterday were ideal for bowling and the greens fast. In a friendly match on the Recs green, the home team beat Country Club by 81 shots to 42 and on two out of the three rinks.

NETHERLANDS FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Amsterdam, May 23.

The champions of the Netherlands football league are Amsterdam "Ajax" who defeated "Feyenoord", Rotterdam, 2-0 to-day before 25,000 spectators.—Trans-Ocean.

SHANGHAI CRICKET

S.C.C. v. H.M.S. Suffolk

The Shanghai Cricket Club defeated a team from H.M.S. Suffolk on May 29 by 49 runs in the match which took place on the winner's grounds under ideal conditions. The S.C.C. won the toss and elected to bat first, knocking up 165 in heir innings. Replying, the Navy team were disposed of for 116 runs, failing in their attempt to force a draw.

Outstanding in the day's batting performances was a flawless 82 put up by A. C. Sinclair, who has struck good form this season and gives indication of being a batsman to be reckoned with this year. Sinclair hit out strongly, and although he was only in for just over the hour, he was able to score more than a run a minute.

Included in Sinclair's bag were two sixes, both off Swailes in one over, while he reached the boundary on nine occasions. His chances of reaching the century were very bright until he was brilliantly caught by Welch in slips, the fielder taking a very low and hard catch and falling to the ground with the hall held safely.

Of the Navy bowlers, Barker was very tricky, taking six wickets for 39 runs, and sending down some very wily stuff, which came in mainly from the leg side. Swailes proved to be an allrounder for in addition to his good performance with the bat, he took 3 wickets for 59 runs in 15 overs. The Navy tried out six bowlers, although Barker and Swailes bore the brunt of the attack.

D. W. Leach returned the best of the bowling averages for the Club, for in his 19 overs he took 6 wickets for 38 runs, and Leckie took 4 for 29 in 14 overs, having in his bag Wilson's very valuable wicket.

Loyals v. S. M. Police

The Police forced a draw with the Second Battalion of the Loyals Regiment in the match played on the matting wicket of the former's grounds on May 29, although the impressive total put on by the Army team may have given them a moral victory. Batting first, the Loyals scored 288 runs for the loss of six wickets, declaring at this period. The Police had their knock and put on 154 runs for 9 wickets, the failing light necessitating the players being called in.

An outstanding batting performance was returned by Cpl. Freeman, who has hitherto been better known for his bowling prowess. He yesterday added to the Combined Services's season's triumphs by scoring the second century of the year, knocking up 107 runs before he was caught by Peasgood off Boddy. The first wicket partnership between Freeman and Paque put on 143 runs of which Paque scored 69. Lt. Smith scored 37 and Pte. Catline was undefeated with 30 to his credit when stumps were drawn.

The Police in reply started off fairly well, Sevenoaks being in for a long innings and scoring 40 runs, while Boddy was undefeated when the match was called in, with 53 to his credit. Freeman was the most successful of the Army bowlers taking 4 wickets for 41 runs.

Recs v. Parsees

On the Recreation Club ground on May 29 the home team had a narrow win from the Parsee Cricket Club by 18 runs, the last wicket in the losing team falling seven minutes before the drawing of stumps. At one stage of the match, it looked as if the Parsees had a sporting chance of getting the required number of runs, but the tail did not wag and the last two batsman just failed to hold out for the draw.

The Recs had first knock and put up 170 runs of which A. G. White scored 52 runs in a bright innings, while A. F. Gomes put on 33 runs. The Parsee Cricket Club replied with 152 runs. M. J. Divecha the interport cricketer, played a fine innings and after a somewhat characteristically slow start, he livened the proceedings by hitting out and giving rise to hopes of a Parsee victory. He was very well caught by Pate in slips, just after he had reached his half century. N. H. Mehta was next top scorer with 30 runs.

H. Meston, the Recs' fast bowler came off with the good average of 4 wickets for 20 runs. He was bowling from the Widow's Monument end and had the wind slightly on the shoulder with the result that he was swinging in from the leg side.

Loyals v. S.C.C.

The Second Battalion The Loyal Regiment cricketers proved themselves not only enthusiastic enough to play two matches on successive days over the week-end, but added to their laurels of May 29 by defeating a Cricket Club side by five wickets on May 30 on the S.C.C. ground. The Club had first knock and scored 110 runs, and in reply the Loyals passed their hosts' total with five wickets in hand, continuing with their innings to reach 147 for nine wickets.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

INTERPORT TENNIS PROSPECTS

That prospects are bright for Interport matches in Shanghai with both Tientsin and Hongkong late in August, was announced on May 26 by the secretary of the S.L.T.A. The Tientsin visit is almost a certainty, but as it is Shanghai's turn to travel south this summer it cannot definitely be stated whether the Association's invitation will be accepted by Hongkong.

The S.L.T.A. is also making every endeavour through the good offices of the local Japanese tennis organizations to entice some first class Japanese teams from Japan to match talents with Shanghai's best, according to a declaration by the secretary.

The Shanghai Cricket Club and Shanghai Recreation Club with their private enclosures have had nets up for weeks, and the numerous small clubs with only a summer existence have not wasted time in erecting mat-sheds and huts and have begun racquet welding in earnest.

The Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association have started the ball rolling in serious competitions by announcing that the first round of the women's and mixed doubles tournaments must be played off before June 12 and 13 respectively. There has not been much time for practice But with only a few short months at their disposal in which to complete a very heavy schedule the S.L.T.A. have no option but to get down to business immediately.

The following entries have been accepted in the two divisions:—

1st League.—Cercle Sportif Francais, Columbia Country Club, Country Club, Shanghai Cricket Club, Clube Lusitano, County Athletic Club, Japanese Tennis Club and Shanghai Recreation Club.

2nd League.—Sokol Tennis Club, Shanghai Recreation Club, Shanghai Cricket Club, Cercle Sportif Francais, Clube Lusitano, Junior Athletic Club "A" and "B," Swiss Club, Japanese Tennis Club, Association Sportive Francais, Bramtoco Tennis Club, Cathedral Tennis Club, Russian Tennis Club, Police Recreation Club, German Garden Club and Waterworks Tennis Club.

RANSOM CHALLENGE CUP

This annual competition of the Shanghai Rifle association was held on May 26 in the morning 6 to 8 and in the afternoon from 4 to 6. Range 200 yds. one sighter and twelve shots. Following was the result:—

Names	Sc.	Hcp.	Tl.
F. Voxten	57	6.00	63.00
J. Freedman	55	6.00	61.00
R. M. Holley	55	6.00	61.00
J. R. Richardson	56	4.80	60.80
C. Pearson	57	3.00	60.00
A. A. Childester	54	6.00	60.00
R. A. Nicolai	54	6.00	60.00
B. Legaspi	48	12.00	60.00
Y. H. Zia	51	8.40	59.40
S. L. Chu	51	8.40	59.40
S. W. Mortensen	53	6.00	59.00
F. Roberts	53	6.00	59.00
J. G. Hewin	55	3.60	58.60
E. R. McNabb	52	6.00	58.00
W. J. Acord	52	6.00	58.00
W. L. Heldreth	52	6.00	58.00
W. C. Fiske	52	6.00	58.00
H. Aquino	46	12.00	58.00
Capt. Milliken	53	—	53.00
Cd. Cn. Moody	53	—	53.00
Mne. Bascombe	52	—	52.00

LOYAL REGT. SPOON WINNERS

Sgt. Hearn	52
C.S.M. Cannell	50
C.S.M. Conway	50
Sgt. Ikin	48
L/C. Cumlin	48
McNamara	48

U.S.S. TULSA SPOON WINNERS

M. A. Fawcett	53
H. D. Wood	51
J. D. Charles	50

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER

Oarsmen turned out in good supporting quantities to make the Spring Regatta Prize Presentation and dinner at the Boathouse on May 29 an affair of note in the sporting season. Over one hundred sportsmen sat down to dinner at this function, and were presided over by Mr. W. M. Portrude, the deputy captain of the Club.

Mr. R. G. Woodhead in commenting on the rowing during the past season, which gave but a comparison of the success of the previous years, remarked on the success of the international crews who had given testimony of the wonderful spirit which existed in the Club to-day, and which had always existed. While England won, tribute was paid in a large way to the Americans who put up such a sterling display during the year. They were the recipients of admirative comments from captains of all crews, specially on account of the Henli row.

Mr. W. J. Gande presented the prizes and harked baek on the doings of the club in past years adding that this was but a testimony of the things to come.

Chancellor Hitler has issued a proclamation in which he calls on every German boy and girl to participate in this year's national sports competition organized by the Hitler Youth. This annual sports demonstration of the German youth is intended, the Fuehrer states, to bear witness before the whole nation of the power and invincibility of the German people.

CHEFOO SCHOOL XI BEAT DESTROYERS

The Chefoo School XI played a combined team from two destroyers on May 22 and won a most exciting match by four runs.

CHEFOO

Rouse, b. Greene	0
Barling, b. Greene	2
Croft, not out	67
Duncan, c. Ray, b. Lock	24
Piper, c. and b. Newman	8
Slichter, b. Newman	0
Cunningham, not out	3
Extras	20
Total (for 5 wickets decl.)	124

H.M.S. DIAMOND AND H.M.S. DARING

Locke, run out	26
Foreman, b. Barling	39
Newman, b. Barling	8
Dudley, c. and b. Cunningham	8
Greene, b. Barling	15
Halifax, b. Matthes	10
Marsh, c. Croft, b. Barling	3
Kelshaw, not out	4
Tapp, b. Barling	0
Ray, b. Cunningham	0
Jordan, b. Cunningham	0
Extras	7
Total	120

Second Match

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chefoo, May 25.

On Saturday last the Port eleven played a team from H.M.S. Daring and H.M.S. Diamond, and won by four runs, 124 to 120. Yesterday and to-day, after the close of afternoon school, the boys' eleven played H.M.S. Lowestoft and also won.

They started none too well and lost four wickets for less than thirty, but B. L. Piper who had gone in first, made a fine stand in a careful innings of 49 which lasted till the century was on the board. D. Barling made exactly the same score, more by strong driving than by the all-round-the-wicket play shown by Piper. These two succeeded in so far encouraging the rest that a total of 161 was reached. This afternoon the ship's eleven took their innings were all out for 87. Scores:—

CHEFOO SCHOOL

Cunningham, b. Boucher	0
Piper, b. Hartley	49
Croft, c. Locke, b. Boucher	8
Cameron, b. Messham	0
Slichter, c. and b. Thornett	13
Barling, b. Thornett	49
Sturt, stpd. Archer, b. Hartley	1
Kidder, D., b. Thornett	12
Moseley, not out	24
King, b. Vickers	2
Nicholls, b. Vickers	0
Extras	3
Total	161

H.M.S. LOWESTOFF

Messham, b. Piper	20
Vickers, c. King, b. Sturt	20
Locke, run out	6
Lt. Talbot-Smith, b. Cunningham	1
Commdr. Boucher, not out	10
Williams, b. Cunningham	0
Archer, c. Cunningham, b. Piper	11
Bryan, b. Cunningham	1
Hartley, b. Piper	0
Thornett, b. Moseley	0
Bateson, b. Moseley	0
Extras	18
Total	87

SUCCESSFUL TAICHOW SPORTS MEETING

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taichow, Ku., May 25.

On May 11 and 12 the third annual Taichow county athletic meet was held in Taichow, which has aroused considerable interest throughout this county and the meet this year was well attended. The local Magistrate, Mr. Chang, is quite active in promoting athletic and other social events and the success of these meets is largely due to the interest he shows in them.

The weather was good during the two days and, while no world's records were broken, still there was a lot of perspiration produced and a lot of energy expended.

TWO CHINESE RECEIVE OLYMPIC MEDAL

Berlin, May 27.

Yao Ting-chen and Dr. Lee Wei-kuo, the Secretary to the Chinese Embassy here, to-day received the Olympic Medal from the German Government. Dr. Lee is leaving Berlin to-day for Genoa, where he will embark for China.—Havas.

NEW HAVEN-CHANGSHA SPORTS MEETING

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changsha, May 17.

For the third consecutive time New Haven High School in New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., defeated Yali Middle School in a track meet. The athletes of the two schools compete against time and the results are immediately cabled to the opponents. The competition which was originally arranged by Mr. Weigle, former Yali bechelor, is conducted under the auspices of the New Haven "Register." The Americans were victorious by 94 to 10, but the Changsha middle school boys are still not discouraged and hope for victory in years to come. The new Haven High School has 2,000 students and their opportunities for practice are far less limited, nevertheless the Chinese boys are eager for another chance to defeat them.

In both New Heaven and Changsha the weather was ideal for the meet. Firecrackers and the raising of the American and Chinese flags featured the opening ceremony in America Lin Sen, Olympic short distance girl runner, acted as an official timer in the meet at Changsha. Besides the regular events the champion provincial girls relay team gave an exhibition.

Two national Chinese records in the 400-metre dash and the shot put were broken by the American high school boys.

Carried Unconscious from Field

New York, May 25.

The hopes of the Detroit Tigers for the American League pennant were dealt a paralyzing blow today when Gordon ("Mickey") Cochrane, manager, catcher and guiding genius of the Bengals, was struck on the head by a pitched ball and removed to a hospital with a badly fractured skull. His condition was reported to be grave.

It was a rifling straight ball from the powerful arm of Irving ("Bump") Hadley that laid the Tiger leader low. Reports differ, but the general consensus of opinion seems to be Cochrane was expecting a fast-breaking outcurve, thus failing to duck under the pitch when delivered by Hadley.

When struck by the ball Cochrane dropped like a log squarely across the plate. Efforts to revive him failed utterly, and he was carried unconscious from the field to a nearby hospital, where an immediate investigation disclosed the Detroit manager had sustained a serious skull fracture. —Reuter.

75 Swedish Athletes for Tokyo

Stockholm, May 29.

Sweden will send a team of 75 athletes to the Olympic Games at Tokyo, Captain Wibom announced here yesterday.

This is fifteen more than sent to Los Angeles. It is estimated that the costs of the expedition will amount to 650,000 Swedish Crowns and the Swedish Government has already been asked to sanction this sum.

Sweden was represented at the Berlin Olympic Games by a team of 230 athletes.—Trans-Ocean.

TOKYO ATHLETIC GOODWILL AMBASSADOR

Tokyo, May 28.

A beautiful trophy, inscribed: "The Ambassador of Goodwill", was presented to-day to Suco Ohe, Japan's outstanding pole-vaulter, by the American Amateur Athletic Union through the Foreign Office.

The trophy was presented to the diminutive jumper in recognition of his achievements during his recent tour of the United States and his service in fruthering amicable relations between the two nations.

Pitted against such American pole-vaulters as Earle Meadows and Bill Sefton, Ohe upheld his reputation by garnering a large number of silver cups.—Domei.

VINES BEATS PERRY IN ENGLAND

London, May 25.

Ellsworth Vines, the American professional lawn tennis player, defeated his British rival, Fred Perry, at the Wembley Stadium to-day in the first match of their British tour.

A crowd of 5,000 persons witnessed the gruelling five-set duel. The final score was 7-5, 6-8, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GIRL BREAKS OWN RECORD

Tokyo, May 24.

Breaking her own record of 12.25 metres, constituting a Japanese national mark, Miss Fumiko Kojima, yesterday won the shot-put event in the All-Kwansai Women's Championship meet by hurling the weight 12.64 metres.—Domei.

CHINA TENNIS CHAMPION DEFEATED

Paris, May 25.

Kho Sin-kie, the Chinese national champion, was defeated in the third round of the French tennis championship to-day, succumbing to C.E. Hare, of Britain, after five gruelling sets.

The score was 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

Hare did some remarkable retrieving during the match in view of Kho's cleverly concealed intentions and his sudden variations in length, pace and direction.

The Chinese kept Hare constantly on the run in the second and fourth sets, but the Briton's stamina and doggedness turned the scale.—Reuter.

FRENCH TENNIS RESULTS

Paris, May 23.

Henkel and von Cramm (Germany) beat Farquharson and Kirby (South Africa) by three sets to one to-day in the final of the men's doubles in the French lawn tennis chmpionship.

The Germans won the first set by 6-4, and the second after it had gone to twelve games, but lost the third, in which the South Africans allowed them only three games. With a lead of two sets to one, Henkel and von Cramm took the next by 6-1 to win the match and the championship. Score: 6-4, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.—Reuter.

Women's Final

Paris, May 24.

Mme. S. Mathieu of France and Miss Yorke of Great Britain won back their title yesterday by defeating the Franco-American team of Mme. Henrotin and Mrs. Andrews in the final of the ladies' doubles. The score was 6-3, 6-2.—Havas.

Mixed Doubles

Paris, May 26

The mixed doubles finals of the French international tennis tournament were won by the French pair of Mme Mathieu and Petra who defeated the Franco-German team of Fraeulein Horn and Journou by a score of 7-5; 7-5, after a thrilling match. The winners showed excellent teamwork with Petra, who is extremely tall, making good use of his wide reach at the net by intercepting many of the opposing pair's drives by excellent volleying.—Trans-Ocean.

Irish Hospitals Sweep, £1,662,545

Dublin, May 28.

The prize fund of the Irish Hospitals Sweep on the Derby, the drawing of which commenced to-day, amounts to no less than £1,662,545, which will be divided into sixteen units and ten residual prizes of £6,254 each.—Reuter.

Mansion House, Dublin,
May 29.

Non-starters have been drawn by two Hongkong residents in the Irish Hospitals Sweep (totalling £1,662,545) on the Derby.

Y. P. Tse, c/o Dodwell and Co. Hongkong, has drawn Leather Jacket with ticket No. BJ 90,248, while D.Y.N., Health Office, Hongkong, has drawn Sunbather with ticket No. DE 90,160.—Reuter.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Major Leagues

New York, May 30.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	21	12	.636
New York	22	14	.611
Chicago	26	16	.556
St. Louis	18	16	.529
Boston	16	16	.500
Brooklyn	15	17	.469
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
Cincinnati	10	24	.294

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	22	11	.667
Detroit	20	15	.571
Cleveland	16	14	.533
Boston	15	14	.517
Chicago	16	17	.485
Philadelphia	15	16	.484
Washington	15	20	.429
St. Louis	10	22	.313

—United Press.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco, May 30.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
San Francisco	39	18	.684
Sacramento	38	20	.655
San Diego	33	27	.550
Los Angeles	28	28	.500
Portland	26	30	.464
Seattle	25	32	.439
Oakland	21	38	.356
Missions	21	38	.356

—United Press.

AUSTRIAN FOOTBALL TITLE

Vienna, May 27.

In the finals of the Austrian Football Cup competition, Vienna beat the Vienna Sport Club by 2—0 in front of a crowd of 10,000 spectators among whom was Federal President Miklas Vienna will now represent Austria in the Mitropa Cup matches.—Trans-Ocean.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS

London, May 24.

At Worcester—Lancashire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 124 runs.
Lancs 358 for 6, declared.
Warwick 124 (Sibbles 5 for 31) and 110.

At Peterborough—Glamorgan beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 54 runs.
Northamptonshire 84 and 77 (Clay 7 for 43).
Glamorgan 215 for 8, declared.

At Derby—Derbyshire beat Kent by 82 runs.
Derby 259 (Wright 6 for 73) and 88 (Watt 6 for 34).
Kent 100 and 145.

May 25.

At Portsmouth—Essex beat Hampshire by 102 runs.
Essex 149 (Herman seven for 57) and 281 (Nichols 120).
Hampshire 136 (Arnold 78) and 192 (P. Smith six for 34).

At Leicester—Somerset drew with Leicester, but took first innings points.
Leicester 92 (Buse five for 18) and 246 (Berry 84).
Somerset 186 (Smith five for 84) and 123 for eight (Smith six for 34).

At Lord's—South beat North by six wickets.
North 271 (Hutton 102) and 184 (Farnes five for 43).
South 300 (Hammond 86) and 158 for four (Hammond 100 not out).

At Nottingham—Notts drew with Worcester but took first inning's points.
Notts 227 and 250 for six declared.
Worcester 197 and 196 for one (Warne 104 not out).

At Bristol—Surrey drew with Gloucester but took first inning's points.
Surrey 399 for nine declared (Sandham 140, Knight 85) and 259 for seven.
Gloucester 389 (Crapp 99).

At Stoke—New Zealanders beat Staffordshire by 158 runs.
New Zealanders 119 (Wakelin six for 42) and 193 for eight declared.
Staffordshire 68 (Dunning eight for 26) and 86.

At Sheffield—Sussex drew with Yorkshire but took first inning's points.
Yorkshire 465 (Barber 104, Mitchell 88) and 166 for five.
Sussex 566 (John Langridge 175, Harry Parks 104).

At Cambridge—Middlesex beat Cambridge by 202 runs
Middlesex 341 (Felton 171, Hulme 96) and 199 for seven, declared.
Cambridge 231 and 107 (Smith four for 26, Peebles four for 29).

May 28.

At Lord's—The M.C.C. Australian XI beat the Rest of England by 69 runs.
M.C.C.—376 (Worthington 156 not out) and 173 (Gover seven for 44).
The Rest—235 and 245.

At Leicester—Sussex drew with Leicester but took first inning's points.
Leicester 351 (Dempster 110).
Sussex 446 or four (John Langridge 112, Cook 141 not out, Holmes 122 not out).

At the Oval—Hampshire beat Surrey by 71 runs.
Hampshire 326 and 246 for five declared.
Surrey 265 and 236 (Knight 105).

At Gravesend—Essex beat Kent by 322 runs.
Essex 370 (Eastman 90) and 253 for nine declared (Woolley five for 59).
Kent 127 and 174.

At Ilkeston—Derbyshire beat Somerset by seven wickets.
Somerset 92 (Mitchell six for 34) and 104.
Derby 87 (Andrews five for 28) and 113 for three.

At Leeds—Yorkshire beat Gloucester by 140 runs.
Yorkshire 157 (Goddard six for 57) and 147 (Goddard seven for 85).
Gloucester 77 (Robinson seven for 45) and 87 (Hargreaves four for 26).

At Worcester—Lancashire drew with Worcester but took first inning's points.
Lancashire 239 (Oldfield 99) and 172 for four.
Worcester 197.

Points Table

	P.	W.	L.	1st Ing. W.	1st Ing. L.	No R.	Pts. P.	Pts. O.	Pct.
Sussex	7	4	0	3	0	0	105	75	71.43
Essex	5	3	1	0	0	1	75	49	65.33
Yorkshire	4	2	0	0	2	0	60	36	60.00
Derbyshire	6	3	1	1	0	1	90	54	60.00
Gloucester	6	3	1	1	1	0	90	53	58.89
Glamorgan	6	3	1	0	2	0	90	51	56.67
Notts	3	1	0	1	1	0	45	23	51.11
Hampshire	7	2	2	2	1	0	105	43	40.95
Worcester	6	2	2	0	2	0	90	36	40.00
Lancashire	7	1	1	2	3	0	105	34	32.38
Warwick	3	0	1	2	0	0	45	10	22.22
Kent	5	1	4	0	0	0	75	15	20.00
Leicester	5	0	1	1	3	0	75	14	18.67
Surrey	5	0	2	1	0	2	75	13	17.33
Northants	4	0	2	2	0	0	60	10	16.67
Somerset	4	0	3	1	0	0	60	5	08.33
Middlesex	3	0	2	0	1	0	45	3	06.67

—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE BEATEN BY NEW ZEALAND

London, May 27.

The New Zealanders beat Cambridge University by eight wickets in a match at Cambridge, concluded to-day.

Batting first, the 'Varsity were dismissed for 102, six of their wickets being taken by Dunning at the expense of only 42 runs.

The New Zealanders replied with 135. Fraser was the most successful of the Cambridge bowlers, taking five wickets for 51 runs.

In their second innings the Light Blues were dismissed for 128, their low score being largely due to the fine bowling of Moloney, who took five wickets for 23 runs.

Requiring 96 runs to win, the New Zealanders, in their second innings, scored that number for the loss of only two wickets.—Reuter.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

Careless Driving Charge

S.M.P. v. E. F. HARDMAN

ORIGINAL charge altered.

COUNSEL: Mr. F. G. Livingstone for prosecution: Mr. C. W. Measor for defence.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

(Case imposed)

After being found not guilty by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, of driving his car recklessly and in a manner dangerous to the public at Hungjao Road on April 3, Mr. E. F. Hardman was convicted on an amended charge of careless driving in H.M. Police Court on May 25, and fined £7-10-0.

Mr. Haines, in his judgment, said that he had been through the evidence once again, and having in mind what Mr. C. W. Measor, counsel for the defence, had said, and putting out of his mind the idea that because an accident had taken place, therefore the accused was driving dangerously, he found that Mr. Hardman's car was travelling at a speed of more than 25 miles per hour. Mr. Hardman tried to put his brakes on a second or so before the accident, but was unable to do so, owing to some reason which was not quite certain, and the car failed to slow up.

There was evidence of a crash on the left side of the road about where the broken danger signal was found. Mr. Hardman's car suffered a great deal of damage through the accident. Afterwards, his car skidded something like 32 feet across the road, and eventually came to a stop. The only conclusion that he could arrive at was that the defendant's car must have been travelling at a good speed. He accepted Mr. Hardman's evidence that he did not remember very much of what happened, and that he attempted to put on his brake before the accident. He had to take into account the condition of the road, with a railway crossing very near, and judge from photographs showing that little could be seen of the road beyond the crossing. This was a place where considerable care had to be exercised with regard to speed, etc.

A New Charge

He had been trying to come to some decision as to what was the meaning of dangerous driving. If Mr. Hardman had attempted to pass Mrs. Blom's car at this spot he would have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Hardman was driving dangerously. He did not think that happened, however. Mr. Hardman was driving at a speed greater than he ought to have done, having regard to the traffic which was likely to be on the road at the time, and to the railway crossing ahead.

He had come to the conclusion, therefore, that Mr. Hardman was not guilty of dangerous driving or reckless driving, but he considered that a new charge of careless driving under Section 12 should be proceeded with. According to Section 35 of the Act of 1934, the court had summary jurisdiction in a case of this kind, and had the power during the hearing or immediately afterwards to allow evidence under Section 12 to be preferred. He must give counsel for the defence an opportunity to answer the new charge.

Mr. Measor said that he was going to suggest that if this were a case merely of careless driving, his client would plead guilty. There were two matters that he would like to clear up with regard to the case. In counsel for the prosecution's opening address, reference was made to two matters which he based on the evidence at his disposal. The first was that Mr. Hardman went up to Mrs. Blom and the Chinese policeman after the accident, and snatched a piece of paper. He did ask that that suggestion should be refuted. Mrs. Bloom clearly stated in evidence that the only reason why Mr. Hardman came up to her was to save her from any interference from the Chinese who were present.

No Attempt to Pass

The other matter was an allegation that Mr. Hardman had left the injured man on the road, knowing that he was injured. The evidence that had been brought forward that day had made it clear that Mr. Hardman did not know that he had injured anybody in the vicinity. The police had testified that Mr. Hardman was very hazy about the whole affair.

Mr. Haines said that the defendant obviously had a very hazy recollection of the accident and added that he had come to the conclusion that Mr. Hardman made no attempt to pass Mrs. Blom, but due to careless driving he failed to pull up his car when he ought to have done so. He found defendant guilty of careless driving under Section 12 of the Road Traffic Act.

Mr. Measor said that the whole of the damages occurred to Mr. Hardman's car. A charge of careless driving was not the same as the other two charges.

Stating that the maximum fine under this section was £20, Mr. Haines said that he felt bound to impose a fairly heavy fine. Defendant would be fined £7-10-0. Mr. F. O. Livingstone conducted the prosecution.

Failure to Register

REX v. W. R. B. PALMER

DEFENDANT pleads neligence.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

(Fine imposed)

Mr. W. R. B. Palmer was fined $70 in H. M. Police Court by Mr. C. H. Haines on May 26 for having failed to register himself with the Consular authorities for the years 1934 to 1937 inclusive. He was fined $17.50 for each year, including the usual registration fee. Pleading negligence, Mr. Palmer said that he had forgotten to register in 1934, and hesitated to come forward in the subsequent years lest he be prosecuted.

British Woman's Death

INQUEST ON MRS. J. S. DAVID

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner

(Suicide Verdict)

A verdict of suicide was returned by Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner, in H.M. Police Court on May 27, on the body of Mrs. J. S. David, who died at the Paulun Hospital on May 21. Returning his verdict, Mr. Haines said that this was a simple case of suicide, Mrs. David having taken Veronal two days before she died. The medical evidence, tended to show that she was suffering from a slight melancholia, and her change of life affected her severely. He was satisfied that her husband did all he could to persuade Mrs. David not to do away with herself, and to prevent her from doing so, but unfortunately Mrs. David had other ideas.

Mr. David. recalled, that he knew that his wife was suffering from melancholia, and on May 17 she told him that she intended to commit suicide. On May 19, after having taken two tubes of Veronal away from his wife, he found them missing, and asked her if she had taken them. At first, she denied having taken them, but later admitted that she had done so. He took them away from where she had placed them, and talked with her for about 20 minutes.

He went over to his mother's flat, and asked her to keep an eye on his wife. He then left, feeling that it was safe to leave his wife for half a day or so. He went to the pharmacy where the Veronal had been purchased, returned the tubes, and gave instructions for them never to send anything else to the house. He also told his boy that if anything did arrive, it was not to be given to Mrs. David.

After Mrs. David's death, he found a letter on the chest of drawers addressed to him in her handwriting. The Coroner, after reading the letter, remarked that it was obviously a farewell letter. Mr. David said that he had been having his wife treated for depression. There was a history of melancholia in her family.

Evidence was also given by Dr. H. Mertens and Miss Rachel Nathan. Dr. Mertens said that he had been Mrs. David's physician for 14 years. She had suffered from nerves, and was affected badly by her change of life. He knew that she suffered from melancholia, but did not know that it was serious until he was informed about the Veronal. Melancholia, he explained, was sometimes hereditary, but was always a progressive disease.

Miss Nathan stated that Mrs. David was nervous, and had suffered from insomnia for several months.

Complainant Loses Eyes

BADER DIN v. MOHAMMED DIN

INJURED man refuses to press charge in assault case.

COUNSEL: Mr. F. G. Livingstone for prosecution.

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

(Hearing Adjourned)

A complainant suffering from severe injuries, including the permanent loss of the sight of one eye, refusing to proceed with the case against his alleged attacker—this was the extraordinary situation facing Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, in H. M. Police Court on May 28. The complainant, Bader Din, holds that he was drunk on the night of May 12 when the assault was at first alleged to have taken place, and Mohammed Din, the defendant, was in the same condition. They fought together, states Bader Din, with the result that he fell down on a stool, and was injured. They were now friends, and there was no cause for complaint.

Mr. Haines;—Are complainant's injuries consistent with having fallen down?

Mr. F. G. Livingstone (for prosecution)—According to Dr. Anderson, they are not. The injuries could have been caused by a blunt instrument used with some considerable force on the head and arm of the complainant.

Mr. Livingstone also stated that the evidence of the police, who saw the state of the room, where the two men dwelt, after the occurrence, did not point to struggle having taken place. A stick was found in the room covered with blood, and it would appear that Bader Din was assaulted by Mohammed Din.

Mr. Livingstone said that complainant's wounds were by no means superficial, and might have caused his death.

Mr. Haines said that he had to face the possibility of a witness not being willing to give evidence.

Asked why he wished to withdraw the case, complainant said that he had been requested to do so by his friends. He said that he had not been threatened, but both men had signed a document agreeing to drop the matter. He had received no compensation for his injuries.

Mr. Haines: It looks as if there might have been a felony. It seems a curious business that complainant has changed his mind, and does not wish to proceed. I would like to be satisfied that pressure has not been brought to bear on the complainant. Complainant may have been largely to blame, but I wish definitely to be satisfied that there was no pressure brought to bear on him.

The case was adjourned to allow further enquiries to be made by the police.

U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

American's Death

INQUEST ON MR. E. B. FILSINGER

Before Mr. W. T. Collins, Coroner

(Death from natural causes)

A verdict of death by natural causes was given on May 27 in the United States Court for China at the inquest of Mr. Ernest B. Filsinger conducted by Mr. William T. Collins, American Coroner. Mr. Filsinger died at his residence at 150 Tifeng Road on May 25 at the age of 57. The body will be cremated.

The deceased has no relatives and was a widower, his wife, the well known American poetess, Sarah Teasdale, having died in St. Louis six years ago. A sister, Mrs. Ernst F. Wetteroth, is living in Clayton, Missouri, U.S.A. During the service Dr. Luccock read a poem, "Leaves", composed by the late wife. The ashes of the deceased will be sent to the sister in the United States for interment.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT

Election in French Concession

DR. A. RICHER v. F. M. COUNCIL

ALLEGED Lack of Formal Voting: Claim for One Dollar.

COUNSEL: M. d'Auxion de Ruffe, for Petitioner; M. G. Cattand for F.M.C.

Before Judge Rivelain Kaufmann

(Hearing Adjourned)

At the resumed hearing, in the French Consular Court, by Judge Rivelain Kaufmann, on May 25 of the civil suit brought by Dr. A. Richer, local French physician, to cancel the "election" of the French Concession land commissioners in March last, M. d'Auxion de Ruffe, counsel for the plaintiff, declared that his client did not intend to call M. P. Gerey as a witness as he considered M. Gerey's evidence was no longer needed and furthermore M. Gerey was now in Japan.

M. G. Cattand, for the French Municipal Council, however, insisted on M. Gerey's coming to the court to give his testimony. Consequently, the hearing was adjourned till June 3.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Hawkers Attack Police

An attack on police officers, including a foreigner, in Yangtszepoo District, by an unruly crowd of hawkers was disclosed in the First Special District Court on May 26 when twelve men and two women were charged with assault on the police and half of them received stiff sentences.

At 8.05 a.m. on May 25, according to the prosecution, Sergeant Lawman, No. 141, attached to Yangtszepoo Police Station, was making inquiries about hawkers' licences in Pingliang Road, near Tinghai Road. A woman hawker was found to have no licence and, on being questioned, she began to shout and another woman hawker immediately came to her assistance. The second woman struck Sergt. Lawman on the head with a bamboo stick and then hit C.P.C. No. 3005 with the same weapon, with the result that both officers were injured.

A man of the loafer type then came along and shouted "Strike the foreigners." Many other men gathered at once and they stoned C.P.C. Nos. 1694, 2439, and 3056, besides Sergt. Lawman and C.P.C. No. 3005. Sergt. Lawman was injured on the head, his uniform was stained with blood, and he was taken to the General Hospital. The chauffeur of a police car was also slightly injured. Eventually fourteen persons were arrested and identified by the injured policemen, but they all denied having assaulted the police.

The Judge sent four of the accused to gaol for eight months each, and three others, for three months each. The remaining seven were acquitted.

Japanese Shooting Sequel

Tohji Tamura, alias Borise Victor, unrecognized Eurasian, was ordered to be detained for one week by the First Special District Court on May 24 because he had been found in possession of one .22 cal. revolver and 25 rounds of ammunition.

Detectives led by Sergt. Guest attached to Hongkew Police Station arrested the suspect at 37/173 Woochang Road at 2.20 a.m. on May 23, following the receipt of a report that a young Japanese, S. Koga, had been shot in the left arm. Tamura and Koga were friends and on May 22, with a third man, they played with the revolver. It was alleged that, while the third man played with the weapon, it accidently went off with the result that Koga was shot in the arm. Tamura was arrested because he was the owner of the revolver.

Alleged Platinum Fraud

On application of the police, writs of detention were issued by the First Special District Court on May 24 against Vecheslav Adamsky, described by the police as a Pole, and Constantin Grigorievitch Denisoff, Russian, who were arrested by Central Station detectives led by Sup-Inspr. Bebenin at Messrs. Ismer & Co., 244 Nanking Road, on May 22, on suspicion of having defrauded the jewellery store of $5,293.

According to the story unfolded by the prosecution, the two suspects claimed to have brought from Russia platinum and the complainants were invited to examine the samples. While the samples were sent abroad for examination, the suspects obtained from the complainant over $5,000 in money and jewels.

A parcel, supposed to contain the remaining portion of platinum, was deposited with a local bank and the police are continuing investigations to find out whether it is genuine or not.

$46,000 Damage Claim Dismissed

The civil case brought by Messrs. Chung Hsing Mining Co. against the Yuen An S. S. Co. for alleged breach of a charter party was dismissed by the First Special District Court on May 25.

The plaintiff asked for damages for $46,000 on the ground that the defendant was to deliver the ship in August, but failed to do so under the pretext that the vessel was requisitioned by the government. Plaintiffs declared that article 42 of the charter party which provides that the party could be terminated would only apply after the ship had been delivered, but in this case, the ship was never delivered.

As reasons of the judgment, the court found that the defendant had rightfully dissolved the charter party and held that the true intention of the parties was that the charter party should be terminated as soon as the ship was requisitioned by the government. The court therefore dismissed the case.

Counsel in the case were Dr. L. C. Yang for defendants and Mr. C. P. Wang for plaintiffs.

Tax Officials Sent to Goal

Found guilty of the charge of attempting to defraud the China & South Sea Bank of $300,000 by claiming that valuables to that amount had disappeared from one of their safe deposit boxes in the bank, Chen Sanli and Sung Soong-pan, respectively collector and inspector attached to the Chinkiang and Yangchow Tax Bureau, were sent to gaol for, respectively, 14 and 10 months by the First Special District Court on May 25.

Postal Clerk Sentenced

Lu Teh-ching, a postal clerk attached to the Fokien Road sub-post office, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and further ordered to pay a fine of $1,000, in the First District Court on May 26, for unlawfully appropriating a Yunnan-Shanghai air mail registered letter containing eighteen $1-National Lottery Tickets (winning numbers) while he had custody of them by virtue of his occupation on February 22 this year. The letter with the prize-winning tickets was sent to Shanghai from Yunnan and the loss was discovered when the addressee failed to receive it.

Miscellaneous

Convicted of fraud charges by advertising in Chinese newspapers certain cameras, purporting to be Kodaks, made in U.S.A., and, when he received orders, despatching Japanese-made cameras of a cheap nature, Tai Ding-dau, shop proprietor at House No. 7, Lane No. 140, Shantung Road, was fined $50 in the First Special District Court on May 28.

* * *

A man was convicted of fourteen charges of fraud and forgery and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and further ordered to pay a fine of $200 in the First Special District Court on May 28. He was Chiang Koh-chuen, unemployed, originally accused of forging Mr. E. T. Tsu's seal at 120 Kiukiang Road. During the period of remand, he was found to have committed many other frauds, although the sums of money involved were very small.

* * *

Huang Tsung-kung, a coolie employed at a Bubbling Well Road shop, was told by his master to deliver a letter on May 29. The address on the envelope was written in English and Huang did not know to what place he should deliver it, except the number of the road. When he arrived at the intersection of Mohawk Road and Avenue Edward VII at 10.10 a.m., he approached C.P.C. No. 2226, on traffic duty there, and asked the officer where was the address. The constable, busy with his own duties, told the coolie to find it out himself. The coolie, however, continued to bother the constable and, when the latter refused to talk with him, the coolie struck the officer on the face with his fists and tripped him with his feet. The constable took the coolie to the police station and charged with assault in the First Special District Court on May 31. A sentence of fifteen days' detention was passed on the coolie.

* * *

Two more persons were brought before the First Special District Court on May 31 in connection with the recent arrest by Yulin Road police, of 21 members of the No. 4 District Silk Weavers Union, who were charged with illegally detaining Tsang Ziang-lin, a strike-breaker, and forcing him to kneel down in the Union's office with a poster tied around his neck with words describing him as the Capitalists' running dog. One of those brought up was Ho Yau, charged with instigating the 21 union members to insult Tsang Ziang-lin. He was remanded till June 4. The other was Yih Shing-wen, a former silk mill labourer, who was accused of attempting to prevent several silk mills in Lane No. 464, Yulin Road, from working as a protest against the arrest of the union members. The Judge found him guilty of attempted intimidation and sentenced him to 15 days' detention.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

Murder of Mr. Tang Yu-jen

Liu Chen-nan and Chiu Chi-yu, charged with having murdered Mr. Tang Yu-jen, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on December 25, 1935, in the French Concession of Shanghai, were sentenced to death by the second Special Court on May 25. It is not known whether or not they will appeal against the verdict.

CHINA UNITED
Residential
Opposite the Race Course

Tastefully furnished rooms and suites, with well appointed bathrooms.

Telephone 90010
Cable Add: HOCHUN

Manager, M. T. STAUDT

The North-China Daily News can be mailed to you in China and Japan every day of the week for $16 a half-year; the *North-China Herald* costs you $18 a year. With the development of communications in China and daily postal deliveries to an increasing number of cities, a subscription to the *North-China Daily News* is well worth consideration. Important events happen quickly both in China and abroad, so quickly that few residents in the Far East can afford to wait a week for the news. A note to the Secretary of the *North-China Daily News* asking for a sample copy incurs no obligation and will be appreciated.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

MR. S. BALDWIN HANDS OVER OFFICE

Change of Prime Minister Leads to General Reshuffle of Britain's National Government

London, May 28.

THE distinguished son of a distinguished father became Prime Minister to-day when Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer—second son of Joseph Chamberlain—succeeded to the highest political office in the British Empire on the resignation of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, on whom an earldom was conferred by the King.

Mr. Baldwin was also made a Knight of the Order of the Garter (K.G.), while Mrs. Baldwin was made a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire (G.B.E.). Other honours included two viscountcies, a K.C.B. (Knight Commander of the Bath) for Sir Geoffrey Storrs Fry, Private Secretary to Mr. Baldwin since 1933, and minor decorations for members of the outgoing Prime Minister's secretarial staff.

The new Viscounts are Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and Sir John Colin Campbell Davidson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Conservative M.P. for the Hemel Hempstead division of Hertfordshire.

Formalities of Mr. Baldwin's resignation and the appointment of his successor took place this morning when at 9.12 a.m. Mr. Baldwin left No. 10 Downing Street, probably for the last time as a Minister of State, and drove to Buckingham Palace, where he was received by the King in His Majesty's private apartments.

After he had formally stated his wish to be relieved of his duties and his resignation had been accepted, the King, on the advice of the retiring Prime Minister sent for M. Neville Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain, with the resignations of all members of Mr. Baldwin's Government in his possession, arrived at the Palace at 10.10 a.m. and was at once received in audience by His Majesty, who formally asked him to form a Government. Mr. Chamberlain agreed, and kissed hands on his appointment.

A wholesale reshuffle of the Cabinet followed the resignation of Mr. Baldwin.—Reuter.

New Cabinet Hailed

London, May 29.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's new Cabinet generally meets with acclamation. Eleven members of Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet hold the same posts in the new Government but there has been considerable reshuffling among the junior ministers. There are only two newcomers: Earl De La Warr, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has become Lord Privy Seal; and Dr. Leslie Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, who has been appointed Minister of Transport.

The new First Commissioner of Works is Sir Philip Sassoon, who was Under-Secretary of State for Air under Mr. Baldwin. He is not given a place in the new Cabinet which consequently has 21 members compared with the 22 under Mr. Baldwin. The new Cabinet consists of fifteen Conservatives, four National Liberals, and two National Labourites. Capt. H. D. R. Margesson remains Chief Government Whip while the Law and Scottish Officers are also unchanged.

Ministers affected by the changes were received by the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday and, at a Privy Council meeting which followed, they exchanged seals, took the Oath, and kissed hands on their new appointments. The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. R. J. Savage, and the Canadian Minister of Justice, Mr. E. Lapointe, attended the Council meeting. The Duke of Kent, who was made a Privy Councillor in the Coronation Honours List, was introduced into the Council.

The eleven members of Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet who hold the same positions in the new Cabinet are:—

Lord High Chancellor ....Lord Hailsham
Foreign Secretary ....Mr. Anthony Eden
Secretary for India and Burma
Marquess of Zetland
Dominions Secretary
Mr. Malcolm Macdonald
Colonial Secretary ....Mr. Ormsby-Gore
Secretary for Air ....Viscount Swinton
Secretary for Scotland ....Mr. W. Elliott
Minister of Health .....Sir K. Wood
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
Mr. W. S. Morrison
Minister of Labour .....Mr. E. Brown
Co-ordination of Defence ..Sir T. Inskip

The two newcomers are:

Lord Privy Seal .....Earl De La Warr
Minister of Transport ..Dr. E. L. Burgin

The eight Ministers retained in the Cabinet, but in different capacities, are:—

Prime Minister ....Mr. N. Chamerblain
Chancellor of Exchequer ...Sir J. Simon
Home Secretary .....Sir S. Hoare
Secretary for War ..Mr. L. Hore-Belisha
Board of Trade .....Mr. O. Stanley
First Lord .....Mr. A. Duff-Cooper
Board of Education .....Lord Stanhope
Lord President of the Council
Viscount Halifax

Junior Ministerial Posts

The principal portfolios among junior ministers have been distributed as follows:—

Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster
Earl Winterton
Under-Secretary for Colonies
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava
Under-Secy. for India ....Lord Stanley
Under-Secretary for Air
Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead
Civil Lord of Admiralty
Lt.-Col. J. J. Llewellyn
Parl. Financial Secy to Admiralty
Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare
Parl. Secy. to Board of Trade
Capt. Euan Wallace
Parl. Secy. to Board of Education
Mr. Kenneth Lindsay
Parl. Secy. to Ministry of Labour
Mr. R. A. Butler
Parl. Secy. to Ministry of Health
Mr. R. H. Bernays
Secy. to Dept. of Overseas Trade
Mr. R. S. Hudson
Lords Commissioners of Treasury
Mr. James Stuart, Col. C. I. Kerr, Capt. C. Waterhouse, Mr. R. H. Cross, Capt. T. L. Dugdale.
Treasurer of Household
Sir Lambert Ward
Comptroller of Household
Sir George Davies
Vice-Chamberlain of Household
Captain the Hon. A. Hope
Paymaster-General .....Lord Hutchison

The composition of the other junior ministries is not changed. Both Viscount Cranborne and the Earl of Plymouth remain Parliamentary Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs and among the others retaining their positions are Major G. C. Tryon, Postmaster-General; Mr. H. Ramsbotham, Minister of Pensions, and Lt.-Col. D. J. Colville, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Britain's new National Government under Mr. Neville Chamberlain is generally hailed in the press which, however, has a number of criticisms to offer.—Reuter.

Last Speech as Prime Minister

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 25.

A remarkable demonstration of affection was accorded Mr. Stanley Baldwin in his last public speech as Prime Minister at the Empire Day banquet in London, which was presided over by the Earl of Athlone and attended by 1,200 guests, including members of the Cabinet and Empire Prime Ministers.

When Mr. Baldwin rose to toast the British Commonwealth, the audience sprang to their feet and, after heartily cheering him, sang "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Baldwin was deeply moved by this demonstration spoke of his hopes and fears for the future of the Empire.

The British Commonwealth, he declared, was the greatest political experiment yet tried in the world. The success of the experiment, he said, might mean much to mankind, but its failure might mean disaster. The Crown was the one tangible link which could not be broken.

"Could trade," he asked, "keep us together?" Trade, the Prime Minister declared, did not necessarily mean friendship. People quarrelled over trade. "We want something more profound. I believe that in the long run, we shall not hold together unless we recognize common ideals and inspirations and the love of freedom of the individual and body politic."

The country, he aded, was not evolved by logicians. The country could do without logic, but not without commonsense. "We must not try to define the Constitution too much. Politically the saying is true that the 'letter killeth and the spirit giveth life.'"—Reuter.

NEW CONSERVATIVE LEADER

London, May 31.

The meeting of the Conservative Party to elect Mr. Neville Chamberlain as its leader in succession to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, was held at noon to-day, and the new Prime Minister met the House of Commons this afternoon as head of the new Administration.—Wireless through Reuter.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD DECLINES EARLDOM

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 27.

The honour which the King wished to confer on Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Lord President of the Council, on the eve of his retirement, was an earldom, according to the newspapers to-day. Mr. Macdonald asked the King to permit him to decline the honour and the desired permission was granted.—Reuter.

GERMAN FLEET BOMBARDS SPANISH PORT

Valencia, May 31.

Five German warships to-day bombarded the Spanish port of Almeria in retaliation for the bombing of the German pocket cruiser Deutschland by loyalist planes, according to an official announcement

British Ship in Valencia Sunk by Rebel Planes

Valencia, May 28.

The British merchantman, ss. Cadin, was sunk during an insurgent aerial bombardment of Valencia at 2.45 o'clock this morning. Seven members of the crew were killed and eight wounded, when a direct hit by a bomb sank the ship to the bottom of he harbour, although part of it still remains above water. A second bomb fell on another British ship, the ss. Pinzon, but little damage was done and there were no casualties as all of the crew were ashore.

The raiding nationalist planes dropped forty bombs on the city and harbour and destroyed many houses, including a small house about ninety yards from the French Embassy. More than twenty persons were killed and a hundred injured during the attack.—Havas.

by the Loyalist Government. Extensive damage was done. At least 20 persons were killed and nearly 100 wounded, the statement said. Many buildings were destroyed. Loyalist shore batteries, replying to the bombardment, apparently struck one destroyer but the extent of the damage the warship suffered is unknown.

The military commandant of Almeria reported that one German cruiser and four destroyers participated in the attack. He estimated

Londoners Swelter in Sudden Heat Wave

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 25.

London swettered in a heat wave to-day, when the temperature reached the eighties, the hottest day since last August.

All Londoners who could do so flocked to the parks, where some sought shelter in the cool shade of trees and others bathed in the Serpentine. Overseas visitors perspired freely as they went sightseeing on foot in the absence of buses.

The heat put the fire alarm at St. Paul's church-yard into action, causing eight engines and forty firemen to turn out.—Reuter.

that they fired 200 shots from a distance of twelve kilometres. The coastal batteries fired seventy rounds in reply. The attackers retired under a smoke screen. The bombardment is said to have been staged without warning.

The Valencia Government after an urgent meeting of the Cabinet, telegraphed the Spanish delegation at the League of Nations to discuss the bombardment with other League delegates. Telegrams from Almeria declared the extent of the damage done by the warships guns was very extensive.—United Press.

COMMONS STATEMENT ON CHINA

London, May 26.

Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave assurance in the House of Commons to-day that no alteration would be made in treaties between Great Britain and China after any negotiations with Japan, without the willing consent of China. No such negotiations, he added, were going on at present.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, was then asked whether he would consider the appointment of a high Colonial or Foreign Office representative to the Hongkong University Enquiry Committee and replied that the Committee had already completed its report and copies would be received in due course.—Reuter.

"VULGAR SNOBBERY OVER ROYALTY"

Mr. C. R. Attlee Questions Civil List: Unfair to the King and Unhealthy for the People

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 24.

"I don't think it right that the King should be expected to live always on parade, that he and his family should always be in the public eye," said Mr. C. R. Attlee, leader of the Opposition, in moving an amendment in the House of Commons to-day to limit the Civil List appropriation of £410,000 to one year instead of accepting it as a standard annual grant.

"In late years," he continued, "there has been far too much boosting of royalty in the press and on the wireless. I don't think it is fair to the monarch, and it is unhealthy for the people.

"We have had fulsome adoration and a display of vulgar snobbery in a large section of the press, which is continually holding up the King and the Royal Family to the utmost kind of vulgar publicity—giving them the vulgar kind of boosting they would get if they were selling some of their own goods....I think it is undesirable that the public should be indoctrinated with an entirely false idea of the importance of the Throne."

Democratic Trends

Mr. Attlee emphasized that he did not advocate "running the monarchy on the cheap," but said "We don't make a god of an ordinary man in this country nor," he added, "would he strip the monarchy of all pageantry." "But," he declared, "there is a very great difference between occasional displays of pageantry and continual observance of ritual."

Continual ritual, Mr. Attlee contended, created a tendency for the King to be surrounded by only one type of person, and he suggested "a thorough revision of practices to bring kingship more in line with democratic life."

"We believe that the country is moving rapidly from a class state to the classless state," he proceeded.

Mr. James Maxton, Ind. Labour Member for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, supported Mr. Attlee's proposal. The Coronation proceedings, he said, consisted of "bunkum, bunting and hysteria."

Mr. Winston Churchill expressed surprise that the Labour Party had not changed the status of the monarchy in its two-time control of the Government during the last ten years.

Barrier Against Dictatorship

"Our ancient monarchy," he asserted, "is the most effective barrier against one-man power or dictatorships of the left or right."

Mr. Churchill expressed the hope that Mr. Attlee would not press the motion. During the last few weeks, he contended, there had been an absolutely clear manifestation that it was the wish of an overwhelming majority of all parties that the pomp and circumstance which had always been associated with the monarchy should not be pared away.

The Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, expressed the belief that the monarchy was performing a vital service. He thought, however, that there was general agreement that a greater measure of simplicity should be introduced into the regime of the monarchy.

Mr. Attlee's amendment was rejected by 204 votes to 102, after which the money resolution relating to the Civil List was adopted without a division.—Reuter.

Greater Simplicity Urged

London, May 27.

The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the Civil List Bill by 240 votes to 122.

Opposition votes were recorded in favour of the view, already urged by the Labour Party, that greater simplicity in the daily life of the Court was essential in the modern democratic constitution of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labour member for Wakefield, said for the Opposition that the British monarchy existed by the will of the British people and with the approval of the people of the Dominions. It was recognized as symbolizing the fundamental unity of those peoples freely associated in the British Commonwealth of Nations. He believed Kingship would gain in dignity by permitting it a privacy it did not now enjoy, and by destroying the barriers of splendour and display which stood between the King and his people.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, questioned the Labour Party's assumption that widespread feeling existed in favour of simplification but suggested in so far as it was present, that the people would prefer simplification to come from the King's own inclination and natural disposition.

Everybody knew that the occasions and places in which Their Majesties came into personal contact with their subjects were more numerous and more informal in character than they ever were in the past, Mr. Chamberlain declared.

"I do not take the Opposition motion as meaning any hostility to the idea of a monarchy, or of suggesting that if we have a monarchy it should not be kept up with due regard. I take it that it is for he purpose of placing on record a point of view which has been put forward in very moderate terms," he concluded.—Reuter.

Antiquated, Says Communist

London, May 30.

A violent attack against the monarchy and the National Government was made yesterday by Mr. Harry Pollitt, leader of the English Communists, in a speech before the Communist Party Congress.

Mr. Pollitt was particularly bitter over conditions which existed in England during the time of the Coronation, declaring that the unemployed suffered continual privations, particularly in the distressed areas.

"The monarchy is antiquated," he declared. "It is not only the rallying point for factional differences, but is the centre of reactionary plots. It is used by the Conservative Party for its own ends."

The time has now come, he declared, to launch a strong movement of the labouring classes against the powers of money and reaction, "which are causing industrial troubles. Transport employees, miners and mechanics are already in the struggle."

Finally, he asserted that continuation of the transport strike would have resulted in a victory for the strikers and a grant of the forty-hour week.—Havas.

TITLES OF DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

London, May 29.

When Mrs. Wallis Warfield (Simpson) is married to the former King of England on June 3, she will become the Dutchess of Windsor but, unlike her husband, will not be entitled to the address of "Royal Highness."

This is made clear in an announcement to-day in the "London Gazette," which states that His Majesty has expressed the wish that the Duke of Windsor shall personally enjoy the title of Royal Highness notwithstanding the fact that existing Letters Patent, issued in Queen Victoria's reign, laid down that this designation shall only be enjoyed by near relations of the sovereign who are "in succession to the Throne."

The title will not extend to the Duke's wife or to possible children, the announcement adds, though they will be entitled to a form of address appropriate to the wife or children of a Duke.

This means that while the future Duchess may not be known as "Her Royal Highness," she may be designated "Her Grace." Should she have a male child, he would receive the courtesy title of Marques, and any younger brothers would be Lords. Female children would enjoy the courtesy title of Lady.

The Duke of Windsor, of course, is no longer "in succession to the Throne," having renounced all his rights on his abdication.—Reuter.

STRONGER BRITISH NAVY IN EAST

London, May 26.

Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressed the principal delegates to the Imperial Conference at No. 10 Downing Street to-day when the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, presided. Sir Samuel spoke on the naval situation.—Reuter.

London, May 26.

In connection with the deliberations of the British Empire Conference, the naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" declares on good authority that it is now assured that there will be closer collaboration between the British Navy and the naval forces of the Dominions.

A special plan has been drawn up for strengthening the British China squadron at the earliest possible date. This will be undertaken by the Home Fleet at the conclusion of the new armament programme. Defensive fortifications of Hongkong are to be modernized and Singapore is to be made into the main base for the future Pacific fleet. Units of the Australian and New Zealand navies are to take part in the manœuvres at Singapore.—Trans-Ocean.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

ASTORS LOSE THIRD ROUND OF FIGHT

New York, May 27.

The Federal court to-day gave a verdict against Viscount Astor, owner of the "Observer," London, and his brother, Major the Hon. John Jacob Astor, chairman of The Times Publishing Co., in a big claim against the Government.

The plaintiffs asked for the recovery of over $2,000,000 levied as estate tax on the New York property of their father, the first Viscount Astor, together with nearly $2,000,000 in interest. This was the third round in a fight which has lasted for eighteen years. An appeal will be lodged.—Reuter.

TWO "NEW DEAL" LAWS UPHELD

Washington, May 24.

The United States Supreme Court to-day upheld the key-stones of the Social Security Act the unemployment insurance and old-age pension provisions. Unemployment insurance was found valid by a vote of five to four and the old-age pensions by a vote of seven to two.

The twin decisions comprised a sweeping victory for the Government in the final New Deal measure submitted to the Supreme Court during its present term.—United Press.

HERR VON PAPEN TO RETURN TO POST

Vienna, May 25.

Herr Franz von Papen, reported on Saturday to have resigned as German Ambassador to Austria, is returning to his post. Herr Hitler is said to have declined to accept his resignation.

This report disposes of the rumour that Lt-Col. Hermann Kriebel, German Consul-General in Shanghai, has been selected as successor to Herr von Papen in Vienna.—Reuter.

TRIBUTES PAID TO LATE LORD SNOWDEN

London, May 24.

Tributes were paid to the late Lord Snowden by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain; the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. C. R. Attlee, and Mr. Winston Churchill, in the debate on the Civil List on the reassembly of the House of Commons to-day after the Whitsun recess.—Wireless through Reuter.

M. PICCARD'S BALLOON DESTROYED BY FIRE

Brussels, May 25.

The stratosphere balloon in which Prof. Piccard and his assistant, M. Max Cosyns, intended to make another attempt to reach new altitudes, suddenly took fire and was completely destroyed this morning while assistants were repairing the nacelle. Nobody was injured but the balloon, which cost Bel. Frs. 300,000, was a total loss. M. Cosyns says the fire was caused by a wind which created an air pocket, which touched off a gas burner.—Havas.

U.S. ENGINEER TO BUILD CANTON HARBOUR

San Francisco, May 27.

Mr. Ernest P. Goodrich, a New York engineer, will sail from here on Saturday in the President Hoover to accept a commission for the construction of a $2,000,000 harbour at Canton.—United Press.

LONDON BUS STRIKE ENDED

London, May 26.

London busmen will return to work on Friday after having been on strike for four weeks. The 25,000 men operating 5,000 buses on 200 routes, says a statement by the Ministry of Labour to-night, shall operate on the present basis pending a new agreement which is to be made retrospective to the resumption of work.

The bus strikers were told they would be reinstated in their former employment and the period of the strike would not be deemed a break in their services.—Reuter.

JAPAN PRAISED AT GENEVA

Geneva, May 26.

Japan was congratulated by delegates of America, Canada, Great Britain and Belgium yesterday for her work in suppressing the drug traffic. Mr. Yokohama, the Japanese delegate, had outlined before the League Opium Committee the repressive measures applied by Japan against opium smuggling.—Havas.

OPEN BREACH IN U.S. LABOUR

Cincinnati, May 26.

The rift between the rival labour organizations, the American Federation of Labour headed by Mr. William Green, and the Committee for Industrial Organization led by Mr. John L. Lewis, was further widened to-day when unions loyal to the Federation resolved to raise funds to combat the C.I.O. and expand the membership of the Federation. They adopted a programme to double union dues, start a co-ordinated organizing committee, to expel local branches of the C.I.O. from city central bodies and state federations of labour, and also to have all loyal local branches join the central bodies and present a united front against the C.I.O.

Mr. Green said he expected to fight Mr. Lewis on every front, even inside those industries where the C.I.O. predominated. He assailed C.I.O. tactics in employing sit-down strikes, and pledged to "fight and strike for better wages and hours but to keep contracts when signed."—Reuter.

German Bible Students Sent to Prison

Berlin, May 29.

Forty-two members of the International Bible Students' Union, which was declared illegal in 1933, were to-day sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from four to eighteen months.

The judge, in passing sentence, emphasized that they were not sentenced for their religious views but for their attitude to the state.—Reuter.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN REMEMBERED IN GENEVA

Geneva, May 26.

The memory of the late Sir Austen Chamberlain was revived in a public meeting of the League of Nations' Council yesterday afternoon. Sr. Antonio Quevedo of Ecuador, who is chairman of the present session; and the French Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos, both paid tribute to the role Sir Austen played in the pacification of Europe.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, recalled that at the time of Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Aristide Briand, and Herr Stresemann, the League was very near to fulfilling the ideals for which it stood.—Havas.

SUBSIDY FOR IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

London, May 26.

It is revealed in a White Paper that negotiations are in progress for granting a Government subsidy of £9,000,000 to the Imperial Airways for a period of five years for extending British air communication. An agreement to this effect will be signed shortly. The lines to benefit are the London-Egypt route with nine connections per week and the England-India route with five weekly connections in each direction. There will be three weekly flights to and from South Africa and bi-weekly ones between South Africa and Australia.—Trans-Ocean.

COMMISSIONER MAPP DENIES WRITS

London, May 25.

A statement was issued to-day on behalf of Commissioner Henry Mapp, Chief-of-Staff since 1929, who was discharged by General Evangeline Booth from the Salvation Army a few days ago, saying that he had not served writs on the General and Commissioner John McMillan, his successor.—Reuter.

PERMANENT POLAR BASE IMPOSSIBLE

Moscow, May 25.

The U.S.S.R. will abandon its attempt to establish a permanent air base at the North Pole, it was learned to-day, because drifting ice makes this impracticable. The acting chief of the Arctic Administration, M. Nicolai Yanson, said that the members of the Schmidt expedition now at the Pole would be withdrawn after a year, and sooner if necessary.—United Press.

ANGLO-U.S. TRADE PACT DESIRED

London, May 25.

Great Britain sincerely felt that no greater contribution could be made by governmental action for an extension of world trade than an Anglo-American trade agreement, declared Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in the course of a debate on trade in the House of Commons. Such a pact, he added, must be on sound lines.—Reuter.

MARRIAGE BILL PASSED

London, May 29.

By 190 votes to 37, the House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Marriage Bill, introduced at the beginning of the session by Mr. A. P. Herbert, Independent member for Oxford University.

The measure provides that there shall be no divorce within five years of a marriage, and extends the present grounds for divorce to include desertion for three years and incurable insanity for five years.

Although the Government saved the bill by granting facilities for the debate on the third reading in government time, it refused to give its blessing to the measure, which was left to the free vote of the House. The bill now goes to the House of Lords.—Reuter.

SPECIAL ITALIAN FAVOURS FOR DR. H. H. KUNG

Rome, May 29.

On behalf of the King, Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, presented the highest Italian decoration of Grand Cordon de l'Ordre Saint Maurice et Saint Lazare to Dr. H. H. Kung, China's Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance.

Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, China's Navy Minister, was presented with the decoration of Grand Cordon de l'Ordre de la Couronne.

The presentations were made at the official dinner given by Count Ciano at which more than 120 high Italian Government officials were present at Villa Madama.—Kuo Min.

CONGRESS PARTY IN INDIA REBUKED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Madras, May 31

"The Indian National Congress has been piling up successive difficulties in the way of its being able to accept office," declared Sir K. V. Reddi Nayadu, Chief Minister of the Madras Government, in a speech at Pulla to-day.

"Is it," he asked, "a baseless suspicion that the Congressmen are simply evading the task of governing the province, their in-dwelling purpose being the creation of militant disaffection which will not cease with the wrecking of the Constitution Act, but will plunge the country into revolution."—Reuter

Evangelist Preaches for Nine Hours

Los Angeles, May 30.

At 8 o'clock to-night the Rev. Alton Earl Lee, of the Immanuel Gospel Association, Inc., passed the ninth hour of a preaching marathon in which he plans to discuss the entire Bible. Preliminary estimates indicated that the task would take sixty hours, but at the end of the ninth hour he had not even finished his discourse on Genesis.

The Rev. Mr. Lee denied that his action was a publicity stunt, and said he merely hoped to create an interest in spiritual things.—United Press.

A.F. OF L. DECLARES WAR ON C.I.O.

Cincinnati, May 31.

A declaration of industrial war was issued here by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labour, which gave its president, Mr. William Green, a mandate to begin an immediate general offensive against the Committee for Industrial Organization, a rival group of unions which is headed by Mr. John L. Lewis.—Havas.

STRANGE ACCIDENT AT WAKEFIELD

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, May 31

A woman was killed and six other persons seriously injured in an extraordinary railway accident near Wakefield to-day.

The last coach of an excursion train apparently fouled the points, and was dragged 200 yards along the track till it struck a signal gantry and was overturned.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Prof. Alfred Adler

London, May 28.

Professor Alfred Adler, the famous Viennese psychologist, collapsed and died to-day in a street in Aberdeen, where he was delivering a series of lectures at the University.

Dr. Adler, who was 67 years of age, was one of the most celebrated psychologists of his age.—Reuter.

Foreign News in Brief

German "opposition" pulpits and congregations were shocked on May 23 by an announcement by the Secret Police revealing a number of fresh arrests of evangelical pastors.

A thorny League problem has been solved by the decision of Haile Selassie not to send an Ethiopian delegation to the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The great 1937 Paris Exhibition was opened on May 24 by M. Albert Lebrun, President of France. A salute of 101 guns thundered out as the President approached the Exhibition buildings from the Champs Elysées.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, announced in the House of Commons on May 24 that the Royal Commission's report on Palestine was expected to be signed in the middle of June.

The glider pilot, Herr Steinick of Breslau, set up a new height record for motorless planes at a gliding contest in the Rjesengebirge. His altimeter showed a height of 5,716 metres. The former record had been 4,800 metres.

Six German glider planes successfully crossed the Alps on May 30. They started from Salzburg and landed safely near Udine in Italy. One glider was piloted by a woman, Air Captain Fraeulein Reitsch.

It is learnt that the German Ambassador to the Holy See, Herr D. von Bergen, made representations to the Vatican over the speech of Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, insulting the German state and its head.

The supreme head of the Coptic Church of Ethiopia, Abuna Cirill, who was wounded when an attempt was made to assassinate Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, has left Addis Ababa for Rome to pay homage to the Italian authorities.

A new treatment for cancer has been discovered by Dr. Luigi Cappelli, who will shortly give an important exposition of his method to the Academy of Medicine. It is understood that his treatment consists, among other things of injections of phosphate.

Mlle. Pauline Ossipenko claims the women's world records for hydroplane flights with loads of half a ton and one ton. Carrying the half-ton load her plane reached a height of 7,000 metres, or approximately 21,000 ft, and 6,000 metres (about 18,000 ft) with the ton load.

The Austrian Cabinet has decided that Austrians in Abyssinia are no longer subject to the judicial authority of the Austrian Consular Court in view of the complete sovereignty of Italy over Abyssinia. By this decision Austria recognizes the Italian Empire in Abyssinia.

After an eighteen months stay in Antarctic regions, the British research ship, Discovery, reached London on May 24. Researches were chiefly investigations determining the haunts and the prevalence of whales and the study of the life-histories and habits of other marine creatures living in the Antarctic.

Angered by the failure of the national congress to approve his programme to devalue the peso and to intervene in the banana industry, the President of Colombia, Dr. Alfonso Lopez, presented his resignation to the Senate. A Commission was named to study the matter for 24 hours and to report on the situation.

Extensive fortification works along the Finnish-Karelian frontier have required the deportation to Siberia of the peasants along a border strip of 100 kilometres. Most of these are of Finnish descent. As in former cases, deportation will be separately for women and children and the men, regardless of family units.

Mr. Owen St. Clair O'Malley, who will be remembered as the British representative in the negotiations leading to retrocession of the British Concession at Hankow, has been appointed British Minister at Mexico City. Mr. O'Malley has been serving as a Counsellor at the Foreign Office since 1933.

Germany is understood to be seeking a reduction in the interest rates payable on the Dawes and Young Loans.

Danish shipping yards have placed orders with British steel works for 9,000 tons of steel, valued at £100,000.

Imperial Airways propose to increase their capital to £5,000,000 by the creation 4,000,000 new shares of £1 each.

Egypt's admission to full membership in the League of Nations on May 26 was unanimously voted by fifty nations.

M. Theodore Steeg, former Governor of Morocco, has left for Morocco to take charge of the Government relief work in a famine that has affected 1,500,000 persons.

Sir Thomas Gardner Horridge, the oldest Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court, resigned on May 26 to take up his appointment as Privy Councillor.

A margin of three votes kept Belgium's important Liberal Party on May 30 from withdrawing its co-operation with the Van Zeeland Government over the issue of amnesty for the Flemish Activist Separatists.

The paper "Sabotchi Moscwa" complains that no summer clothing is available from government stores for soviet workers except light summer suits costing Rbls. 900 which amounts to six months earnings of the average Soviet workers.

The League of Nations Council has decided to summon a diplomatic conference to organize an international campaign against terrorism. It will meet at Geneva on November 1, 1937, to seek two international agreements on the prevention and eradication of terrorism and the establishment of an international criminal court.

The celebration of Empire Air Day throughout Great Britain on May 29 was attended by a disastrous loss of life, with no fewer than ten people killed in air displays in various parts of the country. In addition, three others perished in air accidents, bringing the number of persons killed in air crashes in England in 24 hours to thirteen.

Dr. Hugo Eckener suggested to the U.S. House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee that a German-American co-operative enterprise operate four dirigibles in commercial service between America and Germany. The proposed company could expand and operate over routes to other European points and to South America.

The United States on May 31 indirectly rejected Signor Mussolini's proposal that President Roosevelt convoke a new disarmament conference Speaking to the Steering Committee of the League's Disarmament Conference, the American Minister, Mr. Hugh Wilson, urged that the present conference be kept alive in order to be able to act when the situation should become more favourable.

During the first quarter of 1937, traffic through the Suez Canal reached an all-time peak. From January 1 to March 31 this year, traffic through the canal totalled 9,056,000 tons, an increase of 555,000 tons, or 6.5 per cent. over the same period in 1936. The previous record was established during the last quarter of 1935, when the figure was 8,867,000 tons.

A riot started on May 24 in a Brussels side-walk cafe and the police and a group of Flemish supporters clashed when Grammens, a Militant Frontist, sprang to a table and began to harrangue the crowd of Sunday afternoon idlers. Some of his audience disagreed with him so heartily they took to hurling glasses, bottles, and even chairs in protest. The police intervened and arrested several persons who were released soon afterward.

The fifteen-year scheme for Empire air mails is outlined in a White Paper which reveals that under the projected agreement between the Government and the Imperial Airways, subsidies payable on a decreasing scale will total £9,000,000, subject to various adjustments. Provision is made for the nine services weekly to and from Egypt, five to and from India, three each to and from East Africa and the Straits Settlements, and two each to and from South Africa and Australia.

The Amtorg Trading Company, Soviet Russian commercial representatives in the United States, and the Seversky Aircraft Co. has signed a $780,000 contract for the delivery of two Seversky amphibian aeroplanes, manufacturing rights for similar planes, the option of obtaining two additional units, and complete tool equipment to enable the Soviet Union to produce ten planes daily. American technicians will assist in the manufacture of the planes for a period of three years.

Mr. Baldwin to Tour Dominions?

London, May 30.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin will make a tour of the Dominions as the King's representative "as soon as he is rested from the fatigues of the last years," according to the political editor of the "Sunday Referee." He has already conferred with the King on the subject it is reported, and will probably make the journey next year.—Havas.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

An Intesting World Painted: Chinese Exhibits Attract More Than Usual Attention

By O. M. Green
(Editor, "North-China Daily News & Herald," 1911-1930)

London, May 1.

Coming away from the private view of the Royal Academy I was struck by the sight of a girl violinist at the corner of Burlington House, with that usual hat for coppers at her feet. Girl street musicians are rare. This one, not exactly pretty but somehow arresting, played on, rather well so far as one could hear, but with a fixed, far-away look that made one wonder what her history was. She might have been one of the pictures from the big house alongside come to life.

That is the fun looking at pictures. It tends to make you see all sorts of things as it were in a frame and to discover attraction and pictorial effect in all sorts of ordinary every-day sights.

And to help us, the exhibitors (or the Hanging Committee) this year seem to have determined to give us ordinary scenes. "Mis", they seem to have said, is an extremely interesting world just as good to paint as when people wore fancy dress and lived in picturesque but unsanitary houses. Let us show what it is when looked at with a little imagination."

So there is a welcome absence of the usual rather stuffy portraiture—the alderman-ironmaster, the simpering débutante, of the mechanical allegories and unexciting story pieces; and instead, artists have gone to the towing path for studies of young oarsmen (why they have so long neglected that particular subject which the Greeks would have leapt at was always a mystery).

"Picture of the Year"

The football grounds with their vast crowds, the film studio with its maze of curious lighting, the teashops, theatres and street corners. There is, perhaps, nothing of overwhelming attraction; "the picture of the year" may be a matter of dispute. But it is a thoroughly human, happy Academy, fresh and vigorous and far above the interest of those of recent years.

Possibly Belcher's charwoman unloading the "perks" of her day's work, a half-carved chicken, a bottle of champagne, some chocolates, will be the picture of the year. Belcher is the Hogarth of the 20th century, but without Hogarth's savage bitterness: he loves his Cockneys and they are beyond praise. But either Harold Knight's wonderful study of Miss Curigwen Lewis as "Jane Eyre" in severe dove-grey dress (Rochester knew what he was about if Jane was like this); or Frank Salisbury's group of Lady Congleton and her eight children, all the more attractive because painted families are usually so terribly stuffed; or the "Three Gyppos" by Dame Laura Knight, gypsy girls with a dim race-course background, who seem almost to jump out of the frame at you; or David Jagger's beautiful "Model Resting," a nude, red-haired girl lying full-length asleep: any of these must rank high.

Studio Denizens

I mentioned the studies of film studios, and here are some of their most famous denizens—Anna Neagle, Jessie Matthews, Greta Garbo and Merle Oberon. Obviously these must interest every body much more than scions of nobility unknown to anyone but their own friends and the gossip writers. Merle Oberon, by Gerald Brockhurst, is magnificent. He surrounds her with that dark blue uncanny light of which he is very fond, and which perfectly sets off her slanting eyes and enigmatic features. It is really a Mona Lisa without the smile.

The portrait of the King as Colonel-in-Chief of the 11th Hussars by Simon Elwes is the one shown last year—presumably His Majesty has had no time since his accession to give another sitting—and is as good and vital a picture of Royalty (like family groups, usually so replete with sawdust) as Burlington House has ever seen. About it are hung portraits of previous monarchs beginning with George III and Queen Charlotte, an imposing array but not inspired.

Aspects of Love

There is of course a problem picture "Sacred and Profane Love" by John Keating. In front of a huge cinema poster, showing a close-up of one of those lingering kisses which happily seem to be going out of vogue, are a Cockney mother wiping the nose of her off spring, and two pairs of suburban lovers "walking out." Not much difficulty here, you may say, in solving the problem, but on every count a fine vigorous study of modern life.

With this must be mentioned a small picture I found in the South Room of "Susannah and the Elders," the latter dressed like Non-conformist ministers and Susannah hurrying from her bathing-pool (in which are still some beauties not unworthy of the Elders' notice) while celestial personages, evidently modelled on "de Lawd" in "Green Pastures," float on a cloud above. It is all very modernist, quite mad and curiously delightful.

Of course I sought out the pictures by the two Chinese artists—Mr. T. C. Chiu and Miss Shoupi Yang. The former, who won six prizes and scholarships while he was a student in the Royal Academy School, has a large picture of a Moroccan town seen from above, brilliant yet delicate, western in training but of indefinably Chinese perception.

Miss Yang is purely classical—a group of peonies; a Paradise bird on a spray of apple blossom; and each with a verse of Chinese poetry at the edge. I should like to hear a Chinese criticism of them; to my mind they are lovely. I should also like to hear a Chinese criticism of two large bird pictures by Western artists—a flock of wild duck against the first rays of the Sun; a skein of geese hurtling through the air. They are vigorous lively pictures, but they miss that "hail to thee blithe spirit" touch, which puts all Chinese pictures of birds in a class by themselves.

Szechuen Rice Fields

Another artist from China, Mrs. Vera Southby, has two paintings hung, one a most striking scene of rice fields in Szechuen. Just above it is a Cotswold landscape by Charles Cundall. The contrast tells us all the history of the two peoples—the bare, stern, serrated mountains behind the rice fields, the sense of immensity and of fierce never-ending struggle for life in China; and against it the rounded leafy Cotswolds, the pleasant sense of security and leisurely well-being.

On their own ground, no one can touch the English landscape painters. One might mention any number in this year's Academy—soft symphonies in green and grey by Sir William Llewellyn; lovely studies of farm life by Frederick Elwell and Douglas Bliss; Lamorna Birch's radiant reflections of river and mountain; sea scapes and meadows, rocky headlands and wide plough land—not one but would give unending delight on one's walls. In literature we can depict high tragedy, though never with that bitterness of wild despair that appears in Continental tragedies. But in art, to show our best we must remain true to the placid easy-going temper of a people who have not known invasion for nine centuries—let us touch wood as we think of it—and the soft, unruffled spirit of the English countryside.

It is, perhaps, for this reason that by far the best designs our modern architects can show are those of public houses. In recent years, responding to the needs of the week-end motorists, there has been a general rebuilding of country inns, of which the Architectural Room contains many admirable types. They accept that demand for mass and simplicity, which in its worst revelation is defacing our towns with so many monstrosities; but under the insensible influence of the country, these new inns are warmed and softened, and being built of beautiful brickwork (not reinforced concrete) have just that alluring, cosy look which a country hostelery should have.

Most Interesting

One most interesting exhibit in this room is a model of the design by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Charles Bressey for the re-arrangement of Hyde Park Corner. One model shows the Corner as it is, all fussy little islands, the most confusing and the busiest traffic islands, in London; the other shows us all these islands grouped in one great oblong lawn, with the various, now scattered monuments lined along the south side, bounded by four broad straight roads. The effect, result of several years of study, is magnificent, and one can only hope that it will be realized.

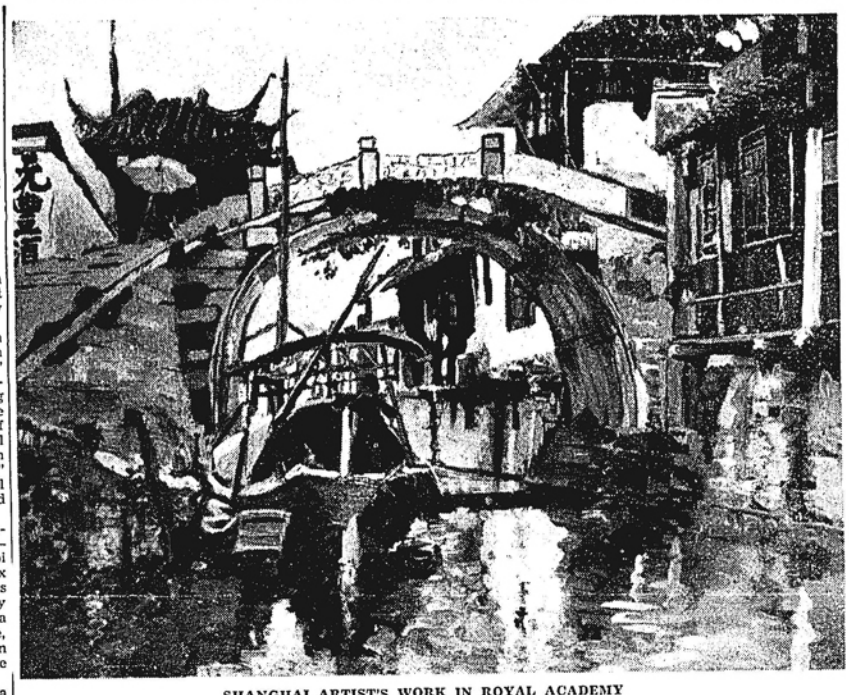
Of the black-and-white room and water colours one cannot possibly speak in detail, but both appear to be exceptionally good. I cannot pretend to speak as an expert, but the exquisite detail and accurate drawing which are indispensable with pencil, pen-and-ink and engraving seem always to stimulate our artists to their best effects. And there is also no question of their felicity in the use of water-colour.

The afternoon's picture-seeing was not finished when I went into an adjoining Lyons to take a cup of tea and the weight off my feet. At the next table a fair haired girl, with vivid blue eyes and an old black tam-o-shanter, was eating an ice, with a sort of desperate defiance. Whether the ice was too cold, or she was mentally telling some one where they got off, I cannot say, but she was undoubtedly a picture.

Of course she knew she was being stared at, and suddenly she began to hunt for something in her bag. Was she going to drop a discreet visiting card by my table? Even the aged need not despair of adventures in this large-hearted London.

And then she produced some money, paid for her ice and departed.

But I wish Gerald Brockhurst could have seen her. He would certainly have made of her a companion picture to his Merle Oberon.



SHANGHAI ARTIST'S WORK IN ROYAL ACADEMY

"A Chinese Waterway—Soochow," the work of Dr. R. C Robertson of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, is hung in this year's Royal Academy, London. This is believed to be the only picture by a Shanghai artist accepted this year. Dr. Robertson also has two pictures in this year's Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, both on Chinese subjects.

CORONATION'S HUMAN ASPECTS

In Spite of Torrential Rain, Everyone Satisfied: No Hitch at Abbey Ceremony

(By Air Mail)
From Our Own Correspondent

London, May 13.

No one who saw the Coronation Procession will forget it as a spectacle. Everyone has undoubtedly read all about it in the voluminous cables. It may be, however, that the human side of this function has been inevitably curtailed. May I deal with this—and this only?

The Procession itself was really a masterpiece of organization though even this was as little compared with the organization of the public sight-seeing. On this I have nothing but praise with perhaps one exception—everyone knows that the public of whom at least 60 per cent. were women were compelled to be in their places for many hours before the Procession passed by. Scores of thousands were dead tired—they slept about on the pavements in broad daylight as the day wore on. Yet the police more than once compelled them to stand up and quit their sitting positions. I cannot understand why—it was amazing how well they stood every sort of discomfort and it was not a question of packing in more people since the barriers were closed. On the whole it was an error of judgment. Yet from the beginning of the day to the end the good humour of the people was phenomenal. It never varied.

Not even when towards the close of the day rain fell in torrents, everybody without raincoats or mackintoshes was wet to the skin, queues hundreds of yards long waited outside every station on tube or underground which were closed at intervals. How would you like for instance to be entrusted with getting home 37,000 little children who had witnessed the show and were just breaking up when the rain started?

Boots, Boots, Boots

All night long London and the provinces were moving. Boots, boots boots—you heard them tramping West End wards as you tried to get an hour or two of sleep before turning out yourself. Yet the trains about or 5 a.m. were not unduly crowded. People told me that at the Jubilee more people were in evidence. It may be but there seemed to me more than enough when one struggled from the Tube escalators and began to walk to one's seat.

At 6 o'clock the bulk of the crowd were in their positions. Unfortunately the authorities seemed to have forgotten the fact since there was little or nothing to alleviate the terrible wait. The papers asserted that bands of music were dotted about. They were not. In Pall Mall the R. A. Band marched twice each way and one other band as the troops filed forth to take up the guarding of the route, played a march—say six or seven minutes in all, spread over as many hours.

The crowd, patient and long-suffering, was bored stiff and towards noon it got very tired. That was just the moment to turn on some exhilarating music. Alas there was none—no sound for hours but the droning of the broadcasts of the Abbey Ceremony which while effective enough inside buildings was largely a failure outside. It was impossible to follow proceedings in detail.

Nearly 10,000 Stretcher Cases

So we almost cheered the ambulancemen even with stretcher cases—the poor souls had mostly collapsed from fatigue. In all over 9,585 cases were dealt with and about 100 were serious—there were one or two deaths from heart affections. The crowd even cheered the orderly men in the employ of the Westminster City Council.

It was a splendid procession, one of the best I have ever seen but there was a bad wait—nearly an hour—between the marching troops and the State carriages and guests. It may have been intentional but if so I would have allowed the bands to play. The Naval Brigade stopped in front of the Pall Mall Clubs and the Band of the Marines never played a note from start to finish of the long delay.

Torrents in Piccadilly

Rain fell just at the moment of the restart and the Royal Coach was in Piccadilly when torrents decended—just after 4 p.m.—and washed out everything. There had been a few fitful spasms of sunshine but for hours the deluge was certain and it was merely a question as to how long it would hold off. Apparently there was some hitch in getting away from the Abbey though we could not find out what it was.

But nothing would surprise me in view of what happened afterwards—the carriage arrangements broke down completely. Some people never left the Abbey till 7 p.m.—women fainted, there was wholesale confusion. I saw Peers, Bishops, Indian visitors waiting just outside the Abbey in their robes when rain fell in torrents and the police looked in vain for cars which were held up in scores in Victoria Street owing to the returning soldiers crossing the thoroughfare. It really was a muddle. By the way the West End automatic telephone system was so overweighted that it practically broke down also. The police publicly apologized.

Nevertheless A Great Day

But admitting all these defects, it was a great day. Not an unpleasant incident from start to finish. There was enormous enthusiasm when the Procession passed. Queen Mary got a tumultuous welcome—the London people have a deep affection for her. We all regretted that in closed carriages mostly with shut windows, it was difficult to distinguish Royal Personages, but the memory of the young King and Queen in State apparel looking so serious and full of responsibilities will always remain with us. In many ways it must have been a trying ceremony.

The Abbey ceremony went off according to plan. There was not a single hitch and there was neither novelty nor innovation. Our tradition is that the Service is unchanged and unchangeable and the patient newsmongers can only get local colour from the Royal Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret, or from the vagaries of some Peer or Peeress—lots of them came out of the Abbey midway through their long wait to enjoy a cigarette.

Visitors Satisfied

I think our visitors will be satisfied. All Overseas troops had a colossal reception and they looked well and marched well—better I fear than our own Territorials. The Scottish Regiments still retain all their old popularity and so do the Guards and the Navy. The Indians also are clearly regarded with affection by the crowds. None of us starved. Nor did I notice anyone who had done him or herself too well. The shops overnight had sold out of bananas and apples—milk was delivered at 2 a.m. and the newspapers at 4 a.m. So we all came with plenty of literature and it will take days to clear up the débris we left though the rain made it all hopelessly sodden.

At night in floodlit streets youth rollicked and danced in Piccadilly and age disported itself decorously in restaurants. We now have to take down the stands. Henhouses should be very cheap for years to some. And we are glad all is over—even though it has been such a great and joyous time.

Five hundred persons are reported to have perished in the mining village of Tlalpujahua, in Mexico State, when the flooded sand deposit, used for washing metals, overflowed like lava and buried the houses below with all their sleeping occupants.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

WHITHER THE CHURCH?

By THRASYLLUS

I read Bishop Curtis's letter to the Editor last Monday with very considerable interest, as I read the Archbishop of Canterbury's "Recall to Religion". I read them both with much uneasiness. Why? That is what I will endeavour to explain. I am not so old as the two representatives of the Church referred to, nor young enough to be still of the present day youth. Old enough to go back to the later Victorian days; young enough, I believe, still to be able to catch something of this new modernity. My experience, such as it is, leads me to think that if there is much wrong with humanity in these days, it is the duty of the Church to examine itself and endeavour to discover in what way it might have contributed to that lamentable state of affairs. I do not say that it has so contributed, but what I do insist upon is that unless the Church is doing all that it can to fulfil its proper functions, it is not yet in a position to administer the patent and implied rebukes which are contained in the Archbishop's exhortation and the Bishop's letter. If it has not attained that position then it has to some degree failed in its purpose.

* * *

I think that last sentence indicates at least one of the factors bringing about conditions so perplexing to the ecclesiastical mind. Thus in the very description of the Archbishop's discourse, "The Recall to Religion", is to be found one indication of what I mean. Recall to religion? It is true the Master said "Come unto Me", but did he not tell his disciples to go out unto all the world, to take religion to humanity, and, by implication; to keep on taking it to them? I am sure so far as it is humanly possible to be sure, that He did not contemplate a religion, organized like a chain of retail stores, to which the faithful could go for spiritual guidance and consolation, but an organization taking religion to them, in every walk of life, a sort of spiritual visitation of the sick. May not then the argument be established that it is not mankind who needs to be recalled to religion, but religion which should be brought to humanity? And by being brought, I mean that its teachings should be brought nearer to present-day needs, that the fact that mankind has progressed a long way along the paths of science, of philosophy, of knowledge, places upon the Church an imperative demand that she should face those facts and so adapt her practice as to meet the new and ever-changing situation.

* * *

There are people who are doing that. Men like Dick Sheppard, "Tubby" Clayton, Mr. Elliott whose short midweek services over the radio, and simple, direct, commonsense addresses prove so popular in Britain, the missions which take religion to the beaches of holiday resorts, and those fine men who take their faith to Hyde Park and Tower Hill, they seem to be carrying out the ideal I have in mind—taking the faith to the people, not asking them to come and get it, or telling them it is their duty to acquire it. The Christianity of Christ was the Christianity of the streets, the market places, the Christianity of the common people, and I have read somewhere or other that when Christianity becomes the Christianity of the slums and not of palaces, it will again regain its appeal to humanity. It is the duty of the Church to see that God is not crowded out.

* * *

How that is to be done I, frankly do not know, but if humanity is outstripping the church as conceived by Henry VIII and his advisers, that is a matter for the Church; it is useless to ask humanity to slacken its progress; it is for the Church to keep pace. Modern youth believes that the Church is asking it to stand still, to seek to go no further than the limits understood in, say, the time of James I. Yet it knows that the world has progressed far beyond those times, that much which was then sealed from the eyes of man has been revealed, and mankind of to-day looks at the Bible, the Church and its Prayer Book from an entirely different standpoint. May I again emphasize that point? The Archbishop is quoted as saying:—"Consider the influence of the new scientific outlook.....which seems to see no place for a personal God," etc. I know the Church preaches such, and such was preached to me, and yet in the Thirty-nine Articles I found a description of God which was wholly impersonal, a being without person, parts or passions. It is not easy to conceive such an entity, but if youth finds so wide a divergence between the axiomatic description contained in the Article, and the practice of the Church, can it be wondered that it is not only uneasy and suspicious, but frankly disbelieving? Has the Church sought to meet that difficulty? Perhaps it has; I have never run across the attempt. Sooner or later mankind will want to know what the Church is asking it to believe. Or again, youth is asked as we all have been asked to believe that marriage is a sacrament of the Church, and yet it is being, and we have been asked to drone that "in sin hath my mother conceived me." Can you leave humanity perched between two so completely opposing propositions? If you do the result is inevitable.

* * *

Talking of marriage, the Church's attitude with regard to divorce likewise gives youth somewhat of a shock. Let us look at marriage as they see it and how they think the Church should. Two people people think they love each other and desire to be married. The Church gives the union its blessing. The young couple might be completely mistaken as to their love for each other, and youth asks: "Did God actually join them, or did the Church, the very human Church, merely bless a very human error? And if it were an error, shall it not be rectified by divorce rather than sin ensue?" To reply that in the whole matter God is merely fulfilling his inscrutable ways, may be Church doctrine. Modern faith does not require the circumscribed logic of something akin to the Euclidean propositions, but something wider and more nearly comprehending the needs of humanity. Again youth will ask how many are living in sin, because the Church obstructs the way to emerge from it by denying the right to divorce? The Church would probably phrase the question differently and in doing so provide its own reply, but it is youth asking the question, critically, perhaps, with a desire to find a solution of its difficulties, but nevertheless suspicious of the present religious ideology.

* * *

And again it will ask:—"Are we really so bad as we are painted? Are our morals so deplorable that they are so appreciably worse than those of our grandparents?" I know what my own answer is:—that there is no appreciable difference, that immorality was just as bad in the Victorian era, though not so easily perceived because of the voluminous skirts of hypocrisy thrown about it."

* * *

Now let us come to the more immediate point of Bishop Curtis's letter. He complains that a Coronation Concert was arranged on the Sunday evening, for which a call to a solemn service of dedication, similar to the king's dedication had been called, and administers a churchly rebuke. All very right and proper within the tenets of the Bishop's church and his beliefs. The world must stand still while the Church goes about its business, must it? That would be all very well if the Church occupied the position in men's lives that it should, if it were the influence which its claims it should be. But professing Christians do not make a church, so many are merely such because they happened to be born to it, people whom the Church has failed to reach. And if the Church fails to reach so many that an orchestral concert with special intention is made a success and a service is not, it is time, before the church's dignitaries embark upon rebuke, for them to indulge in a severe course of heart-searching to discover wherein they are lacking.

Rebuke by all means, but, if it has to be done, let it be done thoroughly. It was not the fulminations of the Church against the iniquities of the prison system which Elizabeth Fry discovered which led to reform, or the Church championing of the wounded in war, which inspired the mercy of Florence Nightingale. Christian women they undoubtedly were, but how much did the Church do to help by denunciation of conditions? Was it the thundering of the Church which brought the diminutive pitboys up to the surface from dragging their horrible waggons, or the little chimney sweeps from those dreadful holes in the walls, or the improvement of the lot of the sweated worker? Has there not been too much complacency over temporal wrongs, and a great deal too much certainty about spiritual sins? I don't know myself, but there are many who are profoundly convinced that such is the case. So what seems to be the answer to the problem, which consideration of these points poses? From the days of a crusading religion, the Church seems to have degenerated into a state of circumscribed, self-satisfied militancy, minding its own spiritual business almost to the exclusion of its temporal. In these reflections there is no desire to enter into controversy with Bishop Curtis, but rather the hope that by their presentation he and his colleagues might perceive the very large number of motes and beams which are lying about to the confusion of a very enquiring new generation.

MEMORIAL DAY

May 30.

Americans in Shanghai will to-day join their countrymen all over the world in observing Memorial Day or Decoration Day in the traditional fashion. The tradition has its roots in the days of the Civil War, May 30 being designated as a holiday in which to honour the soldiers who lost their lives by decorating their graves with flags and flowers. There was no fixed day generally observed until 1868 when Commander-in-Chief John A. Logan, of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued a general order designating May 30, 1868 "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion." This was done "with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year." It was not until 1882 that the Grand Army urged that the "proper designation of May 30 is Memorial Day"—not Decoration Day.

With the passage of years which saw Americans again giving their lives on the battlefields, Memorial Day has come to be an occasion on which to honour also the heroes of the Spanish-American and World Wars. The sacrifice in human life which welded the disjointed states into a truly United States was later to be proved not in vain by the unity with which men of all the states fought under a single banner in the more recent strifes.

Services will be conducted in Shanghai over the graves of 90 service men at the Bubbling Well Road Cemetery at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, United States Consul-General, will preside at the ceremony and the principal address will be delivered by Judge Milton J. Helmick, of the U. S. Court for China. Detachments of the Fourth Marines, sailors, and American companies of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will make the ceremony all the more impressive. The rites will be opened with an invocation by Lieut. Frank R. Hamilton, Regimental Chaplain of the Marine Corps, following which, a duet will be sung by Mrs. A. M. Dunlap and Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh. Volleys will be fired over the graves and after the Benediction is pronounced, the ceremony will come to a conclusion with the patriotic strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Throughout America military organizations, assisted by civilian and municipal groups as well as the D.A.R. (Daughters of the American Revolution) and kindred bodies, move with solemnity and fervour to the cemeteries to pay their tribute to those who died in the service of their country. Not a few also take the opportunity of decorating the graves of others near and dear to them.

Similarly in the far reaches of the globe, wherever an American soldier, sailor or marine, lies on foreign soil—Britain, the Continent, Africa, Cuba and the Central and South American republics, although without the assistance of the Services, but led by Consular representatives, the American community, however small, fails not to observe this Memorial Day.

To the American people the occasion is a sacred one; that they do honour to their heroic dead is not considered a duty, but rather a privilege. In this day, when nations the world over are bending every effort to strengthen their armaments, Memorial Day becomes the more significant and with the flowers spread over their last resting place goes the fervent prayer that never again shall catastrophe befall international peoples.

The immortal words of President Lincoln at Gettysburg, when speaking of the Union dead, "that they shall not have died in vain," to-day means as much to the Southern States as it did then to the North.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE LAMAS

So Different from the Whirl of the Coast with Its Yak Butter-tea Monotony

By TIBETAN

Tachienlu, Apr. 30.

There is a popular and somewhat important incarnation in Tachienlu at the present time. He has spent fifteen years in Lhasa and is probably one of the most highly educated lamas to visit this city. Among other stories about him is the following: When the Communists were in Kanze last year, 1936, this wily incarnation, to protect his lamasery and immense property, made an alliance with the Reds. As clever and as scheming as Machiavelli himself, the Geda Incarnation very soon become *persona grata* with the Red leaders and was soon on friendly terms with Holong and Hsiaokeh and Hsu Hsiang-chien—so much so that they entrusted to his tender care 3,000 rifles, which he promptly, after the Communists had left for Kansu, handed over to the border authorities.

The Reds, with their depleted forces after their long and arduous march up from Yunnan, found themselves with more rifles than they could carry. What then was to be done with this surplus stock? The Yellow Incarnation suggested to the Red command that they should be left in his lamasery and he would take care of them. This was done but the Geda Lama soon found himself in an embarrassing position. What was he, as an incarnation, going to do with 3,000 rifles? The problem was solved by the incarnation handing the whole armoury over to the Border Administration, so he is now free to bend his mind once more towards religion and the pursuit of Nirvana.

Favoured by Authorities

But he finds himself once again *persona grata*, and during his visit to Tachienlu he has been feasted and entertained almost to the point of embarrassment. In some sense he has become quite a hero and while hundreds and thousands fled at the approach of the Communists the Geda Lama remained at his post. He is now about to return to Kanze and carries with him considerable authority, not only as a lama, but as a minor official under the Border Administration.

Our interest in the incarnation lies in the fact that he is a highly educated lama and sought intercourse with us. He would drop in occasionally in the afternoon and frequently enjoy a cup of tea and a bit of cake. Religion, of course, was his *tour de force*, but he was quite prepared to discuss any subject, geography, science, or philosophy. He was under the impression that Christianity was synonymous with war and bloodshed and that Lamaism was a religion of peace. It was not easy moving him from this point, but we tried to show him there are such things as a passive, active and negative attitude to any question. I spent nearly one hour attempting to convey the idea of an 'attitude' and I have very grave doubts if he understood.

Question and Answer

"What," I asked, "is your attitude to opium?" and from his answer I gathered it was none of his business. "What," I again asked, "is your attitude to gambling and drinking?" Being an educated lama and in touch with world movements such as Nazi-ism, Fascism and Communism, I was interested to learn how these terms would be expressed in the Tibetan language. The term for Communism in Tibetan "nor-ju-ji-dum," simply, means a division of wealth or property, "nor" meaning substance or material. After considerable twisting and turning, the word "attitude" in the Tibetan language was simply "mind" or "heart" so I let it go at that.

Ninety lamas in every 100, the incarnation informed me, were ignorant of their own written language; what then I asked was the attitude of the Land of the Lamas towards this appalling illiteracy. The question might have been asked, with equal pertinence "What is the attitude of ignorance towards education and culture: ignorance always being in the majority." To these and other questions I gathered that the attitude of the Geda Lama was both passive and negative.

Lhasa and Shanghai Compared

Having lived for many years in Lhasa and come much in contact with the leading lights of the sacred capital I was anxious to discover the incarnation's views regarding society and the social circle on the Roof of the World. That he might clearly understand my meaning I told him something of the social life of Shanghai, and inquired if there was anything similar in Lhasa or Tibet. The "North China Herald," wisely or deliberately, refers the social life of Shanghai to the last page of the journal, knowing that one modern weakness among readers is to see just how the show will end. I read with much distress that a doctor friend of mine was leaving Shanghai, and after she had filled all her social engagements there was every probability that a stretcher would be necessary to carry her on board.

Imagine that! Drebung has 7,700 lamas and sometimes the number rises to 10,000, Sera has 5,500 lamas and Galdan has 3,300. In these great religious institutions I asked, is there any social life? Do the lamas ever get together and have a real good time? On festive occasions is there much feasting among the people and what nature does it take? From these questions I gained very little information.

But to get back to Shanghai and the last page of the "North China Herald," what do we read: "There are dozens and dozens of tiffins listed on the social calendar"—"Never let it be said that Shanghai let a week go by without its cocktails"—"The first few days of April are crammed full of tiffins and parties"—"But to get back to this week's activities..... one of the outstanding affairs was the reception...."—"Another tiffin will take place to-morrow at Kiangwan"—"The week has not been without its share of teas and cocktail parties"—"Another lovely dinner was given by Baron and Baroness...." And so on: a whole page of social life.

I am glad the incarnation had no desire to know the meaning of cocktail; however I turned it up in Webster in case I might be caught napping. The social life of the nomad and the lama has reached that point of simplicity that makes existence in the Forbidden Land perfectly charming.

Lhasa Dinner Party

The Geda Lama explained the nature of a dinner party in Lhasa. A number of merchants and officials are invited to dine at a certain house. Some vegetables are produced, from where I made no inquiry; these with some yak beef, hot peppers and garlic, are boiled for some hours and then served *a la mode*, which simply means that a ladle is stuck in the huge pot and each guest either helps himself or is helped by the host to this enormous yak stew. Chopsticks may be used but as a rule each guest brings his own wooden bowl from which he sups or drinks the yak stew; and when the stew is finished the guest is quite at liberty to clean his own bowl with his own tongue.

The little cherry wood bowl is neat and handy, sometimes lined with silver and the Tibetan tongue has acquired a dexterity of movement that would put most any one to shame. It is difficult to imagine a dinner in Shanghai where each guest licked his own plate, but it is quite the custom in the Land of the Lamas. Wine, I understand, may be indulged in by Tibetan officials and the gentry in Lhasa, but the common herd are not encouraged to partake of this beverage.

Imported Vegetables

Parties take place once or twice a month. The difficulty of Tibetan dinners, I should imagine, is the obtaining of vegetables. Lhasa is 12,000 feet above Shanghai and very little apart from grass will grow round the sacred capital. Vegetables may be imported from India or China, however, and even then they must be carried a long way. Jars of very tasty pickled Chinese vegetables may be bought in Tachienlu and I believe the nomad and the lama are very fond of these. But Lhasa is nearly 100 travelling days west of this city and the salted jars of pickles have some very high passes to cross. However they get there by either luck or care or both and are greatly enjoyed by the husky Tibetan merchants on the Roof the World. When travelling in the interior we have on occasions been entertained by Chinese officials. Not expecting anything extraordinary we were frequently surprised at the array of dishes; and when showing our surprise the kindly Chinese magistrate apologized for the very meagre repast. Returning to our tents we requested our Tibetan boy to secure us some of that nice vegetable we had at the Chinese official's dinner. Our boy scoured the district but nothing doing, and he quietly informed us that that nice, sweet, vegetable does not grow on the Tibetan plateau.

Mr. Chao, the Chinese Amban of the Tibetan Marches, intrigued hundreds of Chinese vegetable

(Continued on page 389)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

To China's Wild West by Car—IV

INACCESSIBLE KWEICHOW

Poor Communications Responsible for Province's Poverty: Very Mountainous Area

By W. Lewisohn

Kueichow is one of the most mountainous and inaccessible provinces of China. In former days, before the advent of railways and motor roads, it used to take anything from two to three months to reach Kueiyang from the coast. This, no doubt, accounts for the backward state of the province and the signs of poverty one meets with everywhere. In no other province have I seen so many gaunt, hungry-looking people, dressed in rags and tatters, more like beggars than hard-working peasants.

And, as far as I noticed, this did not apply to any particular district, but was the same in most of the villages through which I passed, which generally consist of a number of miserable hovels built of thatch. It was explained to me officially that this poverty was due to the drought and consequent crop failure from which the province had been suffering in recent months. But this is not the whole of the story; for old residents confirmed that this poverty was a phenomenon of long standing. It is undoubtedly due to the mountainous nature of the province and to the poor communications.

Better Communications

In recent years these latter have been greatly improved—the great road, part of the Nanking-Yunnanfu highway, runs from east to west across the province; there is a motor road to the Yangtze opposite Chungking, and the road to Kuangsi (by which I travelled). A railway, too, is being constructed from Siangtan (south of Changsha on the Canton-Hankow Railway) to Kueiyang which, it is hoped, will be completed within three years. In my description of my journey I spoke somewhat unfavourably of the condition of the roads in Kueichow, but, in all fairness, it must be said that, seeing the province is one vast mass of mountains, it is remarkable that any motor roads have been built at all.

On the other hand, I heard on all sides strong complaints about the inefficient way the bus services are run by the provincial administration. The trouble seems to be that there are too few buses, with the result that one may have to wait days in order to get a seat on one, and that if a bus breaks down on any section, the service on that section remains interrupted, until the bus has been repaired. This is all the more surprising seeing that, as it may not be known, Kueichow is one of the pioneer provinces in motor transport.

Earlier Bus Service

Over ten years ago, long before the province was connected up with the others, there was a perfectly good bus service round Kueiyang, which was operated by private companies. The various parts of the vehicles were transported overland by coolies and put together on the spot. In Kueiyang I purchased a silver dollar dated 17th Year of the Republic (1928) with a motor bus on one face. When the provincial administration took over the bus service a few years ago, the private companies were not only rigidly suppressed, to the great disadvantage of the public, but received no compensation, nor were their vehicles taken over by the government.

This, I understand, formed one of the numerous complaints that were brought to the attention of the Nanking Touring Party. Apart from motor buses, the chief means of transportation are carriers and the small, but hardy, Kueichow packponies, some of these latter being scarcely larger than a fair-sized donkey.

The Kueichow authorities assert that their province is rich in minerals, specially mercury, and that the development of these mineral resources will help to raise the standard of living. They are anxious to obtain foreign capital for this purpose, but the obvious reply would seem to be that, until communications are very much better than at present, thus making mining a paying proposition, no one is likely to be willing to put money into such undertakings.

For the truth is that although Kueiyang, the capital is now connected by motor roads with the adjoining provinces, the cost of imported goods must be the highest of any city in China. Everything is very expensive indeed, for an ordinary notebook which one could buy for ten cents in Shanghai, I was asked 40 cents, and for biscuits manufactured in Shanghai costing 80 cents, was charged $3.20. These prices may possibly be exceptional, but in general, what with the heavy provincial taxes, and the tremendous cost of freight, goods imported direct from the coast stand the importer at least double the original price by the time they reach Kueiyang.

Much Opium Grown

According to what I was told by well-informed persons, opium is still grown in large quantities in the province, despite all the talk about suppression. Indeed I had clear evidence of this with my own eyes, as I saw from my car field upon field of white poppies stretching away into the far distance. It is true that in the fields adjoining the motor road no poppy appeared to be growing.

But a few stray plants standing in bare fields gave evidence of the efforts of the local authorities to make a good impression on the Nanking Party, by forcing the peasants to uproot all plants in such a conspicuous situation. Indeed, I understand that this has formed another subject of complaint to the Nanking tourists by the owners of these fields, who fail to see why they should have to bear alone the burden of saving the face of the New Life Movement.

It seems to me that there has been a certain amount of loose talk about this opium question. It is all very well for the moralists to thunder against the wickedness of growing opium—and of course it is not a desirable kind of crop—but, in Kueichow anyhow the problem is one of economics, as much as of morals. Opium—is or to be exact I should say—has become one of the chief crops and forms the mainstay of the hardpressed peasantry.

As long as they can find a good market for it in other provinces, and until the government by encouraging commerce and industry, by introducing other equally paying crops, and above all by further improving communications so as to provide other outlets for agricultural produce, the too sudden and rigid suppression of poppy-growing can only have further disastrous economic affects on this already sufficiently hardpressed province.

City of 1,000 Years Ago

Kueiyang, the capital, is at first sight an impressive city, with its four broad, well-paved main streets, with many well-stocked shops. But as soon as one turns out of one of these up a side street, one is once more in the narrow, tortuous lanes of a Chinese city of 1,000 years ago. Little seems to have been done latterly by the new administration in the way of further street-widening and other civic improvements. The electric lighting, for instance, is distinctly poor. It is undoubtedly a question of finance.

In a large square at the end of one of these modern main streets stands a bronze statue of Governor Chow Hsi-chen, a native of Kueichow, who ruled the province with a firm, but progressive hand from 1924 to 1928. It is a curious looking piece of statuary, as the head is about four times as large, in proportion, as the body. This is not due to, what I believe, is the modernist principle of emphasizing a particular faculty by enlarging that part of the body, but to the simple fact that the head was cast in Germany and the body in China.

Anyhow the citizens of Kueiyang are very proud of this statue, having subscribed for it out of their own pockets, and when a later governor wanted to remove it, there was such an outcry that the idea was promptly dropped. There Governor Chow stands to-day, one hand in his trouser pocket, in a free and easy, and assured pose, looking down the main street of modern Kueiyang, as if he felt that this work of his was good.

From all accounts he seems to have been a very remarkable man; entirely self-educated, but one of those commonsense people to whom an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory, a benevolent autocrat who forced upon an at first unwilling population his modern ideas, with such determination and success, that in the end he became the most popular ruler the province has ever had. Innumerable are the stories still told of his direct, but unconventional, methods of forcing through his reforms. And it was certainly a great disaster for Kueichow, that after a short, but fruitful, rule of only four years, he fell in one of the ever-recurring civil wars with which that province has been cursed ever since the fall of the Manchu dynasty.

To-day the Central Government has complete control of the province, and that particular evil, at any rate has been stopped, and the province enjoys internal peace for the first time for nearly 20 years. It is true that banditry still seems very rife. There is, therefore, needless to say, a Bandit Suppression Commissioner, in the person of Gen. Yang Sen, a former Szechuen warlord, who until a few weeks ago had his headquarters at Anshun, only 60 miles to the west of the capital. But the general consensus seemed to be that things were slowly improving, and that the new administration, despite certain ingrained bad habits, was at least responsible for a continuity of policy and was attempting to carry through the much required reform.

Lesson for Nanking

The future of Kueichow, however, would seem to depend entirely on finance and economics, and points a serious moral for the people in power at Nanking. It is time that they ceased lavishing all their funds and favours on a few pet provinces, such as Kiangsu and Chekiang, which are now admittedly far in advance of the rest, and began to distribute some of the Central Government's money on the less favoured and backward provinces of the far West. For as long as such a great disparity exists in the economic conditions of the different provinces of China, real unification of the country is never likely to be achieved.

FORDING CHINA'S RIVERS

Ferries were no small part of Mr. Lewisohn's troubles on his long journey, as will be noted from the picture taken in Kueichow.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE LAMAS

(Continued from page 388)

gardeners to leave their homes in eastern Szechuen and come to Litang. An enormous plain, it was explained, could produce tons of good vegetables. The Chinese vegetable gardener, known all over the world for his patience, persistence and prosperity, could do nothing on the Litang plain. In sheer desperation the adventure was given up and the Chinese began digging gold.

Why, they asked, would that magnificent plain not produce vegetables. There must be some cause; and one was found. A lama, it was quietly mooted, in the large Litang lamasery, had cursed the Litang plain, and so vegetables refused to grow. The fact that this plain was 14,000 feet high never entered into the question. Nothing but grass will grow on this immense plain, but this luxuriant grass will feed enormous herds of cattle. Strange, we once saw a Lao San with a tiny vegetable garden in this city.

"Do the lamas or drabas," I asked the incarnation, "in the three great religious institutions round Lhasa ever indulge in feasts or parties?" "Oh yes," he replied, "a feast or party in Drebung in not unknown." This was news to me so I was anxious to know just what form it took.

The Club Habit

Drebung, Sera, and Galdan are divided up into houses something like our great public schools at home. And in the lamasery each house has its own particular name, that is, the lamas from Litang go to the Litang House or headquarters and the lamas from Minya go to the Minya House, and so on, each district in Tibet having its own section set apart. Naturally an association like that of St. George's, St. Patrick's or St. Andrew's is formed in the three great lamaseries, and of course, human nature being very much the same all over the world the club habit at once begins. And club habit includes dinner parties, tiffins and teas and so the lama extends an invitation to his brother lama to come and drink some nice, rancid and hard-smelling yak butter tea, with the proviso, of course that he brings his own wooden dzamba bowl.

The different dishes may not make a very strong appeal to the European palate but the lama loves them and on them grows fat and comfortable. There is one dish of rancid butter, curds, cheese and one of milk; and these same dishes may be served wet or dry, hot or cold, ancient or modern. The guests sit on the floor; the small table is one foot high; the dishes are Chinese bowls; large wooden bowls being used to hold the different yak viands.

Sometimes there are slices of cold yak beef, which, however, may only be eaten very surreptitiously; meat having once had life being forbidden to the Tibetan lama. Not to take life is one of the four vows which the youthful lama accepts when he begins his initiation, the other three being: not to steal, not to lie and not to marry.

Spirits Prohibited

Wine or spirits are not permitted within the precincts of the three large lamaseries near Lhasa so a lama tiffin or dinner is almost exclusively confined to the produce of the frisky yak, with the exception of Chinese tea. Every party begins and ends with yak butter tea, but when the occasion is of the nature of a celebration all that is necessary is more old rancid butter and a special brand of Chinese tea.

The idea of finding raw materials for a party in no way embarrasses the patient, simple lama. That he should fight the Australian black on the question of sea slugs, or a South Sea Islander on the question of shellfish, or Norway on the question of cod liver oil, or Sweden on he question of matches, or Spain on the question of cork, never once crosses his mind.

World markets have assumed an international significance but they neither disturb nor embarrass the lama nor nomad. Raw materials may distress and harass civilization; the Tibetan dwelling quietly and safely on the Roof of the World has reduced existence to a scientific basis. He has very little to export and less to import and the question of a carefully balanced budget seldom, if ever, disturbs his prayers. He has practically eliminated every problem from the business of living and reduced life almost to a state of Nirvana.

Simple Meals But Many Prayers

A few bowls of buttered-tea and he prays for hours; a few bowls of ground barley and he reads for days; a few bags of flour and he lives for weeks. Raw markets may be a necessity: They do not interest the red robed lama. Life to him consists not in what a man shall eat, drink, wear, buy, sell or possess, but in what preparation he has made, not for this life, but the next.

The science of life as he sees it is not something with so many dimensions, but a little circle round which rotates his sheepskin garment, his dzamba bowl, his prayer wheel, and his butter-tea, and within these he lives and moves and has his being. The idea of drinking with Beautiful Perfection at 10 a.m., lunching with Perfect Virtue at 1 p.m. and dining with Illustrious Mind at 8 p.m. may fit in nicely at the Coast but it simply won't work on the Roof of the World.

Sociable Nomads

Though very simple and primitive, both the lama and nomad are exceedingly sociable and both are quite prepared to entertain and be entertained. But the entertainment as we understand it is by no means intriguing, involving very little if any preparation and embraces a menu covering yak butter, Chinese tea and native barley. The yak butter is mixed with the Chinese tea and the yak butter tea is mixed with the barley, the whole being formed by the hand into a lump of dough and consumed with tea.

The famous Doctor Johnson was no doubt a notorious tea drinker, but his efforts were mere child's play compared with the wild and woolly nomad who will drink 40 and 50 cups of rancid yak butter tea several times each day. Having no harassing buses, trams, trains or steamships to catch or lose he goes on drinking butter tea till his present life reaches a point very near a state of Nirvana—his wife does the same, as does his daughter, his son and his guest; every evening and every morning and the morning and evening of the next day; and so on till this life ends and another begins somewhere in the lama's paradise, where there is no more yak butter, Chinese tea and native barley and everything becomes a beautiful entertainment on a large and happy scale. Therefore says the happy nomad: Let us eat drink and be merry for to-morrow is Nirvana.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR JUNE

4.—Saturn in conjunction with Moon, 10 a.m. S. 8° S.

6.—Venus in conjunction with Moon, 6 a.m. V. 6° S.

6.—Mercury at greatest Elongation W. 24°.

7.—Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 3 p.m. M. 6° S.

9.—Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in Asia, 5 a.m.

18.—Venus and Uranus in conjunction, 7 p.m. V. 2. 7° S.

20.—Mars in conjunction with Moon, 6 p.m. M. 0. 1° N.

22.—Sun enters the sign Cancer, Solstice, 4.21 a.m.

26.—Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 5 a.m. J. 4° S.

27.—Venus at greatest Elongation 46° W.

27.—Mars at a Stationary point.

Constellations at 9 p.m.

In the north, Ursa Major is above Polaris, Draco and Cepheus are east, Giraffe is wet. In the east Cygnus and Aquila are rising, Lyra is well up, Hercules and Ophiucus are midway to the meridian, Bootes, the bear, driver is on the meridian in the zenith. Along the Ecliptic, Sagittarius is rising, Scorpio is midway, Libra approaches the meridian, Virgo is nearly past, Leo is midway. Cancer next, and lastly, Gemini just setting. In the southwest, Hydra covers nearly the whole sky. The Milky Way stretches along the whole eastern horizon. The Zodiacal Light may be easily observed in the western sky at the end of the evening twilight.

Phases of the Moon

2.—Last Quarter	1.24 p.m.
9.—New Moon	4.43 a.m.
16.—First Quarter	3.03 a.m.
24.—Full Moon	7.00 a.m.
8.—Moon in Perigee	11.00 a.m.
21.—Moon in Apogee	4.00 a.m.

Rising and Setting of the Moon

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
6.	2.18 a.m.	9.12 a.m.	4.11 p.m.
13.	9.28 a.m.	4.07 p.m.	10.39 p.m.
20.	4.02 p.m.	9.21 p.m.	1.58 a.m
27.	9.18 p.m.	2.13 a.m.	7.49 a.m.

Day	Rises	Equat. of time	Sets
6.	4.57	subtr. 1 min. 42 sec.	7.00
13.	4.57	subtr. 0 min. 24 sec.	7.02
20.	4.58	Add 1 min. 9 sec.	7.04
27.	5.00	Add 2 min. 39 sec.	7.06

Aspects of Principal Plants

Mercury is a morning star moving in Taurus and rises more than an hour before sunrise. At greatest elongation on the 6th. Rises on 1st at 3.53 a.m.; on 16th at 3.41 a.m.; on 30th at 4.16 a.m.

Venus moves through the constellation Aries and enters into Taurus at the close of the month. At greatest elongation on the 27th; in Aphelion on the 21st. Magnitude —4.2 to —3.9; its phase increases from 0.34 to 0.51. Rises on 1st at 2.45 a.m.; on 16th at 2.24 a.m.

Mars, still very bright, moves retrograde in the constellation Libra, but reverses its direction of motion after the 27th. Magnitude —1.7 to —1.2.

Jupiter rises in the southeast by east soon after the close of civil twilight, and is to be seen low in the sky. This planet is retrograding in the constellation Sagittarius. Magnitude —2.1 to —2.3. Rises on 1st at 10.08 p.m.; on 16th at 9.06 p.m.

Saturn moves in the constellation Pisces, and rises before midnight at the end of the month. Its rings, now a little visible in a telescope, will increase in visibility from 5.0° to 5.53° during this month. Rises on 1st at 1.40 a.m.; on 16th at 0.43 a.m.

Uranus in Aries on 1st at 3.21 a.m. On 16th at 2.24.

Neptune in Leo sets on 1st at 0.54 a.m. on 1st at 11.51 p.m.

Total Eclipse of the Sun

June 9.—Total eclipse of the Sun, invisible in Asia; visible generally in Polynesia, the Pacific Ocean, the north island of Zealand, California, Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, West Indies, and the western and northwestern part of South America. The path of total eclipse begins in the Pacific Ocean and ends in the southern part of Peru.

Circumstances of the eclipse. (China Coast time).

	June	h	m
Eclipse begins	9	2	4.4 a.m.
Central eclipse begins		3	0.1 a.m.
Central eclipse at apparent noon		4	40.7 a.m.
Central eclipse ends		6	21.0 a.m.
Eclipse ends		7	16.7 a.m.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL A BRITISH SYMBOL

Clarification of Issues Found Essential: Census Figures of Local Boy Population

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

The sponsors of the Coronation Memorial Fund have taken the bull by the horns. Recognizing the force of some of the criticisms levelled against the scheme for the removal of the Cathedral School for Boys in the form presented to the public, or, to put it more accurately, sensing some differences of aim and opinion among their supporters, they feel that the best course is to throw the whole subject open to general discussion by all British residents interested in the educational problem. They have made it clear, and it is hoped that the point will be appreciated, that they are prepared to hear and (if possible, meet the arguments of whatever school of thought desires to be represented at the gathering. This affords a fine opportunity for the community to show its sense of civic national responsibility. The representative British institutions: Chamber of Commerce, China Association, British Women's Association and British Residents' Association should undoubtedly take immediate steps to secure a large attendance.

It may be useful to consider certain important aspects of the problem as they have made themselves apparent during the course of the interesting correspondence which has developed out of the scheme.

School's Present Difficulties

The Cathedral School for Boys, in its present location, is handicapped by its distance from the residential area, although for some boys living, say, in Hongkew, its site is convenient. On other grounds it is quite unsuitable. Urban surroundings produce conditions which prevent the boys from receiving instruction in a satisfactory atmosphere of quietness and freedom from distraction. Its playing ground facilities are restricted. It has not even the space by which the ordinary urban school elsewhere is able to keep at bay the hustling noise of passing traffic. That these conditions have militated against use of the school by parents who are able and willing to send their boys to a Council school can hardly be doubted.

The main object of the School's foundation is to provide education for "British boys of respectable European parentage." In actual practice this does not prevent boys of non-Church of England parents from attending the school, but it is generally admitted that the close association with, and the obvious dominance of the interests of, the Cathedral in the minds of some who can exercise considerable influence on the School's direction make many British parents —Non-conformists, Jews, Roman Catholics—unable to regard it as a national institution. Removal to a site away from the Cathedral will diminish this drawback, especially as, by eliminating the rent issue, it will, or should, enable the representatives of the Cathedral Trustees to take a less biassed view of the School's requirements. The mere fact that the Cathedral draws twenty choir boys from the school is unimportant. Indeed it is easy to conceive conditions in which the Cathedral choir might be thrown open to boys of the Church congregation generally and so relieve the School of certain of its responsibilities in that regard. If membership of the Cathedral choir has any religious significance it is not easy to see how justification for confining it to the limited category prescribed by the Lester Will can be maintained.

Material Available

On broad grounds it seems that the School authorities have carefully to consider the material on which they have to draw for filling their institution. At present they admit boys whose fathers and mothers are of European birth and origin. Taking facts as they are and probably will be, it may be stated that a good proportion of parents in that condition will look to the Cathedral School only for the provision of education up to the age of say nine or ten. Efforts will be made at all costs to ensure education of the boys of an older age either in Great Britain or in one of those excellent Canadian or Australian Schools which are so suitable for Shanghailanders.

In so far as the School serves that section of the community it performs the function of a preparatory school. In educating older boys it is required to take the place of a good secondary school for children of parents whose resources do not permit them to send their boys Home.

There is much loose talk about the desire of the British Shanghailander to maintain a school exclusively for the education of his boys. The obvious point to be determined is whether there are in Shanghai a sufficient number of British boys of "respectable European parentage" to form the complete roll of a school which will educate them up to the university standard. Is it not probable that, in the future even more than in the past when communications were not so good, the European British boy will be sent Home—or to Canada or Australia—for the completion of his education? Let the figures be considered. According to the Census of the International Settlement there are about 664 male children of British nationality—excluding Indians and Hongkong-born Chinese. There are about 4,600 male children of all foreign nationalities: of them 1,900 are under five years of age, and 2,700 between 5 and 15 years. On that ratio the number of British boys between 5 and 15 amounts to 389.

In the French Concession there are believed to be 124 British boys between the ages of 5 to 15. The total number of British boys between the ages of 5 and 15 in Shanghai amounts therefore to about 472. Assuming that one-third of them are between the ages of 5 and 9, a not unreasonable assumption when allowance is made for the fact that European boys of over 9 go Home in large numbers for their education, this means that only about 350 British boys, including those of partial European parentage, are of school age in Shanghai. The Cathedral School at present has enrolled 105 and the Council Schools account for 167. It is obvious therefore that the present British European boy population is being fully covered by those institutions. Therefore, if the Cathedral School is to be expanded, it either must draw on the existing enrolments in the Council Schools or must extend its definition of eligibility for admission. In comparing the figure of 350 British boys with the total of 272 it must be realized that it comprises an unascertainable number of Eurasians. Let it be assumed that the Council schools do not apply the yard-stick as rigidly as must be done by the Cathedral School under the Lester Will, as at present interpreted, it still is not unreasonable to suggest that of the 350 not less than one-fifth are of partial European parentage. That further reduces the margin between the actual enrolments and the potential supply.

Undue emphasis cannot be laid on these statistics, based as they are partly on assumptions which are not open to exact verification. At the same time they show that the establishment of the Cathedral School on a national basis is not practicable without considerable attention to the question of eligibility for admission.

Removal is Essential

It is agreed that the removal of the School is essential for educational reasons. It will also be agreed that it should not be attempted unless there is ground for the belief that it can build up its numbers so as to ensure the provision of a good secondary education leading up to the University standard. Unless this condition can be created, it might be far better to recognize the impossibility of maintaining the School and the need therefore to go to the Court for permission under the doctrine of *cy près* to vary the terms of the Trust owing to the fact that the conditions alleged to be imposed by it can no longer be fulfilled. This is, of course, looking ahead. The immediate question is whether the Community in the fullest sense of the term will come forward with money to complete the fund for the removal of the School. Once that fund is raised and the School so removed, it will then be open to the Trustees to arrange for consultation with the Community on the question of the School's future.

The scheme rests entirely on the question of removal. The provision of playing fields is secondary. Indeed it is open to argument whether the acquisition of a playing field away from the School would be any improvement on present conditions which enable the boys to use the Recreation Ground.

The Council's Policy

Mention has been made of the possibility of taking over one of the Council's Schools. That proposal is not likely to materialize from any decision of the Council as is recognized by those in touch with the developments arising from the reception of the Special Report. The Community would be wise therefore to define its readiness to support the Cathedral School. In the light of the figures quoted above it can best serve its own interests by ensuring that the School provides education for British boys in a far wider use of the term than at present. There is no reason why British Shanghailanders should be less broad-minded on that question than their countrymen in England or in other Eastern countries. After all the boys who have to make their future here cannot too early come in contact with the international and inter-racial currents of this cosmopolitan city. The practical difficulties of adhering to the definition which is supposed so strictly to govern admission to the Cathedral School have been recognized and disposed of in social institutions here. It is only necessary to imagine the sort of inquisition which may be required if a boy's admission is to be scrutinized on the literal interpretation of the Will as now applied. Such inquiries would not be tolerated elsewhere. Whatever legal obstacles may stand in the way of a broader definition they can hardly be impervious to the effects of conditions which have been so radically changed since Henry Lester signed his Will.

The Community has to face these issues and face them boldly. It cannot depend on maintaining anything more than a struggling, badly equipped and sparsely filled institution on the present lines. Education nowadays demands vision and statesmanship. In that mood this important scheme should be tackled.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 26, 1877.

From Hankow:—A correspondent writes:—Buying is going on too fast again; and we, here, make the crop worse than last year. But I shall not be surprised if they make it better, in London. It all depends upon the markets when the tea arrives. The Loudoun Castle, Glenealgles and Glenartney are all likely to leave to-morrow, and all nearly together, though the Castle being a little farther advanced with her loading than the others, may be able to steal a few hours on them. The Braemar Castle, Tartar, Glencarn, and Stad Amsterdam will follow soon. Teas are coming in from the country very freely, and it is expected the whole of the first crop will be shipped in about three weeks or a month; the Chinese making a very fair profit on their operations. Tsungyang teas were turning out better than expected, and were selling at 35 and 36. Exchange about £100,000 had been done at 5s. 8½d and 5s. 8¼d.

* * *

FROM THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 27, 1877.

From Hiogo:—The "News" says news, political or otherwise, seems to be as scarce just now at Kyoto as elsewhere, the only political information from there, being a report that the departure of H.I.M. the Mikado has been delayed on account of the apparently very serious illness of H.E. Kido, and that the Mikado himself is not everything he might be in the matter of health. News of other sorts that is worth chronicling, resolves itself into the two facts that a piece of ground on the south side of the road from Kyoto to Otsu is being levelled and surrounded with a wall, to be used as a place for artillery practice (an adjacent mountain making a sufficiently good natural butt), and that a very sharp eye is being kept upon travellers between the two places mentioned, who have to give a strict account of themselves. Of the Exhibition there is scarcely a word, but returning excursionists are full of the beauty of the scenery of the neighbourhood, particularly the valley of the Katsuragawa, which in its way is equalled by nothing in this vicinity. The first cricket match of the season was duly played on the Recreation Ground on May 12—Off Concessions *v.* Concessions of Kobe and Osaka, the former winning on the first innings, time not allowing the second to be played.

* * *

FROM THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 28, 1877

From Canton:—In order, presumably, to give the new port a semblance of doing business, ocean going steamships from Hongkong have to stop at Wuhu, to show their Customs' clearance; and if they pass during the night, as they must go on the opposite side of the river, this may probably involve a delay of two or three hours—not much, perhaps, out of a voyage to England, but still annoying to ships eager to be off. The Wuhu Customs, however, is bound to red tape practices. Witness the following illustration. One of the river ships lately took up a cask of soda water and a box of medicine for the community. The tidewaiter was asked to take them on shore, but as they were upon the ships' manifest, his instructions would not allow him to do this, it being necessary in such cases for an officer of the ship to go on shore, enter the vessel and clear her; and as in this case the vessel happened to be late, with a tow, this could not be done. So the cargo had to be taken on, and the Commissioner and the community had to wait till it could be returned from Kiukiang. If the things had been sent up under care of the captain and not put upon the manifest, the careful tide-waiter could have landed them in his boat.

* * *

FROM THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 29, 1877.

Further intelligence from Canton, according to a Hongkong report, states that the flood has made its way into the interior of the city itself, specially in the western suburb, the most wealthy part of the city. The water in the 16th ward was at first three or four inches deep, but had gradually risen to nearly three feet and spread further inward to the 11th ward. In the 15th ward the water was over four feet high on May 16, while Powahfong was deeper still. In Poyinfong the water was nearly five feet high and at Wonsha all the streets were inundated to the height of about six feet. Throughout the western suburb every street is submerged. Many castaway children are daily picked up in tubs or water-basins floating down from the upper river, where great suffering must have occured. Reports announce that a large number of people have perished and are perishing in those districts from the flood and its subsequent havoc. Relief must be sent at once to the poor sufferers as thousands upon thousands are waiting for assistance. Such is the tenor of a letter received from a Chinese source, and it is gratifying to learn that the Chinese in the Colony are already taking action to relieve the sufferers.

* * *

FROM THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 30, 1877.

The "Shunpao" hardly makes such a definite statement regarding the prospects of the Woosung and Soochow Railway, as the "Courier" implies. It mentions Mr. Morrison's recent visit to Soochow which it understands was made with a view to see the officials about surveying such a line; and that the course is likely to be past Kading and Taitsan. It further understands that the material of the present Woosung Railway is likely to be transported to Formosa, and that a more substantial road will be laid in its place. Expatiating upon the convenience and expedition of railway travel, it goes on to remark that all these advantages will be available between Shanghai and Soochow in "a year or more," when the line to Soochow is completed. There is no doubt the Chinese are seriously contemplating such a line, and it is reported that they are talking of trying to borrow Tls. 12,000,000 for the purpose. But we fear the work will hardy be finished in a year.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF MAY 31, 1877

We reprint from the "Daily Press" a rather interesting letter by Mr. Granville Sharp, regarding the "chopped" dollar question which is now agitating the Colony. He objects to shroffs, and argues that they would be unnecessary if a clean dollar coinage were introduced, because people would then estimate the value of coins for themselves as they do that of sovereigns and shillings. But experience does not prove that this is the case in Shanghai, where clean coins only are current. Shroffs are yet employed, to test the genuineness of the coins; and common belief attributes to them much the same devices which Mr. Sharp complains of in Hongkong. We all know that, pay what coins you will into the Bank, the compradore is sure to make them 2 or 3 per cent. below par and squeeze accordingly. We have even heard of one man who drew a number of dollars from a certain bank as a test, and on offering to deposit the identical coins half an hour after, had a number rejected as inferior. But this is nothing to the case related by Mr. Sharp, where the compradores of two banks endeavoured to depreciate 50 per cent. a quantity of dollars which were afterwards sold at a premium!

ANGLO-JAPANESE DISCUSSIONS

Chinese Intelligentsia's View Presented: Collective Security System Favoured

To the current issue of the "Independent Critic," Dr. Hu Shih has contributed an article on the Anglo-Japanese conversations in London, of which the following is a translation:

During the week before the Coronation of King George VI, Mr. S. Yoshida, Japanese Ambassador at London, and Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, had had several conversations vis-a-vis Anglo-Japanese relations which, according to reports, were partly concerned with China. This has attracted the attention of both the Chinese Government and the public and has even aroused, in certain quarters, grave misgivings.

According to the latest official information from London, Mr. Eden, replying to questions in the House of Commons, gave assurances that His Majesty's Government had no intention to support a revival of the so-called "spheres of influence" in China. A London message to the Central News Agency also states:—

"Official circles in England regard as entirely groundless the fear expressed by a certain section of the Chinese press that the present conversations between Great Britain and Japan might lead to an understanding prejudicial to China's interests. They also scout the report that the British Government may support the revival of "spheres of influence" in China. Moreover, it is pointed out, any such change in the British attitude towards China will not be countenanced by the British people."

British Policy Approved

Although, in our view, Mr. Eden's statement is rather too vague and, therefore, not in itself sufficient to dissipate all our misgivings, the fact cannot, however, be ignored that a distinct tendency has been noticeable in the British policy towards China for the past decade or so—a tendency which has been made even more conspicuous in some of the powerful organs of public opinion during the past year—and that this tendency is characterized by a desire to see the building up of a strong and independent China. Thus, judging from sheer common sense, it is unlikely that the British Government will, at this moment, do anything liable to arouse the suspicions of the Chinese people. We are ready, therefore, to give credence to the official information from London denying the existence of any Anglo-Japanese understanding prejudicial to China's interests.

Looking at the question from another point of view, we wish to point out that, according to reports, it is Japan which has taken the initiative in these conversations at London. If this were true, that is, if Japan has actually raised at London the so-called China problem and made it a subject of discussion with Great Britain, it would in itself mark a noteworthy change, as far as Japan is concerned.

China "Fish in Trough"

For the past six years or so, the Japanese War Office and politicians have always been reluctant to see any Power take an interest in the China problem. In fact, the Japanese warlords and their henchmen, the politicians and a section of the press, have been daily attacking what they call the policy of "playing off one barbarian against another" or "reliance upon Europe and America," supposed to have been followed by China. In their eyes, China has long been regarded as meat in the butchery or a fish in a trough which they alone may carve or swallow, allowing neither China to cry for help nor any other Power to poke its nose into the affair.

This attitude certainly cannot be accepted by China nor countenanced by other Powers. Thus, if the question of China vis-a-vis Japan and Great Britain has really been raised in the conversations initiated by the Japanese Ambassador at London, whatever may have been the contents of such conversations or the results reached, the very fact that Japan has been willing to discuss the China question with another Power represents an important change in Japan's foreign policy.

On May 10, the Japanese Government held a joint conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and the Navy to discuss and review Japan's policy towards China. According to the Japanese papers of the same evening, the decisions reached at the conference were, in main, three; viz., that (1) the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations should hereafter be carried on according to the principle of equality, reciprocity and mutual concession; (2) with regard to the report that the Chinese Foreign Office contemplates the proposal of a collective security system for the Pacific, Japan must adopt an attitude of "complete rejection" in the matter; and (3) with regard to the attempted restoration of an Anglo-Japanese understanding vis-a-vis China, the conference laid stress upon the necessity of preserving intimate relations with Great Britain and of insisting upon mutual respect for each others "present position."

If there is any truth in these press reports, we may know, from a perusal of (3), that, during the London conversations, Japan had probably put forward as a basic principle that each should respect the "present position" of the other. This has perhaps given rise to the rumours of the proposed revival of spheres of influence" in China.

Only One Solution

What interests us most is, however, the second point. We are not aware when or whether our Foreign Office proposed the creation of a collective security system for the Pacific. If our Government has made such a proposal, we shall certainly give it our unreserved support. If Japan's attitude is one of "complete rejection" towards this proposal, we are convinced that the Anglo-Japanese conversations at London would be devoid of any results. Japanese statesmen ought to realize that to discuss the China question with Great Britain on the principle of "mutual respect of each others present positions" would be nothing but an attempt at "division of spoils,"—a thing which can never be tolerated either by the Chinese Government or the Chinese people. This is certainly not the way to solve the Sino-Japanese question, or the Anglo-Chinese-Japanese question or the whole Pacific question.

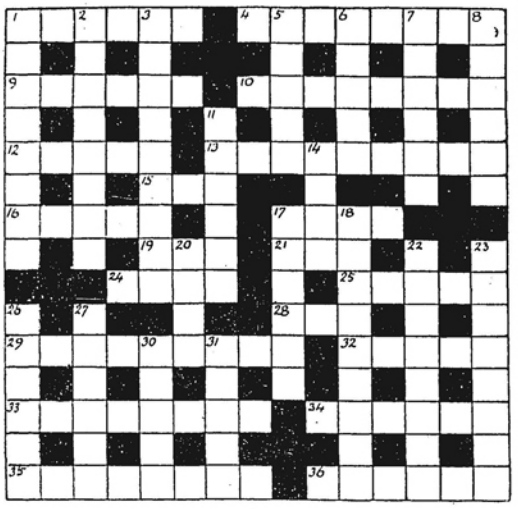
There is only one way to solve these questions, and that is for all the countries on the Pacific—viz., China, Japan, Soviet Russia, Great Britain (and her self-governing Dominions on the Pacific), and the United States—to organize and participate in a collective security system and to discuss and solve jointly those difficult questions outstanding among them which they can not solve by themselves.

ALWAYS INSIST ON
The Brandy of Napoleon
COURVOISIER
$84 CASE
Special Terms for Hotels, Restaurants and Private Messes
Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
17 Canton Road

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

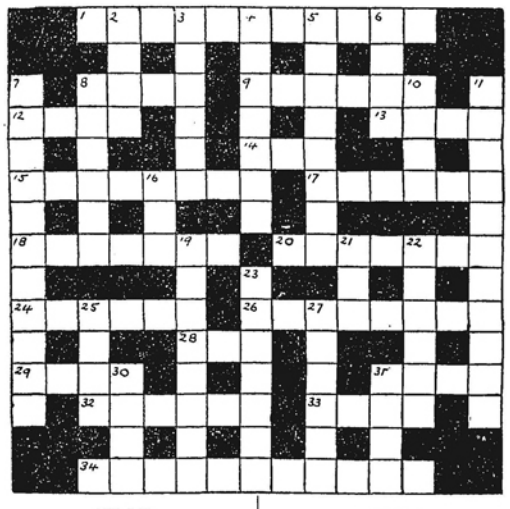


ACROSS

1 In a boat in India if there is a bad oar is this its origin?
4 Scarcely opportune
9 Certainly attractive in appearance
10 Bright
12 This youth is a conceited person when he loses his head
13 Crafty work this making work for craftsmen perhaps
15 Tree
16 Long
17 These animals are found in the West Indies
19 Vessel
21 Not showing 3 down
24 A this is, of course, to improve
25 This rate of progress is faster in water
28 A twelfth of 20 down
29 A Britisn beauty-spot
32 Turkish government
33 Scene of a trial about a bit of food
34 An Indian
35 Does this describe a blacksmith working or not?
36 Instrumentality

DOWN

1 The inner man does miss this sweet
2 Putting the other way round
3 It takes steady work to make this vehicle
5 This Frenchman is anyhow worth a good few francs
6 Herein an inn would have a slimming effect
7 Short sight this
8 Of course, this work of 12 across might be signed
11 Masculine name
14 One of the U.S.A.
17 A sleep, of course, makes time this
18 But
20 An Oriental lady?
22 Not a pleasant lady
23 This kind of story apparently ends with some bloodshed
26 Rank
27 She or I can make him
30 An unpopular American creature
31 Part of a bicycle



ACROSS

1 Royalty only can make this kind of artist go any way but forwards
8 This is generally made from cut, apparently from cats
9 Row
12 Precious stone
13 Many people live in this ford
14 Plant
15 This fish has a strong desire at heart
17 She has swallowed an owl, it's a great mistake
18 A sheep after intoxicating drink is material for you
20 Risk
24 Dress that sounds as if it was in Syria once
28 No, one is not more likely to get this illness at the seaside
26 Part of the body
29 Quadrupeds
31 Ilide, did not remain upright, apparently
32 Weapon
33 "Without the meed of some melodious ——" (Milton)
34 A measure in a Law Court makes a home for an Ambassador perhaps

DOWN

2 True
3 False
4 This means retirement for 1 across
5 One of the canines
6 She works for hire in India, but her charges are small
7 These troops presumably have a stable occupation (two words)
8 Famous singer
10 Lawyers use this animal's head of 5 down
11 Descriptive of the merciless way in which one's opponent trumps one's Ace of Hearts
16 This fish turns over for a bit of fun
19 One account joins to make dislike
21 This bit of wire may hurt either way it is taken
22 This kind of wave has many mechanical uses
23 A beauty-spot in the Isle of Wight
25 Row
27 Infuse
30 A hasty feature of 26 across
31 Good - looking, just

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

In Parenthesis

Ready Sympathy

"I SUPPOSE you know why I've stopped you, miss," remarked the country policeman heavily.

"Yes," replied the lovely motorist "——you're lonely."

* * *

The Price

MRS. Brown was reading her newspaper at breakfast.

"It says here that a man in Africa exchanged his wife for a horse," she said. "You wouldn't exchange me for a horse, would you, dear?"

"No," replied Mr. Brown, "but I hope for your sake that nobody tempts me with a good car."

* * *

Cross Here!

BURGLARS, stated a police witness in court the other day, have a queer superstition that if they break into a house where there is a maid who squints, a spell of bad luck will follow:

Though of gold and silver plate
You boast an ample stock,
You need not chain your outer gate
Or even turn the lock.
No 'tecs will search your window panes
For burglars' finger-prints,
If instead of bolts and bars and chains
You have a maid who squints.

* * *

Don't Bite!

IN estimating that one person in every ten in Britian is addicted to biting his (or her) finger nails, a famous novelist has just confessed how he conquered the habit:

What I have done (he says) anyone else can do. But it isn't easy. It needs self-discipline, determination, and the ability to submerge one's irresponsible inclinations to a fixed mental objective.

By the time you get some slight idea of what all that means, you begin to wonder why the famous novelist didn't think of going to bed with his gloves on.

* * *

Fresh Sensation

MR. Willie de Gorblimey, the talented proprietor of de Gorblimey's Refined Wow Shows, Ltd., has evolved another scheme to compete with strip-teasing and seven-veils dancing. He calls it the Dance of the Seven Table Cloths.

The audience will be shown a heavily draped table, from which the seven cloths will be successively whisked off by concealed strings.

Between the removals other concealed strings will rock the table in a highly life like imitation of dancing. For one second the table will appear absolutely bare—then a blackout.

"Daring it may be," says Mr. de Gorblimey; "but it's Hart."

* * *

Illusions

(Inscribed to Mr. C. R. Attlee.)

"Why do ye revel in the pomp and show
Of pageantry, or of a great parade,
As if a King must evermore be made
A spectacle to worship here below?"

"Indeed? Why do we to the theatre go
For scenes of lavish splendour blithely laid
With royalty in every form displayed
Moving but with the mighty ebb and flow?

From day to day, do we not scan the skies
For majesty congenial to the soul,
Far from the earth away, but near the goal
Of cherished hopes, wherever beauty lies?"

"From ritual flights, in striving to be free
What profit canst thou see, O brave Attlee?"

Shanghai, May 28. J.M.T.

* * *

Well, I'll Tell You

By BOB BURNS

Hollywood, Cal.

It's kinda foolish to worry and fret about little troubles that come up in your life because, as time goes on, you'll forget 'em entirely, and years later, if somebody happens to mention the incident, you'll probably find that you've forgotten it altogether.

I remember when Uncle Tate and Aunt Flute got married. The preacher was late showin' up at the weddin' and Uncle Tate almost worried himself to death. If the preacher hadn't finally showed up when he did, I believe Uncle Tate's heart would have stopped altogether.

Ten years later, he happened to run into this same preacher and the preacher says "Do you remember jest ten years ago, I gave you an awful fright?" and Uncle Tate says "Yes, and I still got her!"

A COUNTRY DIARY

May 23.—To-day was chosen by the farmers for cutting the barley (and some of the wheat) because you can get a few extra hands on Sunday: so of course it rained. . . which is just as it should be, for if that sort of thing did *not* happen farmers would have to give up grumbling. I walked for four hours without stopping through drizzle and rain, and a few fine patches between the cloud-banks, so had plenty of time for thought, and, as bird-noises came to me from all sides, my mind went back to Grey of Falloden and his famous "bird-walk" with Theodore Roosevelt in the New Forest. Trevelyan states in his life of Grey that when Roosevelt was coming to visit Europe he was looking forward with "fiery interest" to three things: shooting lion and rhinoceros in Africa, giving a Romanes lecture at Oxford, and taking a walk with Grey to observe English birds in Spring... a mixed bag well worthy of so versatile a person as the ex-President! In describing his afternoon's walk to a friend, Grey said that Roosevelt had a trained ear and could pick up the sounds very quickly, adding this remark; "he knew all about the birds, so we did not trouble to get sight of them." I was so struck with this thought that I decided to play a lonely game. . . and counted up to twenty-three birds recognized by sound alone but lost count when I had t llied about thirty-four different birds either seen or heard: I was lucky perhaps in spotting a female Watercock flapping silently along a creekside, and finding a pair of Golden-rumped Swallows making pellets of mud on a thickly-plastered bridge (so tame, they only stepped out of my way to let me pass). On arriving home I looked up Grey's letter to see *his* count....and found it was forty different species observed, of which twenty were identified by sound alone. So the Shanghai country does not compare so badly with the New Forest..... but perhaps Roosevelt was talking a lot!

* * *

May 26.—A thunder-storm during the night, with heavy rain, made the country so slippery that walking was slow and tedious. I was standing beside a reedy pond (eating an orange, to be exact) when my attention was drawn to a Little Blue Kingfisher sitting....of all places on earth!.... on the head of a scarecrow some ten yards away. I stood watching the bird idly, wondering if he was doing this merely to show his utter contempt for such human contraptions, when, to my surprise, he flew almost over my shoulder and landed on a small bamboo stump in the pond within a few feet of me. "This is the most friendly bird I have met for years." I said to myself, and went on quietly watching. Quite ignoring my presence, the Kingfisher made a series of dives, each time bringing out a fresh-water shrimp which he proceeded to eat with great enjoyment....bobbing his head up and down in the most ridiculous manner after swallowing each one whole. Then a Reed-Warbler began to sing; I could not see the bird, but its song was not the harsh music of the Great Reed Warbler....this was the soft melodious song of such a Warbler as Von Schrenk's. So there we were, quite a little family party: I went on eating my orange, the Kingfisher ate his shrimps and the Warbler went on singing to amuse us both. Finally the spell was broken by a farmer tending his climbing beans, etc., on the other side of the pond; he snapped a dry bamboo with the sound of a pistol shot.... the Kingfisher squeaked and flew off, the Warbler stopped singing and I walked on. Then a horrid thought came to me: I was conscious of not being at all well dressed and.... I wonder.... was it possible that, after all, that wretched little bird was not really so friendly as I had thought....but had merely mistaken me for another scarecrow?

* * *

May 29.—The domestic felicity of Lizzie the friendly Bulbul has received a sharp set-back, as I must explain. Her husband, by the way, has now been named Abdul, because he is so *very* much the Bulbul Ameer of the old Scottish song-book: it is obvious that Lizzie is now sitting on eggs because of the bedraggled appearance of her plumage, but Abdul is as fierce as ever: he is the noisiest bird in my garden and seems to spend his daylight hours looking for a fight . . . he would make a splendid Dictator, and probably *is* in his own way! But now for Lizzie's tragedy. Some time ago, when I was sending a large number of entries to the local flower-show, many small pieces of twine, used for tying up plants, were dropped on the garden path: so when Lizzie came to visit me in the morning, her foot caught in one of these and she was unable to disentangle it; it was originally about fifteen inches long, but has since worn and frayed, and seems to be getting shorter every day. Now, in the mornings when I first hit the breakfast plate, Abdul and Lizzie come bouncing through the air from some unknown spot where their nest is; but alas! Poor Lizzie is dragging her string behind her and this seems to make Abdul's temper all the shorter: he fusses round, hissing and cussing and will not let his wife come anywhere near me: every day as the string wears shorter, the distance between Lizzie and myself is increasing: she put her trust in man. . . and has been let down, that is all there is to be said about it. But there is still this: some people have doubted that it was the same bird which came to see me every day; no bird ever was "banded" more efficiently than poor Lizzie. . . and her identity is, until further notice, beyond dispute.

ELECTROLUX

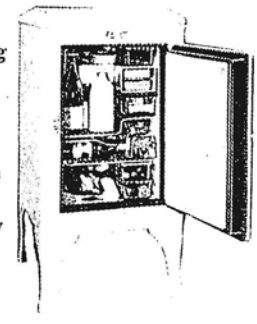
"KEROSENE-OPERATED"

REFRIGERATOR

No Moving Parts

Silent Operation

Absolutely Reliable



Economical

Convenient

With Continous Ice Cubes

Fresh Food, Medicines, etc.

Agents:

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
P. O. Box 115B
Hongkong

LARSEN & TROCK
178 Ave. Edward VII
Shanghai

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE BOOK PAGE

THE METROPOLIS

LONDON'S EIGHT MILLIONS.—By James A. Jones. Illustrated by Photographs, and by Sketches from Life by Lunt Roberts. Long, London. 7/6.

Possessed of a graphic gift of description, Mr. Jones' study of the 8,000,000 inhabitants of London and Greater London will find an honoured place in London bibliography. He chooses costermongers rather than countesses, bank clerks rather than baronets, and he has spent more time, he says, in the streets than in the *salons*, still longer in factories and shops and offices, watching the wheels that make London go round. The sketches are by no means unknown, for they originally appeared in "The Evening News" under the title "Wonderful London To-day" but admirers of that newspaper feature will be glad to have them in this book form. Of his quality his description of the daily stream of workers across London bridge affords a good sample:

> Look at that slim typist, so neat and tidy in her brown frock and her little brown hat. She does not see the thousands of people walking in front of her, behind her: her eyes have a far-off look. What is she dreaming about? Some love affair, perhaps—or perhaps a new hat. We can never know.
>
> Look at the grey-haired man, almost at her heels. He is decorous in his bowler hat, his carefully creased trousers, his carefully polished shoes; his rolled umbrella and attaché case are the very symbols of civic virtue. He has been walking over the bridge at this hour for years—you can tell that from the indifferent way he looks at the shipping on the river. Masts and funnels, the tall cranes by the waterside, the barges drifting on the tide—they have no enchantment for him. He has seen them all before, many times, on many mornings.
>
> What are his thoughts as he walks? You cannot tell. His face gives no hint, and his eyes guard their secrets.
>
> Steadily and in silence the hundred thousand march over the bridge to their offices. Young men and old men, girls with lack-lustre faces, girls radiant with vitality: they pass before you like a living film. And then the stream dwindles, and dies away. The City's work has begun.

The Bottom of the Ladder

He has collected an amazing amount of information, as, for example, his description of a page-boy's career brought to an end when his voice breaks, or of the office boy's early adventures in opening the oyster of his London life. He puts in a strong plea to refute the argument that office boys have deteriorated. In spite of the croakings of pessimists, he maintains that they were never more intelligent, never quicker in action, and never more interested in the world about them. They are a little careless, but they always were, and he concludes:

> But good or bad, there they are, sitting on their stools a trifle defiantly. And good or bad, they are the chiefs of the future; and when that future comes they will frown in their turn and say, "Oh, drat that boy!"

Not many people realize that the call-boy of the theatre has to preserve complete physical fitness, as, for instance, Henry Thomas, of Drury Lane, who has to trot eight miles of stage and corridor at every performance; and besides being strong in the legs the call-boy has to have broad shoulders, for the star hurrying late to the stage and grumbling that she was not called has to be allowed to make that gross perversion of fact without contradiction from the maligned guardian of her punctuality.

Apparently parents are not so ready to accept the view that the errand boy of to-day is the millionaire of to-morrow, and when the shopkeepers declare that some of the biggest men in London were once errand boys the story does not go down as freely as it did. There are said to be 35,000 errand boys in London. Mr. Jones explains what becomes of them:

> ....A good many of them will stay in the shops, and will soon be saying, in the suavest possible manner: "And the next thing, Madam?" Some of them, as soon as they are grown up, will take other jobs—jobs on the railway, for instance. And they will forget the days when they rode about London, care-free adventurers, knights of the box-tricycle. They will forget the time when they would meet round the corner and have those interminable arguments of youth:
>
> "I betcha he's the best centre-forward."
>
> "'Course he isn't."
>
> "Have you ever seen him?"
>
> "Thousands of times."
>
> "And you say he isn't the best?"
>
> "Not by a mile."
>
> The errand boys of London are the same, yesterday, to-day, and for ever—the same hopeful riders with the same roving eyes, the same hair either stubbornly unruly or oilily smooth, the same wagging tongue..

Crowds Contrasted

He unravels the secrets of the inspection of London—intrusiveness, some people may call it—but, in fact, the machinery which is necessary to protect the public and keep the community free from bodily, social and economic ills. London crowds are contrasted—the repose at Lord's is compared with the uproariousness at Stamford Bridge when Chelsea are playing, and that repose is not even disturbed when schoolboys allow themselves to break the rule about being seen and not heard.

The new transport from the air is vividly pictured, with a glimpse of Croydon airport. London waking up must always attract the fancy of the true lover of the great city, and, of course, the calm of the early morning, first broken by the workmen's train, is then shattered by the charwomen's express on its way from Camberwell to the City. And he ends with a prediction that London will stretch from St. Albans in the north to the Surrey Downs in the south, from Chelmsford in the east to Reading in the west — and who shall say he is wrong? Four million people once lived in London — there are eight million Londoners now.—E.H.

Cheque Scrutineers at Lloyd's Bank

A FRENCH SURVEY

LA CHINE Passé et Présent.—By Jean Escarra, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris. Chargé de Cours à l'Institut des Hautes Études Chinoises, Conseiller du Gouvernement Chinois. With a Map. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris. Fr. 13.

M. Escarra has written for his nationals a scholarly and concise account of China, ancient and modern, with the plain object of giving, as briefly as possible, the salient facts and figures which any intelligent student would like to have before him in considering the present situation in China. In his concluding chapter he is highly impressed by the efforts which are being made to bring about technical and economic reconstruction and he bases his conclusion on the report presented to the Council for Technical Collaboration to the League of Nations at Geneva in September 1935. The object of his book is to appreciate the gifts which Chinese civilization has made to humanity and to show the contemporary evolution of that civilization. The eventual outcome of this evolution, he considers, will not be fully appreciated until time has passed. The reader is left to form his own conclusions on those results, for the author wisely confines himself to dealing with the past and present situation and refuses resolutely to make any predictions in regard to the future.—E.H.

PROPHETS OF ILL

THE MENACE OF BRITISH DEPOPULATION By G. F. McCleary, M.D. Allen & Unwin, London. 4/6.

The arguments contained in this little book are undoubtedly supported by sound statistical data, and whilst no doubt the gradual depopulation of the British Empire is a subject which requires careful study on the part of all those interested in the march of civilization, one fears that the various statistical writers on this subject will hardly get the attention which they perhaps deserve. It is not so long ago that, as the author himself points out, statisticians of equal eminence were agitated about over-population, and one inclines to wonder whether, in view of the fact that the population of Great Britain in the short space of a century doubled and redoubled itself, these statistical Cassandras are not perhaps omitting some human factors in their study of figures.

It appears possible that though it is correct to state that production can now be made to accommodate a larger population, the competition factors of modern life have led to the general feeling that it is not entirely desirable to place in any one area the largest possible population which it can support (under conditions of poverty) and it may be that a fall in the population will in due course be re-adjusted by an increase to optimum for the particular area. Statisticians appear to neglect the phenomenon of the swing of the pendulum, and seem always to take one of two extreme views, either complaining against over-population of areas, or alternatively deploring rapid depopulation.

In spite of the optimistic remarks in regard to production catching up with population, one cannot but observe the cases of poverty in this country, due to the land supporting the uttermost sized population possible, and wonder whether, except for War purposes, it is entirely necessary to populate an area to its fullest extent.—J.H.J.

HOUR IMPROVERS

THE SACRED BEE In Ancient Times and Folklore. By Hilda M. Ransome. With 12 Plates and 35 Text Figures. Allen & Unwin, London. 12/6.

Anyone who reads this book must commence with the idea that it has nothing to do with apiculture: it is purely historical in its interest. The author has collected a mass of detail concerning the history of bees from most varied sources, including the histories of the most ancient civilizations; and in so doing may be said to have outshone the industry of the sacred bee itself.

The story begins with a fossil bee which must have lived and gathered honey before there were any men on this earth (but it is not stated if there was a non-honey-gathering bee existing in the early Mesozoic age before flowering plants had been evolved): similarly it does not appear to be certain when men first used honey as a food, but it is quite clear from rock drawings that men gathered honey for food (or possibly for religious rites) some fifteen thousand years ago. From such a beginning the written and pictured history of the bee is carried through the ages, from civilization to civilization. Ancient Egypt, India, China, Rome and Greece all give their contribution until Central Europe, the British Isles and France are reached. As an example of historical interest it is to be noted that Aristotle is credited with having made the first observation hive of glass (?), but that the bees refused to work until they had covered the inside of the glass with clay (? wax)—much to the discomfiture and annoyance of Aristotle: this story appears in other forms in more modern folk lore and it is only to be presumed that after some two thousand years or more of teaching the bees must have changed their habits, for observation hives with glass slides have been used with complete success in our more modern times.

Use for an Uncle

The folk-lore, which has chapters to itself, contains a lot of repetition on well-known themes such as, why bees die if they sting or why they do not take honey from certain flowers, but the careful reader will doubtless get a lot of interest in linking up these stories both ancient and modern: as an example, in ancient times we find people putting honey on the lips of children (or young women) to make them speak sweetly, or sing, or produce music, or become eloquent, and later that all Central European and British folk-lore points to the fact that bees are masters of music, and also have the gift of poetry and eloquence: and finally, so far as most English-speaking peoples are concerned, the old tale that bees swarm on Sundays because the church bells are ringing, and the bees love music! Many such examples could be given but it must be left to the industrious reader to work them out for himself—for the author does not attempt to help in such matters. Turning for a moment to the natives of Kikui in Kenya, Africa, it is interesting to note that when a man makes his first beehive, he does not hang it on a tree himself, but gets his uncle to do it for him; we seem to have heard of uncles being used in this manner in much more modern civilizations.

Stingless Bees

This book is not one to be read straight through, but one to be used as a work of reference, or one to be glanced at from time to time if ideas or designs, both quaint and beautiful, are desired for any subject which may be connected with the bee. After 300 pages packed with details concerning the ancient history of this industrious creature, it comes as somewhat of a shock to read the words, "the field is so wide that necessarily much has been omitted." This reader felt that, if anybody could possibly think of anything which had been omitted, he (this reader) would willingly eat his, or anybody else's, hat. But even so, he is sufficiently enthused to make one further remark. It seems from some of the ancient records from Africa and Australia that there are tribes of stingless bees...a species often hoped for but never met: yet, only the other day a report was received from the Zoological Society in London that one of the most interesting exhibits received during the past year was a hive of stingless bees from Rhodesia! So the author of this book has done her work in the true spirit of the proverb with which she commences, that "Truth is stranger than fiction."—E.S.W.

IDOL WORSHIPPING

THE ROMANTIC LIFE OF MAURICE CHEVALIER—By William Boyer. With 23 Illustrations. Hutchinson, London. 8/6.

Film fans being what they are, the publishers will probably make a great deal of money out of this book, though it will certainly be the romantic name of Chevalier on the cover rather than the contents of the book which will be the cause of it. Mr. Boyer has written the book from the point of view of a worshipper grovelling at the feet of his idol, rather than from the standpoint of a dispassionate observer. The audience is stamping and clapping on every page:

> The audience broke into a wild roar of applause and loud bravos: everybody was agog. The uproar had to run its course, but the remarks were distinctively appreciative.

"Here in this book," we read inside the cover, "is revealed Chevalier the man": this is not so: the book is an enthusiastic catalogue of Maurice's stage and film successes, with little attention paid to his private life off the stage, his books, his home life, his hobbies or any of the many sides which go to make up "the man" as distinct from 'the actor." Because it is the real life story of someone who we know has reached the top of the tree, the book holds one, just as a fiction story holds one while the "small town boy makes good," and although we know quite well he will do so in the last chapter at least, we cannot lay the book aside till such time as we have seen him, with our own eyes as it were, reach his predestined goal. A book solely for the film fan, but as no one else is likely to want to read it, why worry?—H.C.F.

CAMBRIA'S BEAUTY

ODD CORNERS IN NORTH WALES.—By William T. Palmer, F.R.G.S. 17 Illustrations by Philip A. Cox. Skeffington, London. 6/-.

In this fascinating companion to his "Odd Corners in English Lakeland" Mr. Palmer converses with the reader through rambles in North Wales. Fortunately his handy volume is far from a guide book and makes good reading, especially where he tells of the wreck of the Royal Charter in 1859 off Anglesey, or where he gives border history of Edward I's time. We rim the coast from Chester to Holyhead in Anglesey, then through Caernarvon round to Barmouth, after which our track moves north to Snowdon, with the highest crest in England and Wales, the Aran Peaks, and Cader Idris, a 3,000 foot mountain on Tremadoc Bay. Leaving the shores and the heights, the author wanders through land rich in prehistoric and early Church traces, sheep-raising, old villages, quiet moors and swift waterfalls.

The chapter entitled "Welsh Midnight and the Gnomes" is a delightfully convincing bit on that topic and courageously Mr. Palmer writes:

> ....For my part, I contend against the idea of the children, that fairies like moonlight. I believe they should resent its crudeness and patchiness... they must visit their haunts on nights of clear and tender shadow when the air is full of mystery and romance.

Shakespeare notwithstanding, the thesis is well supported.

In addition, we find sections on youth hostels, advice on ridge-walking and climbing, notes on fishing, flowers, birds, and local history, which latter includes William Hazlitt, George Borrow, Dr. Johnson, Elihu Yale, and Lawrence of Arabia, a list of meanings for Welsh place-names and a useful index; unfortunately no map is given. Finally, the remarkably clear, deep photographs complete this charming record of Cambria's beauty by two lovers of her "bryns and wyes."—T.H.

POPULAR SONG WRITER

MUSICAL MEMORIES.—By Herman Darewski. With 23 Illustrations. Jarrolds, London. 10/6.

The author was born at Minsk, in Russia, 54 years ago, but he was educated in London, and after three years of study in Vienna he returned to England where, at the age of 23, he jumped into musical fame by composing "Au Revoir, my Little Hyacinth" for Ellaline Terriss in "The Beauty of Bath." That set the keynote for Mr. Darewski's musical career. As a composer of popular songs, as a conductor of bands at variety theatres, he has achieved considerable fame. Lord Balfour once asked the question whether the man who wrote the nation's popular songs had more influence than he who could emulate Palestrina in the composition of odes, and it was clear that the balance seemed to weigh in favour of the popular songs. On that account the author of "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers," "When We've Wound up the Watch on the Rhine," "Tulip Time," and "Whispering," to mention only a few of Mr. Darewski's numbers, has a proper place in the social history of modern England. His reminiscences, therefore, are bound to be well packed with information regarding the personalities of the entertainment world. Not that Mr. Darewski confined his activities to England—his book includes a chapter on a tour to Australia and also another one on African adventures.—E.H.

ANGLO-AMERICAN REVIEW

Editor: Rev. PROFESSOR NORMAN C. JAMES

An independent quarterly magazine devoted to the following objects:

1. Realistic friendship and closer co-operation between the peoples of the British Commonwealth and the United States of America.
2. Practical Christianity based on the Scriptures and involving social justice, national administration, international peace to men of good-will, and spiritual healing and restoration.
3. The right of every citizen to work and to provide through good wages a home, adequate food and clothing, and to be granted by the nation an equal opportunity to live a full life.
4. Grammar and high school education free to all children who seek it.
5. Abolition of slums and unemployment.
6. Freedom from pacts and military entanglements.

Annual Subscription: 6s. in the United Kingdom, G$2.00 in Canada and the U.S.A.

May be sent to the Editor, Garrison Bible College, Brook's Hill, Harrow Weald, Middlesex or through the

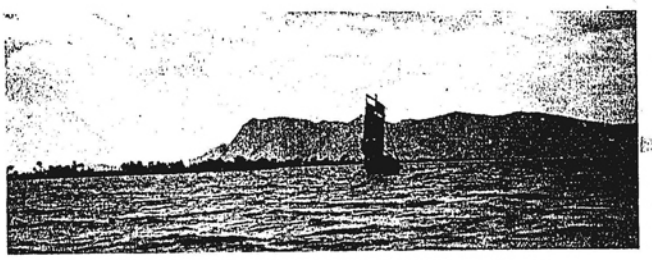
KWANG HSUEH PUBLISHING HOUSE

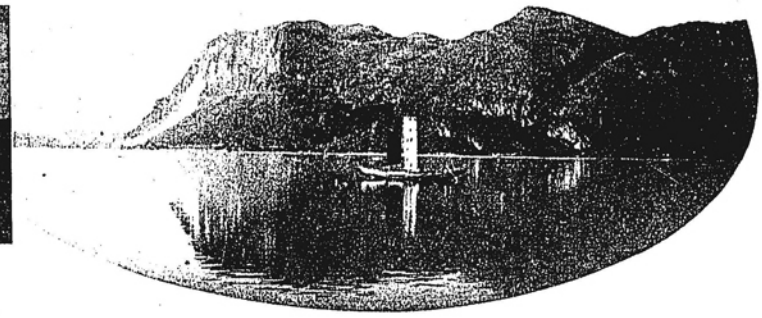
140 Peking Road, Shanghai

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

To China's Wild West by Car

Early last month, Mr. W. Lewisohn, Peiping correspondent of the "North-China Daily News," left Shanghai for Peiping, via Kueichow, Yunnanfu, Chungking, Chengtu, Sian and Kaifeng. The accompanying pictures were taken between Kueichow and Yunnanfu.

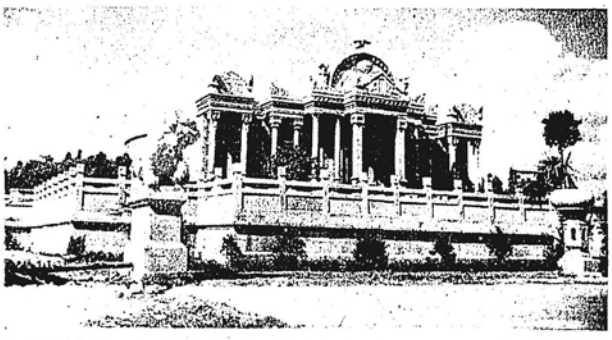




(*Above and right*) Two views of the famous Kun-ming Lake.

A park in Yunnanfu.

(*Above*) Miao tribeswomen in the streets of Kueiyang. (*Left*) Another of the many tribespeople of this part of China.



The elaborate grave of T'ang Ch'i-yao, a former governor of Yünnanfu.

Two Catholic fathers in Panhsien, Kueichow.

Suspension bridge in Kueichow Province.

The "Old Pagoda," a landmark of Yünnanfu.

A Kueichow peasant.

Street scene in Yünnanfu.

The competent drum-major of the Duke of York's Military School at Dover rehearsing for the forthcoming Royal Tournament at Olympia.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Life Begins at . . . What?

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, May 29.

Large official parties have given way to small informal affairs in Shanghai's entertaining. The season is over, obligations are out of the way and hosts can get together with good old friends around a smaller but just as festive board.

Cocktail and garden parties make up the only set form of entertainment and soon they will be over and friends will meet informally around swimming baths or cool drinks on country club verandahs. That is those few who remain here. It seems that most of the town is departing for northern seaside resorts, Japan holiday spots or home, to return again in the cool autumn.

Coronation week rushed the garden party season. Weather, was good, and these affairs came off successfully. They begin again this week-end and continue well into June.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Young will greet friends in their garden this afternoon and early evening.

Garden Parties Galore

To-morrow afternoon Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Seitz will give a garden party tiffin in their Hungjao road residence. This will be a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Norris G. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Hukes of Hankow who are leaving for home on June 6.

Mr. W. J. Keswick and Mr. John Keswick will give a garden party on next Wednesday afternoon. The American Women's Club's annual garden party will be held at the Arthur N. Youngs on the afternoon of Saturday, June 5, and that evening Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Culbertson will entertain to a buffet dinner in their garden.

Sir Victor Sassoon's annual garden party at "Eve's" is on June 9. On the following afternoon the June Club Day will take the form of a garden party at Mrs. M. H. Ivey's in Avenue Haig.

In addition there will be innumerable garden tennis parties and teas. As a matter of fact this week has been filled with them despite the uncertain weather.

Return From Honeymoon

This week saw the arrival and departure of scores of people. Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Seibert (Christina Beck-Friis) returned from a week's honeymoon in Hangchow to spend a couple of weeks here before going on to Hongkong where Mr. Seibert is to be stationed in the American Consulate for several months. He and his bride will return to Shanghai for a few days in the autumn en route to his new consular post in Havana.

Their time here will be taken up mostly with post-nuptial parties.

Mr. Phil Carpenter, who was Mr. Seibert's best man at the wedding two weeks ago to-day, and Mrs. Carpenter, gave a buffet dinner for the Seiberts last night. Next Friday the R. P. Butneck are giving a cocktail party in honour of the Seiberts.

The Carpenters, by the way, who themselves were married only last August, are leaving Shanghai for good in September. Mr. Carpenter has been transferred to the Philadelphia office of his company.

More About Weddings

And speaking of weddings, brides, and bridegrooms word has just been received here of the wedding in England of Miss Ruth Evelyn Green, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Green, and Mr. H. C. de B. Milne of the Royal Air Force, at Christ Church, Virginia Water on May 19. Mr. Green formerly was the editor of "The North China Daily News."

A huge reception attended by many old China friends took place afterward at The Wentworth Club, Wentworth, Virginia Water.

In Tsingtao

The marriage of Miss Galie Yourieff, the niece of the French Consul in Tsingtao, Col. Tartarinoff, and Mr. Edward Leslie Lee Wheen, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Wheen of Shanghai, will take place at Christ Church, Tsingtao, on June 5. Mr. and Mrs. Wheen, the parents of the bridegroom, are leaving Shanghai in the ss. Shuntien on June 1 for the wedding. They will be away from Shanghai for about ten days.

The Ever Ready Cocktail

What would Shanghai do if suddenly cocktail parties were banned?

There'd be a scurrying about and a wringing of hands. People would jump off of tall buildings and there would be a general going-to-pieces. Cocktail parties are as much a part of Shanghai as the muddy Whangpoo, the mosquitoes in summer and the coal dust in winter.

Cocktail parties are popular for their own sake but when good friends depart these shores, even for a little while, the cocktail comes into its own.

This week was gay with them. Next week will be filled with them and by the end of the month when almost everyone will have left town, the stay at homes will be ready to settle down to a quiet life with only a cocktail now and then. Oh no, we've forgotten the summer tourists!

Cocktail Parties of the Week

A farewell cocktail party was given on Tuesday night by Mr. and Mrs. du Bus de Warnaffe at their home in Rue Massenet. They are leaving Shanghai on June 25 for Hongkong where M. Massenet has been transferred. A few of their guests included Mr. and Mrs. J. Barraud, Mrs. W. A. White, Mr. Andre Jaspar, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cousturier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brediam, Mr. and Mrs. R. Vibien, Mr. H. Dreyfus, Mr. A. Bertheir, Mr. and Mrs. Beaury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rayden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cochet, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Grieg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Loonis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Chollot, Mr. and Mrs. des Courtils and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. David Toeg's "At Home" on Wednesday was held in their home in Yu Yuen Road instead of at their Lincoln Avenue garden. This was because of the wet weather. The party served as a farewell to Mrs. Yannoulatos, Mrs. R. E. Toeg and Mr. Edmund who sail for England to-morrow in the ss. Empress of Russia. A few of those who called to say good-bye were Mr. and Mrs. O. Morgenstern, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. March, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. George Happer, Mrs. Betty Spunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Peacock and others.

Mrs. Toeg was Chairman of the British Women's Association needlecraft section and entertainment committee last year. She was honored at a delightful tea on Monday which was given by the needlecraft section at B.W.A. headquarters; at which time she was presented with a useful and beautiful gift in the form of a handbag.

On Thursday the entertainment committee will give a garden party at the home of the new Chairman, Mrs. S. C. Young, on Avenue Haig. Mrs. Toeg will be gone from Shanghai about a year or so.

Among others who have been entertaining her at tiffins and dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Simmons and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Joseph who gave a dinner last night for her.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pote-Hunt gave a cocktail party last night as a farewell to Mrs. Grace Arbogast and Miss Constance Arbogast who are leaving shortly for America.

Other cocktails during the week included parties given by Mr. and Mrs. L. Sjosdedt who entertained on Wednesday; and Mr. J. A. Bonnyman who was host to cocktails last evening.

Mr. A. E. Jones who gave one on Thursday, and the Carl Neprudes who entertained to cocktails last night. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Miles are entertaining to cocktails to-night.

Practically all the parties of the week found their inspiration in departures.

Departures Inspire Festivity

Mrs. Cecil Sellers who is leaving next week for Manila where she will join her husband, Capt. Sellers, who flies the Clipper ship between Manila and Hongkong, said good-bye to a half hundred of her friends at a tiffin party at the Columbia Country Club on Thursday. She was smart in black and white receiving her guests in a black voile dress dotted with white polka dots and with touches of white at neck and sleeves. She wore a black hat. Just a few of her guests included Mrs. H. M. Bixby and the Misses Bixby, Mrs. William Larcher, Mrs. G. M. Rosse, Mrs. Bruce Miles, Mrs. Robert Kendall, Mrs. Dana Nance, Mrs. Frank Havelick Mrs. R. T. McDonald, Mrs. E. M. Allison, Mrs. Virgil Crowe, Mrs. Dorothy Mitchell, Mrs. Frances Bristow, Mrs. F. T. Nelson, Mrs. Norman Xavier, Miss Barbara McIntyre and others.

Bridge and mah jongg provided the afternoon's diversions.

A Play On Names

The party got off to a very gay start by a clever idea of the hostesses. Instead of place cards Mrs. Nance and Mrs. Kendall made their guests work for their breakfast by hunting their places. At each place was a slip of paper with a play on words, following the anagram idea. Mrs. C. B. Nicholls found that "two for a dime" disclosed her name. Mrs. W. P. Hunt was "after the fox" and Mrs. Paul Bordwell discovered that a plank and a hole" gave her name. Mrs. R. T. McDonnell found that "don and nell come after mac" gave her a place. After wandering around the tables it finally dawned on one guest that "shroffs do this to keep their jobs" mean't a place at the table for Mrs. T. B. Dunn.

"The first name a period, the second soon to change" meant Mrs. Dot Mitchell whose marriage to Mr. Edward Smith will take place in July. "A piper's grandson" from Tom, Tom The Piper's son," turned out to be Mrs. Thompson, and "Nell's son," was Mrs. Floyd Nelson.

Breakfast and Bridge

Yesterday Mrs. Dana Nance and Mrs. Robert Kendall were co-hostesses at a farewell breakfast party for Mrs. Sellers. The Columbia Country Club also was the setting for this affair. Guests included some fifty friends of the honour guest, and after breakfast, which was served at 9 a.m., bridge and mah jongg provided the diversion until well into the afternoon.

More Parties

Mrs. C. S. Vaughn is giving a tiffin party for Mrs. Sellers on next Tuesday and Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Wilke also have arrange a farewell party in her honour.

Share Honours

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bordwell and Mr. and Mrs. J. Fistere, jnr., are coming in for their share of farewell parties. They are busy every minute of the day and night as well. On Thursday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bordwell shared honours with Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Henningsen at a barbecue at Poplar Grove Farms.

The Bordwells are sailing in the ss. President Coolidge on June 6 for California. They expect to be away until early November.

Farewells To Friends

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Solomon gave a buffet dinner on Thursday night in farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fistere, jnr., and Mrs. Duane. Another bon voyage party will be Mrs. H. A. Wilbur's tea on next Thursday afternoon. This will compliment Mrs. Roy Roberts, who also is off to America shortly. Next Friday the R. E. O'Bolgers are giving a farewell dinner to the Fisteres.

There have been other parties during the week. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Nelson entertained to dinner on Monday night, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Allison gave a similar affair on Tuesday evening. Both were arranged in honour of Mrs. Sellers.

Two Tiffins

Mrs. Arnold Dewar presided over two ladies tiffin parties, during the week, giving one on Thursday and the other yesterday. Among guests at the first affair were Mrs. O. K. Hopkins, Mrs. A. A. Brady, Mrs. Yui, Mrs. R. Angelone, Mrs. Paul Hopkins, Mrs. A. A. B ady, Mrs. Charles Ferguson, Mrs. Russell Sun, Mrs. T. C. Hutchins, Mrs. P. G. Calcina and Mrs. James Lee.

Other Parties

Aside from farewells there were several other dinners during the week. Count and Countess Brackenhuus-Schack entertained a number of friends last night.

On Monday evening Mrs. C. N. Holwill and her brother, Mr. Luigi de Luca, gave a dinner to greet the new Italian Ambassador, Sig. L. Cora. Invited to meet him were: Judge and Mrs. Cornell S. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun, Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Dr. and Mrs. E. Birt, Mrs. John Liddell, Miss Ethel Chun, Miss Jimmy Holwill, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. H. Kishimoto, Mr. J. W. Keswick and Commander Alessandrini.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gauss entertained to dinner on Monday night and Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Burke gave a buffet supper.

CHINESE SOCIAL NOTES

By Wu Ai-lien

Shanghai, May 30.

It has been remarked in these columns before that the social is so intermixed with the official, that one scarcely knows where one ends or begins. Sometimes, after a busy week, one looks into the next and breathes a sigh of relief for there does not appear to be anything of much consequence jotted down on one's engagement book. Nevertheless, there seems to be something going on all the time. Minutes fly with all kinds of affairs following each other and before one knows what happens, another week has gone. And so *ad infinitum*.

The outstanding event of the past several days was undoubtedly the tea dance sponsored jointly by the Chinese Women's Club and the Pan Pacific Women's Association. This in addition to other activities, particularly functions honouring notables including two Ambassadors, a Vice-Admiral, and even a princess, has kept everyone on the *qui vive* rushing from one thing to another. Just the same, it has all been enjoyable, especially with the Weather Man behaving himself very well—for Shanghai! The latter also accounts for busy socialites being unable to resist week-end trips to Hangchow and other lovely spots. But more of them anon.

PIANIST

Miss Allie Chang who will give a graduation piano recital next Friday night at the Eliza Yates School. She is the daughter of Gen. Chang Chun, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Tea Dance

On Friday it seemed that the pages of "Who's Who" had come to life in the Paramount Ballroom when about 1,000 people attended the tea dance which the above-mentioned organizations gave in order to raise funds to send delegates to the Fourth Pan-Pacific Women's Conference to be held in Vancouver this July. Like anything else under the auspices of the Chinese Women's Club, it was a pronounced success and the huge crowd evidently had a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon.

A delightful programme of eight items, all except one being performed by little children, delighted everyone. Tiny Regina Yui, daughter of Acting Mayor and Mrs. O. K. Yui, began the afternoon's entertainment with a dainty butterfly dance with much grace. Fiercely militant, Fifi, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun, did a very effective dance as a red-coated soldier.

Lovely Gowns

It was also an occasion for smart dressing, with pastel flowered prints predominating. Mrs. O. K. Yui was charming in Delft blue patterned with flowers of a lighter shade. Another pastel print, with touches of black, was worn by Mrs. P. W. Kuo. Reminiscent of an old English garden was Mrs. T. S. Miao's floral printed silk bound with white and salmon satin piping. Mrs. H. C. Mei wore silver-blue brocade with flower designs in self colour. Mrs. Russell Sun's flair for choosing distinctive material was exemplified in the black chiffon, with gorgeous red and white poppies blooming on it, which fashioned her gown.

Mrs. B. K. Wong wore a spring-like print, all lovely greens and yellows. Paradoxically demure and sophisticated at the same time was the unusual shell pink dress, dotted with large and smaller black polka dots, worn by Mrs. Francis Pan. One of the most striking creations adorned Mrs. Kay Chun, it being of white brocaded satin, set off with broad bands of black satin ending in the cloud motif on the side slits and over the shoulders.

Hosts and Their Guests

At the Acting Mayor's table were noted Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sun, Mrs. Ernest Tong, Col. Wen Wha-tsai, Gen. Chi Chien-chan, Miss Mildred Ho, Miss Fifi Sun and Miss Regina Yui. Mr. P. K. Chu had one of the largest parties, among his guests being Mme. Wang Chung-hui, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Wei Tao-ming, Gen. Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung, the Russian Ambassador, Mr. M. Bogomoloff, Mr. W. H. Plant, Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Tu Yueh-sun, Mr. Chang Siao-ling, Mr. Wang Shao-lai, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Pan, Gen. Tang Tsai-li, Mr. and Mrs. Sheng Z. Wong, Mrs. P. W. Kuo, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Miao, Miss Ada Lum, and many others.

Mrs. C. Kuangson Young was hostess to Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Miss Lee Ya-ching, Gen. Linson Dzau, Mr. Peter Doo, and others. Seen at Mrs. H. C. Mei's table were Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lieu, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Wu and Miss Betty Mei. Another jolly group which included Mr. and Mrs. Julean Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Yung, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chang, and Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Tso, was presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tsang.

Other Groups

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Kwok entertained some of their friends and members of their immediate family, among them being Mrs. Kwok Bew, Mrs. C. T. Feng, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Fu, Miss Sylvia Li, Mr. Tom Ching, Miss Mitzi Hsia, Mr. Robert Kwok, Mr. and Mrs. Y. H. Woo, Mrs. Y. M. Kwok, Mr. K. L. Woo and Miss Daphne Kwok. In Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Ling's party were Miss Joan Hawkesworth, Mr. George Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sun, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Kwo, Mr. MacCorkindale, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hsueh and Miss Peggy Myers. Close by was Mrs. Margeurite Chen in whose group were noted Dr. Alves, Portuguese Consul-General and Mrs. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. Z. L. Chang, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Bang How entertained Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred B. Wong, Mrs. Imin Hsu, Mrs. Yamson, and others. At Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey K. Wu's table were Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Yuen, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lee, Mr. Wu, Miss Poon, Miss Ann Tan, Mr. King and others.

Week-End at Hangchow

Last weekend many decided that it would be fine to spend it in Hangchow, famed Chekiang beauty spot. Although fine rain fell in the afternoon, no one seemed to care, especially as those huge straw hats, seen on all sides, made such wonderful "head" umbrellas! Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kwok were among those seen sporting this headgear as they climbed the path to Ling Yin Temple, preceded by Mr. and Mrs. Bob Kan (the latter especially smart in navy slacks and sweater, with a red scarf) and followed by Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Fu, Mr. and Mrs. David Wang, Mr. K. L. Woo, Miss Mitzi Hsia, and Mr. Tom Ching. Others seen at various places around jewel-like West Lake were Miss Lee Ya-ching, Mr. Eddie Leung, and Miss Lily Leung. Dr. F. K. Chen and his two children were also enjoying the sights.

Hotels Crowded

Many of the Shanghai visitors were quartered at the Grand Hotel, which is on the water's edge and was well patronized. Situated right next to the Generalissimo's residence, it served as the official headquarters for his staff when they awaited his arrival by 'plane recently. The amphibian alighted gracefully on the waters of West Lake before an intensely interested population. Lakeview Hotel was also filled to capacity, this establishment being very popular with the perennial Hangchow tripper.

At Tien Mo Shan, Mr. T. C. Pan had another of his delightful house parties consisting also of Shanghai residents who travelled up by car. Included in this group were Mrs. C. Kuangson Young, Mr. Richard Pan, Dr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, and others.

Party for Ambassador

Widely entertained since his arrival, the new Italian Ambassador, Signor G. Cora, was honoured at one of the most enjoyable functions given during the past week. Presided over by Mr. O. K. Yui, Acting Mayor and Mrs. Yui, it took the form of a dinner-dance which was held on the 14th floor of the Park Hotel last Friday. About 40 guests, including leading Italian officials and prominent residents were present.

In addition to the guest of honour, those invited were Councillor Alessandrini of the Italian Embassy, Italian Consul-General L. Neyrone, Consular Judge R. Rapex, Commander Bagicalupi of the "Lepanto," Col. M. Piroggi, Italian Air Attaché and Mrs. Piroggi, Dr. R. Angelone, Italian Commercial Attaché, Marquis G. Carega, Mr. and Mrs. Loy Chang, Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu, Dr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Li, Mr. U. M. Tavella, Mr. and Mrs. L. Y. Polesello, Dr. and Mrs. Muto Nardone, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tong, Miss Virginia Chang, Miss Lee Ya-ching, Dr. D. Tirinnanzi, Miss Amy Bon, Mrs. C. Kuangson Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. "Burma" Liu, Comm. de Luca, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Choy, Miss Mats Chieri, and Miss Itala Chieri.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe by Suez......Philoctetes, left L'pool Apr. 24, due S'hai June 4
From U.S.A......Tatsuta M., left Los Angeles May 18, due Shanghai June 8

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe by Suez......Victoria, closes at 21 on June 3, due L'don June 29
For U.S.A....Chichibu M., closes at 21 on June 4, due S. Francisco June 23

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON		
Benledi	24/4	8/6
Carthage	7/5	13/6
Bhutan	1/5	14/6
Behar	15/5	23/6
Bencruachan	8/5	24/6
Ranchi	21/5	27/6
Soudan	29/5	11/7
From LIVERPOOL		
Philoctetes	24/4	4/6
Agamemnon	1/5	10/6
Autolycus	8/5	18/6
Sarpedon	15/5	22/6
Eumaeus	21/5	4/7
Diomed	22/5	8/7
Deucalion	29/5	8/7
From GLASGOW		
Deucalion	22/5	8/7
From COPENHAGEN		
Asia	13/3	10/6
Africa	17/4	16/6
Panama	28/4	5/7
Tongking	27/5	4/8
From GOTHENBURG		
Peiping	27/4	15/6
Africa	24/4	16/6
Agra	29/5	22/7
From OSLO		
Tarifa	17/4	5/6
Taronga	18/5	4/7
Trianon	22/5	17/7
From GDYNIA		
Neleus	20/4	4/6

From GDYNIA		
Titan	1/5	16/6
From ANTWERP		
Benlawers	10/4	9/6
Muensterland	21/4	11/6
Scharnhorst	14/5	12/6
Benvorlich	22/5	8/7
From ROTTERDAM		
Preussen	16/4	4/6
Tarifa	27/4	5/6
Burgenland	23/4	9/6
Hel. Mlr.	—	11/6
Grootekerk	15/4	14/6
Saale	8/5	18/6
Aldington Court	4/5	22/6
Gaasterkerk	27/5	10/7
From HAMBURG		
Scharnhorst	8/5	12/6
Ramses	30/4	13/6
Peiping	7/5	15/6
Euryades	5/5	30/6
Este	22/5	4/7
From MARSEILLES		
Yalou	—	2/6
Albion Star	—	6/6
Min	—	22/6
Sphinx	28/5	29/6
From GENOA		
Asia	28/4	7/6
From TRIESTE		
Tergestea	6/5	19/6
Himalaya	25/5	5/7

From TRIESTE		
Sumatra	20/5	20/7
From PORT SAID		
Preussen	30/4	4/6
Burgenland	9/5	9/6
Muensterland	7/5	11/6
Scharnhorst	23/5	12/6
Ramses	13/5	13/6
Saale	19/5	18/6
From MASSOWAH		
Tergestea	21/5	29/6
From COLOMBO		
Preussen	13/5	4/6
Fusijama	25/5	12/6
From SOUTH AFRICA		
Bontekoe	—	14/6
From CALCUTTA		
Shirala	21/5	14/6
From BOMBAY		
Fusijama	15/5	12/6
From MELBOURNE		
Nankin	1/5	7/6
From SOURABAYA		
Tjisalak	10/5	8/6
Tjikembang	24/5	21/6
From SINGAPORE		
Fusijama	31/5	12/6
From HONGKONG		
Chichibu M.	2/6	4/6
Haruna M.	—	8/6

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK		
Irisbank	7/4	3/6
S. Traveler	—	4/6
Tai Yang	30/4	12/6
P. Hayes	29/4	15/6
Dagfred	—	16/6
C. Singapore	16/4	17/6
Laomedon	27/4	17/6
Tweedbank	6/5	23/6
Niel Maersk	—	25/6
Thurland Cas.	13/5	26/6
P. Monroe	13/5	29/6
Pyrrhus	19/5	9/7
S. Mariner	—	11/7

From NEW YORK		
Ward	—	31/7
Potter	—	15/8
From SEATTLE		
Talthybius	21/5	23/6
Ixion	24/4	2/7
From LOS ANGELES		
Tatsuta M.	—	8/6
From LOS ANGELES		
Corneville	18/5	10/6
Tai Yang	17/5	12/6

From PORTLAND		
G. Sherman	—	7/6
Illinois	—	24/6
G. Lee	—	28/8
From YOKOHAMA		
Tsukuba M.	—	2/6
Naruto M.	—	5/6
From KOBE		
Nagasaki M.	—	5/6
Zuiderkerk	—	5/6
From OSAKA		
Mikasa M.	—	2/6

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

R. D. President Grant

From Manila and Hongkong. May 22. Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Beresford, Miss R. Beresford, Mr. M. Breal, Mrs. R. M. C. Buxton, Mr. A. Carpi, Mr. C. H. Chang, Mr. Y. K. Cheng, Mr. Felix de la Costa, Mr. J. J. Ehrhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. K. Grove, Mr. Mark Harris, Mr. H. S. Hsu, Mr. Kar Cheng Tse, Mr. Lau Chuck Shun, Mr. Paul S. Lewis, Mr. C. B. Morrison, Mrs. B. F. Perry, Mstr. Ben and Tom Perry, Mr. Eric Reimers, Mr. S. Santos, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Wong, Miss I. Baumann, Mrs. B. C. Condon, Mstr. Earl Condon, Mr. H. S. Chow, Mr. W. T. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Chen, Mr. T. Chen, Miss A. Chugainova, Miss J. Cheng, Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, Mrs. O. M. Daniloff, Miss L. and C. C. Daniloff, Mstr. A. Daniloff, Mr. Tang Wai Fong, Mrs. Ruth M. Gibson, Mstr. Ralph Gibson, Mr. R. G. Darner, Mr. H. W. Hickman, Mrs. C. S. Horner, Mstr. Gene F. Horner, Miss Iris I. Houghton, Mr. Archie Silas Isaaco, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jensen, Miss Lillian Jensen, Mrs. George P. Keisala, Mrs. S. Y. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Chung Man, Mr. Lok Lin Man, Mr. Fok Cho Min, Mr. Kengo Nakata, Mrs. K. Owery, Mrs. Chan Luen Shee, Sister M. Trinita, Mrs. Ma An Tu, Mrs. Wang, Mr. T. Wen, Mr. Chan Wo, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Y. Wong, Miss Ah Yee, Mstr. Ling. Mr. Tang Wai Tong, Mr. T. W. Wong.

N.Y.K. Hakusan Maru

From Rotterdam via Keelung. May 23. Mr. M. L. Bevan, Mr. G. H. Boyle, Mrs. I. O. Boyle, Mr. W. W. Brotherton, Mrs. S. G. Crozier, Mr. G. C. Cameron, Mrs. M. E. Cameron, Mr. J. C. Harrison, Miss F. Hotham, Mrs. S. A. Jenyns, Miss E. Jenyns, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lewis, Mrs. H. M. A. Major, Miss M. Von Bertouch, Mr. B. F. Wicks, Miss T. R. Aho, Miss A. L. Crabb, Miss M. D'Anjou, Mrs. E. Fay, Miss Katherine Huarte, Miss E. N. Nuntinen, Mrs. May Ryan, Mr. A. Ram, Miss O. Vornanen, Mr. P. Davi, Mr. F. G. Skorobogatoff.

R. D. President Jackson

From Seattle and Wayports. May 24. Mrs. P. A. Bowers, Mr. A. Fiettinghoff, Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Huff, Miss Alicia Huff, Mstr. Howard Huff, Jr., Mr. I. Koroteeff, Mr. Harry Kringle, Mr. C. T. Laing, Mrs. Galla Lebedoff, Mr. Lester Wilfred Mar, Mrs. H. M. McDonald, Mstr. M. Le Roy McDonald, Miss Norma Mae McDonald, Mr. Best Overend, Mrs. Marie A. Piekos, Mr. Jacob Z. Rabinovitch, Mr. C. C. Rien, Miss Elizabeth L. Robinson, Mr. George Schwartz, Mr. Ottis Smart, Mrs. Ruth S. Stubbs.

B. F. Aeneas

From Europe and Wayports. May 28. Mrs. M. W. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boulton, Lt. Cmdr. and Mrs. M. S. L. Burnett, Mr. A. R. Forsyth, Mr. H. Hannaford, Mr. G. E. Ho, Miss I. Ingram, Mrs. M. Murray-Smith, Mstr J. N. Murray-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ng Shew Kwan, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Pelham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stringer, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Tosswill, Mrs. C. G. Walker, Miss M. I. Young.

N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru

From Kobe and Nagasaki. May 28. Mr. Harry E. Heacock, Mr. William R. Matheus, Mstr. W. R. Matheus, Mrs. B. B. Matheus, Mr. Sidney Z. Tischler, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Isaacson, Mr. M. Simoes, Mrs. F. E. Goldsworthy, Mr. A. B. Shepherd Cross, Mrs. E. Sherpherd Cross, Mr. T. S. Boyd, Mr. W. J. Ruston, Mr. Frank Powell, Mrs. Emmy Thoma, Mstr. Hans Thoma, Miss Isolde Thoma, Prince Aldobrandini, Baron and Baroness Monaco, Mr. F. H. Jenne, Mr. R. H. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. J. Crosse, Mstr. J. M. Crosse, Mr. and Mrs. K. Schareuguivel, Mr. S. Schareuguivel, Mrs. Haig Assadourian, Mr. W. Kaufmann, Mr. V. S. Nariceso.

P. & O. Naldera

From London and Wayports. May 30. Mr. J. J. Aarsen, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bell, Mrs. F. Bridges, Misses and Mstr. Bridges, Mr. J. C. Briggs, Mr. P. M. Charna, Miss M. Driver, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Elliott, Mr. A. M. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Graves, Lt. R. Haines, Mr. S. F. Hopgood, Mr. W. F. Masterton, Mr. J. T. P. Mellor, Mrs. K. Morgan, Mr. C. H. Lake, Mr. M. Saunderson, Mr. S. M. Thornley, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. B. Ma Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wheldon, Mstr. Wheldon, Mr. R. L. Wyllie, Mr. Lee Lung Chen, Pte. W. Alston, L/Cpl. D. Meerton.

C. N. Szechuen

From Hongkong and Swatow. May 30. Mrs. and Miss Chen, Mr. S. Y. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. Howard.

M.M. Felix Roussel

From Marseilles and Wayports. May 30. Mr. and Mrs. Le Roch, Major Valluy, Lt. and Mrs. Morand, Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt, Mr. and Mrs. Koenig, Mrs. Capitant, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Sargiacomo, Mr. Vignoles, Mr. H. Cruciani, Mr. J. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Babos, Mr. M. Friedman, Mrs. B. Neuhaus, Mrs. J. Engel, Mrs. M. Katche, Mrs. H. Kondireff Orlova, Mr. and Mrs. J. May, Mr. E. Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lemoult, Mr. Popoff, Mr. M. Shaiko, Mr. A. Moskvin, Mr. N. Vitkovsky, Mr. Z. Demel, Miss Leurquin, Mrs. Stupel, Mrs. M. I. Nevikoff, Mrs. Zazaroohin, Mrs. Frishman, Mr. Oliveira, Mr. Brandt, Mr. B. B. Milenko.

C. P. Empress of Russia

From Manila and Hongkong. May 30. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ellis, Miss J. Ellis, Mr. J. C. Hawkins, Mr. G. de Jager-Meezenbroek, Mr. O. E. Nelson, Mr. O. B. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burford, Mr. E. B. Cornell, Mr. K. S. Dowling, Mr. L. G. Freeth, Mr. A. A. Gormely, Mr. E. E. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hunt, Mr. L. Lokhraj, Mrs. C. Moody, Mr. J. J. Paterson, Mr. Paul Ruhfus, Mrs. J. S. W. Walsham, Mr. and Mrs. R. Strauss, Rear Ad. and Mrs. C. G. Sedgwick, Mr. A. C. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Webb, Miss J. and Mstr. Webb, Mrs. D. L. and Mstr. D. Cox, Miss M. Dressler, Mrs. S. Fuster, Miss J. Pullo, Mr. and Mrs. E. Quintana, Miss E. Risoli, Miss H. Risoli, Miss M. Wingo, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Arnhold, Miss M. Baranoff, Mrs. A. L. and Miss Clark, Mr. F. H. Disterch, Mrs. P. F. Eardley, Miss M. Bolber, Mrs. Edith M. Lee, Miss J. McIntosh, Miss E. Owens, Mr. D. M. Watt, Miss E. Tundall, Miss E. Legge, Mr. T. Ozaki, Mr. M. Yamane.

N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru

From Nagasaki. June 1. Miss Mary Thomas, Mr. J. Beikirch, Mr. H. Baun, Miss Oda Kaczkowska, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Kapadia, Miss Frenz Lalkaka, Miss Frenza Lolkaka, Mr. J. B. Petit, Miss D. and P. Patuck, Miss M. Patuck, Miss A. Kohiyar, Mr. Hasham Jasab, Mr. J. G. Kapadia.

R. D. President Garfield

From New York and Wayports. June 1. Mrs. C. McRae Ball, Mr. C. L. Chennault, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Czegka, Miss A. Czegka, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Harris, Miss N. Harris, Lt. Francis Jordan, Ensign Alfred D. Kilmartin, Mrs. Lee King, Dr. and Mrs. A. Knox, Miss E. D. Knox, Miss Alcia C. Knox, Mr. Donald J. McClanahan, Mr. William McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Halph, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rieg, Mr. A. Ratoomal, Lt. and Mrs. H. G. Sanchez, Lt. and Mrs. C. W. Schantz, Miss Patricia Jean Schantz, Mr. K. K. Shiu, Mrs. Mary Smith, Miss S. Smith.

OUTWARD

P. & O. Rawalpindi

For London and Wayports.—May 25.—Major and Mrs A. Baker, Mr. P. P. Baker, Mrs. Baker and child, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Bampfield, Miss E. H. Barkworth, Mr. J. R. Barnes, Capt. R. Bateman, Major and Mrs. A. Best, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Best, Mrs. A. Blades, Mr. and Mrs. K. Brijlal and infant, Miss R. Broms, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. G. Brown, Miss Brown, Mstr. Brown, Mr. A. Bunch, Miss E. and M. Campbell, Miss M. Carr, Mr. T. V. Chang, Mr. Chang, Mr. K. Chen, Mr. Chung Ah Keoh, Mr. Chung Chee Chong, Brig. and Mrs. Clare-Walker and child, Mrs. G. Claude-Brown, Capt. and Mrs. A. Cole and child, Major and Mrs. C. Conyers, infant and Nurse, Miss M. Craigie, Mr. C. K. Crookshank, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cummins and 2 infants, Mr. J. E. Danter, Capt. and Mrs. R. Dauban, child, infant and Amah, Miss I. David, Mrs. E. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. A. K. Dev, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunk, Mstr. J. T. Dunk, Mstr. P. N. Dunk, Mrs. J. Ewring, Mrs. E. L. Fenton, Miss J. and E. L. Fenton, Miss R. Francis, Miss M. Fullalove, Miss M. Gaunt, Miss M. Glancey, Mr. H. G. Hall, Mrs. M. Harris, infant and Amah, Mrs. A. Henderson, Miss M. Henderson, Miss Henry, Miss P. Hill, Mr. M. Jacobsen, Miss E. Jarvis, Mr. F. Keynoch-Clark, Mr. M. Kishinchand, Mr. G. A. Lattimer, Mr. A. L. Lay, Mr. C. Rene Lee, Major and Mrs. A. V. Lopes, child and servant, Mr. M. Lymbery, Miss J. A. Manger, Mr. W. S. Marshall, W/Comdr. and Mrs. Maskell, Mr. G. M. Mellin, Mrs. S. C. Miskin, Miss A. E. and D. E. Moran, Capt. and Mrs. Moreton, Mr D. Nathani, Mrs. E. Nelson, Mr. C. H. T. Newbromner, Mr. A. Newton, Mr. Ng Aun-cheng, S/Ldr. and Mrs. O'Brien and child, Mr. W. Ott, Mr. M. G. S. Parker, Mrs. M. Pash, Capt. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. S. Phelps, Mr R. S. Pike, Mr. G. Potlitzer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ramsbottom, Misses Ramsbottom, Miss M. J. Raynolds, Mr. W. Ryan, Lt. Ryley, Miss Smith, Mr. N. A. Songest, D. J Stephen, Miss K. Sullivan, Mr. S. P. Tain, Dr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, Mrs. J. A. Tibble, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Tranter and infant, Miss K. Urwick, Mr. S. K. Van, Capt. and Mrs. Vicarage, Miss Vicarage, Miss E. Walsh, Mrs. W. J. Warren, Miss M. Warren, Mr. Lewis Weiner, Mr. A. Weismann, Mr. J. A. Williamson, Brig. and Mrs. T A. Wilson, Mr. Wong Mook Kwi, Miss Woods, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Woolley, Mr. M. Yang.

C. N. Tsinan

For Hongkong and Amoy.—May 26.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Norgaard, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Lim, Mrs. Kirk, Mr. N. A. Matzile, Mrs. Richards, Mr. Barrow, Mme. Roy.

R. D. President Coolidge

For Hongkong and Manila.—May 26.—Mrs. Granet F. Malley, Mr. W. O. Moebius, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Treseder, Miss Jane Treseder, Mr. W. J. Cannon, Mr. Mortimer E. Lautman, Miss F. L. Fisher, Mrs. A. Auyang, Mr. H. Sternberg, Dr. O. Giese, Mr. L. Lee, Mrs. T. Saphiere, Mrs. D. Haimovich, Mr. Earl P. Pitts, Mr. R. C. Mackay, Mrs. Gregorey Cullen, Miss Irene Botalho, Miss P. Sykes, Mr. J. A. Andrews, Mr. A. C. Weier, Mrs. J. B. Van Waveren, Miss Eleanor Van Waveren, Mstr. Benjamin Van Waveren, Mr. P. S. Widdup, Mr. F. W. Sutterle III, Mr. L. R. Holbrook, Mr. Harold C. Pornwall, Mr. R. B. Jones, Mr. S. B. Mattison, Mr. S. R. Wadhumal, Mrs. H. R. Grantley, Miss June Grantley, Mr. Douglas C. Carroll, Dr. M. Rubins.

C. N. Soochow

For Hongkong and Swatow.—May 27.—Mr. G. Abily, Mr. Plowright, Mrs. Green, Mr. Loo Yeh-Yung, Mr. Corrit.

R. D. President Jackson

For Hongkong and Manila.—May 27.—Mr. Glenn Chenowith, Mrs. A. Baldwin, Mr. Vicente J. Francisco, Mr. Tang Man Cho, Mr. Lee Chun, Mr. G. P. Zee, Mr. Ha Tse Main, Mr. Young Pui Yee, Mr. K. W. Liang, Mr. Y. C. Luk, Mr. S. C. Chan, Mr. Y. S. Chen, Mr. Cheng Wen Jeaing, Mr. Ton Chin Wan, Mr. Alfredo Tong, Mrs. Felecita Tong, Mstr. Felix Tong, Miss Clorinda Tong, Miss Lidia Tong, Mstr. Fleiciano, Miss Miguelina Tong, Miss M. Y. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Loh, Mr. Tung Pin Ju, Miss S. and R. Francisco, Mrs. Vicente J. Francisco, Mr. J. Ashangesky, Mr. Gabriel Canicosa, Mr. Walter Imhoff, Mr. Lacey Morrow, Mr. Louis W. Jacobs, Miss Elizabeth Greenwald, Mrs. M. Carlson, Miss L. Jones, Mr. V. Zimin, Mrs. A. T. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Lim Chin, Dr. and Mrs. Regino Navarrs, Miss Luz and Poz Navarrs, Mstr. Sol and R. Navarrs, Rev. J. J. Lamond Osa, Rev. J. J. McKniff Osa, Mr. F. N. Zimin.

N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—May 28.—Mr. Henry Eichheim, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Boyle, Mr. W. A. Reed, Mrs. W. A. Reed, Miss Tamara Baronovsky, Mrs. E. Baranovsky, Mrs. C. A. Ballreich, Mr. W. Haavin, Mr. S. W. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kroch, Mrs. M. Spendding, Mrs. E. J. Fox, Mrs. M. C. Ryan, Mr. K. E. Jordan, Mr. J. Perpetuo, Mr. A. Ram, Prof. and Mrs. F. Hukman, Mr. R. Patterson, Mr. Leo M. Katz, Mr. A. W. Cormack, Miss Mary Chernavtzeva, Mrs. D. Chisholm, Miss L. E. Foster, Miss E. B. Brown, Mr. Einar S. Thellefsen, Dr. G. Douglas Riddell.

R. D. President Grant

For Seattle and Wayports.—May 28.—Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. S. L. Dance, Jr., Mr. Otto Wm. Fink, Mr. B. K. Murjani, Mr. J. B. Cabell, Mr. Kishinchand Rewachand, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stefani, Mr. Lekhraj, Mr. E. E. Faulkner, Miss Norine Conway, Mr. Kishinchand Rewa, Mr. Max Goldberg, Mr. Hermann G. Voosen, Mr. S. Tada, Mr. S. M. Hesin, Mr. S. A. Vithenson, Mr. S. Oppenheim, Mr. J. F. Shafer, Mr. J. B. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Graham, Lt. F. J. Ilsemann, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Yost, Miss M. Yost, Mstr. S. H. Yost, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Shaw, Mstr. Henry Barnes, Miss M. F. Barnes, Major and Mrs. R. E. Knapp, Mrs. F. A. Van Slyke, Mstr. R. E. Knapp, Mstr. Geo. Knapp, Miss M. F. Knapp, Mrs. W. H. Jenkins, Mrs. C. O. Schmutz, Mrs. R. C. Anderson, Mr. Wm. A. Sipprell, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Richardson, Mstr. G. F. Richardson, Mrs. A. C. Gesler, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Van Dreyer, Mr. S. Gitelman.

N.D.L. Gneisenau

For Hamburg and Etc.—May 28.—Miss S. H. Andrews, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Mr. and Mrs. Ian A. Beith and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Mstr. Willem Boissevain, Mr. C. Brahn, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brill, Mr. H. A. Coward, Mr. H. Dietsch, Mrs. C. E. Forkner, Mrs. H. L. Forkner and family, Miss C. E. Fosdick, Mr. C. D. Gardner, Mr. H. Hussey, Miss A. Hamilton, Mr. J. O. Harris, Miss D. Hovenier, Miss J. Jackson, Mrs. C. Jordan, Mrs. R. Kahn, Mrs. A. Kahn, Mr. R. T. Lindley, Herr Dipl. Ing. O. Lohmann, Mrs. E. Mancini, Mrs. K. Mauerer, Miss E. Mende, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Meyer, Mrs. C. A. Momber, Mrs. M. T. Murphy, Mrs. G. Olaussen, Mrs. E. Patterson, Mrs. J. S. Phelps, Mr. J. Pouderoyen, Mr. E. A. Richards, Mr. C. F. Shackleton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schellswell, Mr. T. and Mrs. M. Siemssen, Mr. J. E. Sifton, Dr. and Mrs. W. Turnheer, Mr. J. Veith, Oberst Voigt-Ruscheweyh, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Ward, Miss M. A. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. G. von Wolff, Mr. Gerald Yorke, The Hon. Mrs. V. Yorke, Miss T. Zagurskaiti, Mrs. H. Goeters, Miss Golder, Mr. J. A. Hall, Mr. Hasselbeck Friedrich, Mr. J. Herrero, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hompland and family, Mrs. H. Jakubowski, Mr. O. Jurany, Mr. W. H. Kaeckmeister, Mr. C. S. Kemp, Miss M. Kelly, Miss Luise Kolberg, Mr. and Mrs. U. J. Kelly, Mr. A. Mackinnon, Miss G. E. Miller, Mr. Walter Mohr, Mr. F. G. Monet, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mueller, Miss C. Ottmar, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Paul, Miss Arabella, Mr. Erich Paulick, Mr. and Mrs. H. Petersen, Harald Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Price, Sub. Insp. and Mrs. J. A. Pridmore, Mrs. R. M. Rodrigues, Mr. G. B. de Senna, Mr. K. Spengler, Mr. D. H. Stewart, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. G. Verderber, Miss H. Wehrmann, Mr. G. Weiland, Rev. C. F. Wood, Mrs. C. F. Wood and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Anseau, Mrs. C. M. Araujo, Miss Lena Araujo, Miss M. Angermann, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bautz, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Byworth, Miss R. M. Danner, Miss H. Feld.

M.M. Aramis

For Marseilles and Wayports.—May 29.—Dr. J. Thomas, Mr. A. Monestier, Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham-Calder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fontaine, Mrs. M. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dubosco, Mr. and Mrs. R. Vogt, Capt. A. Fraisse, Mrs. A. Fraisse, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rebeyrolles, Capt. C. M. P. Legendre, Lt. A. Cros, Rev. Father A. A. Boland, Mr. and Mrs. A. gAnel, Mrs. A. Pages, Mrs. Veuve J. Bassail, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brunet-Lavigne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jallard, Mr. R. H. Davy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gradassi, Mrs. Blanc, Mr. A. Daniel, Mr. Y. Monfort, Mr. J. Ortoli, Mr. Letty, Mr. E. Puchovicnee-Rimkus, Mr. Agnes, Mr. Durousseaud, Mr. Chamoux, Mr. Clous, Mr. P. Micacelli, Mr. M. Freitac, Mr. J. B. Varoqui, Mr. Yven, Mr. Gourious, Mr. Coun, Mr. Poix, Mr. Menuet, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Blackman, Miss M. Blackman, Mr. H. Z. Epshtein, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Seniavine, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shellim, Mrs. A. Othoneos, Mrs. A. R. Roquet, Mr. D. A. Pestonji, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duclos, Miss Mary E. Priest, Mrs. Coxon, Mr. B. Kaufman, Mr. F. N. Neuman, Mr. Herman F. Miller, Mr. Guenther Stein, Mr. Gaston Blum, Miss A. Randall, Miss E. J. M. Lundie, Miss E. J. Crystall, Mr. H. Brockhuys, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lasky, Mr. Rene d'Anjou, Mr. T. Jack, Mrs. M. M. Golshtein.

C. N. Kwangchow

For Hongkong.—June 1.—Mr. H. R. Middleton, Mr. C. J. de Skipper.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
May 21	30.00	73.2	N N W	1	69.6	63.9	81.9	60.6	B.
" 22	30.08	73.4	E S E	1	69.1	64.4	73.4	61.9	O.
" 23	29.87	72.9	E	1	67.3	66.0	73.4	61.9	R.
" 24	30.00	73.0	N N W	1	68.4	65.3	81.0	63.9	O.
" 25	30.12	72.7	E	2	67.3	65.1	68.4	61.5	R.
" 26	29.89	72.9	W S W	2	75.2	73.2	81.3	63.5	O.
" 27	30.02	72.3	N	1	67.1	62.6	75.2	62.2	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky C—clouds F—fog D—drizzle H—hail L—lightning M—misty (hazy) O—overcast (dull) R—rain S—snow T—thunder Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1937	Minimum Temperature 1936	Maximum Temperature 1937	Maximum Temperature 1936	Rainfall 1937	Rainfall 1936
May 21	62.5F.	56.0F.	82.0F.	79.0F.	Nil	Nil
" 22	64.0	56.0	80.0	79.0	Trace	0.11-in.
" 23	64.0	64.0	71.0	77.0	0.07-in.	Nil
" 24	64.5	60.5	72.0	70.0	0.16	Trace
" 25	63.0	59.5	71.5	66.0	0.07	0.33
" 26	64.5	58.0	78.0	65.5	0.87	0.13
" 27	63.5	59.0	73.0	75.5	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS

ABIGAIL.—On May 27, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. ABIGAIL, a daughter.

BRIGGS.—On May 26, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Julian R. BRIGGS, a son.

GREINER.—On May 28, 1937 at the Country Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. K. W. GREINER, a son.

McGREGOR.—On June 1, 1937, at Eastbourne, Midhurst, Sussex, to PAMELA the wife of Pay Lieut.-Commander J. H. M. McGREGOR, R.N., a son.

SOMMER.—On May 28, 1937 at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. SOMMER, a son.

MARRIAGES

DE HAES-TYRTOFF.—On June 1, 1937 at the Afghan Memorial Church, Bombay, VERA, younger daughter of M. and Mme. C. A. Tyrtoff, of Shanghai, to CHARLES, only son of the late Vice-Admiral and Mme. C. D. de Haes, of The Hague.

FITCH-ROBSON.—On Wednesday, May 26, 1937, in the Kwang Chi (C.M.S.) Hospital, Chapel, Hangchow, by Bishop Curtis, MAY G. ROBSON to ROBERT F. FITCH.

JANSEN-STEWART.—A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Hankow on June 4, 1937, between CLINTON JANSEN, only son of the late John Jansen and Mrs. J. R. C. Badham of Guildford, England, and MARGARET STEWART, younger daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. Stewart of Horsham, England.

DEATHS

Mr. P. J. ROOSEGAARDE BISSCHOP
Director Java-China-Japan Lijn N.V.
at Amsterdam
on May 29, 1937
Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap
Shanghai N.V.

BARKER.—On May 1, 1937, at Coronado Beach, Florida, U.S.A., BETTY (Mrs. T. M.) BARKER, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Mukden, Manchuria.

FILSINGER.—On May 24, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, ERNST B. FILSINGER, aged 57 years, of Filsinger (China) Co.

GUTIERREZ.—On Sunday, May 30, 1937, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Mr. EDWARD (Anata) LAWRENCE GUTIERREZ, aged 34 years, the dearly beloved husband of Marie Esther and father of Camilla, Marion, Albert and May. (Hongkong and Tientsin papers please copy.)

RONDON.—On Friday, May 28, 1937, suddenly, at Shanghai, LOUIS RONDON, aged 65 years, of L. Rondon & Company, Ltd. (Interment will take place in Nice, France.)

IN MEMORIAM

In ever-loving memory of our dear son and brother ALBERT HADDOON who passed away on June 2, 1930. "Gone but not forgotten."

DRINK
AGE—QUALITY—ECONOMY
IN
PETER
DAWSON
WHISKY
Agents
GANDE, PRICE, LTD.
Established 1892

Printed and published at the office of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD., North-China Building, Shanghai, China.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.